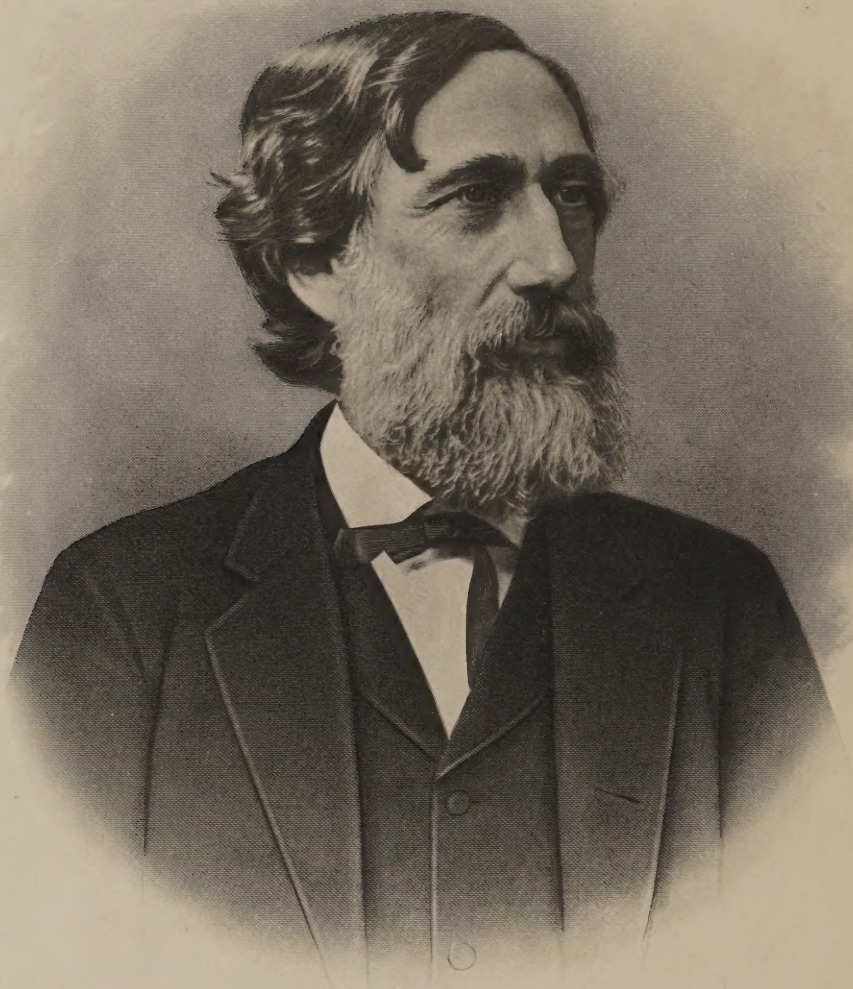


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The American Natural Society

HISTORY

OF

NEW BEDFORD

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pany in a clerical capacity, and during the seventeen years which have since intervened has through many promotions risen to his present position, superintendent of equipment. He has never known other employers, in his chosen line of work has gained enviable reputation and is one of the men who have gained for the Union Street Railway Company the reputation of being one of the best managed of New England Street Railway systems. He is a son of Thomas B. and Sarah F. (Winsor) Fuller, of Fairhaven, Massachusetts, his father a former cashier of the Citizens Bank of New Bedford.

Arthur B. Fuller was born in Fairhaven, Massachusetts, January 12, 1882, and there completed the courses of Roger's Grammar School and one year of high school. He finished study at the New Bedford High School with the graduating class of 1900, then beginning his business career. His first position was as stock clerk at the Weld Street Station of the New Bedford Street Railway Company. The following spring he was transferred to the main office of the company, which at that time was on the corner of Purchase and Union streets. From clerical position he was advanced to paymaster, then was promoted to the post of cashier, being transferred to the Weld Street Station in 1912. The custom, when he became cashier, was to receive the money collected by the conductors and place it in a common receptacle, counting it in bulk the next day at the main office. The company did away with that system and inaugurated the present one of counting every conductor's money in his presence on coming in from a run, and Mr. Fuller was sent to the Weld Street Station to start this system. This plan caused a much greater degree of accuracy as well as a saving of conductors' and accountants' time. After two and a half years as receiver, Mr. Fuller became storekeeper, a position which had become a very important one with the great expansion of the company. Soon afterward he was appointed assistant purchasing agent for supplies and accessories, a position he still holds. The death of Mr. Bennett in 1914 created a vacancy in the position of superintendent of equipment, which was filled by Mr. Fuller's appointment. He brought to the position youth, enthusiasm, knowledge and experience, the duties of his office being efficiently and faithfully performed. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Union Street Railway Relief Association, and in religion a Protestant.

Mr. Fuller married, November 21, 1913, Flora F. Keith, of Onset, Massachusetts.

THOMAS A. TRIPP.

To be the directing head of a plant employing more than one thousand people would indicate not only business ability, but managerial and administrative ability of a high order, and that these attributes are characteristic of Mr. Tripp, the success attained and the standing won in the

business world by the Pairpont Corporation of New Bedford is conclusive evidence. The founding and growth of the corporation is part of the business life and record of Thomas A. Tripp, who has never known other allegiance since graduation in 1877 than the Mount Washington Glass Company, of which he became president, and the Pairpont Corporation, formed through a consolidation of the Mount Washington Glass Company and the Pairpont Corporation under the corporate name, the Pairpont Corporation, of which he has been general manager since 1895. He entered the employ of the Mount Washington Glass Company on his twentieth birthday, in 1877, at thirty-three years of age, was president of the company, and at thirty-eight became general manager of the Pairpont Corporation, his present position at the age of sixty. Although other important corporation responsibilities and honors have been attained, his personal success has equalled that of the company with whom his business life has been spent. Mr. Tripp comes from a family long seated in the town of Fairhaven, his ancestor, Joseph Tripp, of the second generation, a deputy from the town of Dartmouth in 1685, and a selectman, 1686-90.

The American ancestor, John Tripp, born 1610, died 1678, was admitted an inhabitant of the Island of Aquidneck (now Rhode Island) in 1636, and became one of the important men of the Rhode Island colony, deputy and assistant many years. He married Mary Paine and from them descend those claiming early colonial Tripp ancestry. The line of descent is through their son, Joseph Tripp, of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, and his wife, Mehitable (Fish) Tripp; their son, Peleg Tripp, and his wife, Abigail (Jenkins) Tripp; their son, Samuel Tripp, who died in Acushnet, May 11, 1824; his son, Stephen Tripp, born in Dartmouth, May 4, 1756, died April 6, 1831; his son, Stephen (2) Tripp, born in Acushnet (then Fairhaven), died in Fairhaven, May, 1873; he married Hannah Gifford, and they were the parents of Arnold Gifford Tripp, and grandparents of Thomas A. Tripp, whose useful lives are the principle topics of this review.

Arnold Gifford Tripp was born in (now) Acushnet, May 10, 1818, died in the village of Fairhaven, February 21, 1906. He learned the carpenter's trade, working in Marion, Falmouth and Nantucket until 1849, then came from Nantucket to Fairhaven, starting for the California gold fields with a party of Fairhaven men on August 1, 1849. They sailed in the ship "Florida," and on January 1, 1850, arrived at their destination. In 1905 but three of his party of gold seekers of "49" were living; in 1910, their number was reduced to one and none now remain. Mr. Tripp remained in California until the latter part of 1852, then spent a winter in the South building bridges. He then returned to Fairhaven, where until 1870 he, in partnership with Anselm J. Bourne, conducted a contracting and building business, their shop being located on Main street opposite the Jethro Taber house. During that period he erected many residences in Fairhaven and vicinity, and was employed in the erection

of the Congregational and Methodist churches. His last contracts were the erection of a barn on the H. R. Rogers estate and the residence of Mrs. John S. Taber, on William street. He spent a few months in the Pennsylvania oil fields, and for a short time was in partnership with a nephew in Troy, New York, otherwise his life from his return from California was spent in Fairhaven. His life was one of great activity from youth until within a few years of his death. He served his town as selectman, but his usefulness as a citizen was honorable, upright and true. He was a member of the Society of Friends, plain of speech and life, a man of the best type, earnest, energetic and reliable. Arnold G. Tripp married, in June, 1844, Susan T. Swift, born February 10, 1820, died May 28, 1908, both she and her husband having long won octogenarian honors, both dying at the age of eighty-eight. Mrs. Tripp was a daughter of Moses and Elizabeth Swift, of West Falmouth, Massachusetts.

Thomas A. Tripp, only child of Arnold Gifford and Susan T. (Swift) Tripp, was born in Fairhaven, Massachusetts, October 8, 1857, and in 1875 completed public school study with graduation from high school. Two years were then spent at the Friends (later the Moses Brown School) at Providence, Rhode Island, terminating with graduation with the class of 1877. On his twentieth birthday, October 8, 1877, he entered the employ of the Mount Washington Glass Company as clerk and bookkeeper, remaining until 1880, the company then employing one hundred and twenty-five people. In 1880, the Pairpont Manufacturing Company was organized, and until 1885 Mr. Tripp was a bookkeeper for that concern, becoming treasurer in 1885, succeeding Alexander H. Seabury. In 1890 he was elected president of the Mount Washington Glass Company, continuing until 1895, when the two companies consolidated as the Pairpont Corporation, Mr. Tripp becoming and yet remaining general manager of the corporation, which in its four exclusive lines of manufacture, cut glass, silverware, paper and paper tubes, employs more than one thousand people. He is a director of the First National Bank of New Bedford, director of the Fairhaven National Bank, and president of the Fairhaven Institution for Savings.

Mr. Tripp does not take his business responsibilities light and the positions he holds he regards as having claim upon all his talent and energy. Yet he has not given himself to the sordid side of life, but has ever been keenly alive to his duty as a citizen and has rendered his town valuable service. In 1890 he accepted election to the school board for a term of three years, was again chosen in 1900, and gave his services to the board until February, 1918, sixteen of those years shouldering the added responsibility of chairman of the board. He serves that magnificent Rogers philanthropy, The Millicent Library of Fairhaven, as life member of the board of trustees, and for more than a quarter of a century has been treasurer of the local meeting of the Society of Friends. Thus he has served Fairhaven and New Bedford as business man and

citizen for forty years, deserving so well of both that they claim him as an honored son.

Mr. Tripp married, at Wakefield, Rhode Island, Lois Elma Babcock, born there September 6, 1857, daughter of John Babcock, a prominent business man of Wakefield, and his wife, Mary (Perry) Babcock. Mrs. Tripp is of the eighth generation of the family founded in New England by James Babcock, who was first of record in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1642, the line of descent being: James Babcock, the founder; his son, John Babcock; his son, George Babcock; his son, Hezekiah Babcock; his son, Caleb Babcock, his son, Hezekiah Babcock; his son, John Babcock; his daughter, Lois Elma Babcock, who married Thomas A. Tripp, as above noted. They are the parents of two daughters, Anna L. and Mary Arnold Tripp, and a son, Stanley Russell Tripp. The family home is at No. 74 Green street, Fairhaven.

WINSOR C. PEIRCE.

In entering upon his career as a mill worker, Mr. Peirce chose the factory rather than the office, and has risen through various promotions in other mills to his present position, superintendent of the Page Manufacturing Company. He is a son of David B. Peirce, who was a traveling salesman for many years, veteran of the Civil War, serving with the Fifth Massachusetts Battery, engaged with his battery in many of the battles fought by the Army of the Potomac.

Winsor C. Peirce, son of David B. and Sarah E. (Gammons) Peirce, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, October 11, 1878, and has spent his life in his native city. His first work was in the Rotch Mill and he left the mill three years after his first entrance, holding the position of "third hand" on speeders. From the Rotch he went to the Grinnell Mill as "third hand," remaining two years; thence to the City Mill as "third hand" for one and one-half years; to the New Bedford Spinning Company as "second hand" for four years; then as "second hand" in the Hathaway Mill for several years, leaving that mill to go to the Manomet as a "second hand." He spent several years at the Manomet, then re-entered the employ of the Hathaway Mill, but as an overseer of carding. He held that position for six years, 1910-16, then being promoted to assistant superintendent. On September 10, 1917, he was promoted to the superintendency of the Page Manufacturing Company, a position of responsibility. Mr. Peirce is a member of Eureka Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and Camp No. 150, Sons of Veterans. He married in New Bedford, September 12, 1904, Ellen Lukeman.

PELEG HUMPHREY SHERMAN.

The Shermans were an ancient family in England, and the name there was numerous. The name is said to be derived from their ancient



Peleg H. Sherman

occupation, they having been cloth dressers or shearers of cloth. The Dedham family in England retained the family occupation, and the coat-of-arms borne by those residing in or about London. The family has been productive of men of marked character and abilities in England, whilst the American branch has become famous, furnishing many well known figures in public life, who have filled offices of public trust and honor.

Peleg Humphrey Sherman, of this review, is a descendant of the Hon. Philip Sherman, of English birth, son of Samuel Sherman, son of Henry Sherman, son of Henry Sherman, of Dedham, England, where Philip Sherman, the American ancestor, was born February 5, 1610. He came to New England in 1634, located in Massachusetts, got into trouble with the authorities over the Ann Hutchinson matter, and went to what is now Rhode Island, where he purchased a large tract of land from the Indians, March 28, 1638, and when the colony was formed legally on July 1, 1639, he became its secretary. He was also town clerk of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, for many years, and there died in 1687. He married Sarah Odding, and reared a large family, including a son Peleg. After moving to Rhode Island, Philip Sherman became a member of the Society of Friends.

Peleg Sherman, known as Lieutenant Sherman, son of the Hon. Philip Sherman, the founder, was born in Portsmouth, Rhode Island. He married Elizabeth Lawton. From Peleg Sherman the line of descent to Peleg Humphrey Sherman, of the ninth American generation, is through Peleg (2) Sherman, son of Peleg (1) Sherman, born 1666, and his wife, Alice (Fish) Sherman; their son, Peleg (3) Sherman, born 1704, who married, in 1731, Bathsheba Sherman; their son, Peleg (4) Sherman, born February 11, 1744, died 1776; married, in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, Sarah Kirby, daughter of Thomas Kirby. Mrs. Sherman married (second) in 1780, David Wing. Peleg (4) Sherman owned the farm on the road from South Westport to Horseneck, where is still standing the famous William Ricketson house built in 1680 and one of the oldest dwellings with a stone chimney in New England. On this farm the Sherman family located. The line is continued through their son, Thomas Sherman, born 1775, died October 27, 1845, and his wife, Meribah (Allen) Sherman, daughter of Ebenezer Allen; their son, Peleg (5) Sherman, born October 10, 1804, a farmer and carpenter, and his wife, Hannah P. (Case) Sherman, whom he married, December 7, 1829. Among their children was Charles F., of whom further.

Charles F. Sherman, father of Peleg Humphrey Sherman, was born in Westport, Bristol county, Massachusetts, March 10, 1835, and died November 11, 1915. He was a well educated man, and for twenty-one years taught the winter term of the Westport public school. He owned a farm, which he cultivated many years, and was one of the respected, substantial men of the town. He was a Republican in politics, was a member of the school committee, and constable for many years. Mr.

Sherman married Martha W. Snell, born in Westport, Massachusetts, July 16, 1842, died December 26, 1896, daughter of Humphrey W. and Clarinda (Potter) Snell, of Westport. They were the parents of two children: Maria L., became the wife of Menzo S. Loucks, of Mountain View, California, by whom she has two children, namely, Charles Ernest and Ray Sherman Loucks; and Peleg Humphrey, of whom further.

Peleg Humphrey Sherman, only son of Charles F. and Martha W. (Snell) Sherman, was born on the home farm in Westport, Bristol county, Massachusetts, April 28, 1866. He was educated in the public school taught by his father, and in the intervals of school life, until sixteen years of age, he remained his father's farm assistant. He then began learning the trade of mason, at which he worked for a time before deciding to become a funeral director. He took up his residence in New York, there becoming proficient in the art of embalming by a thorough career in the Renouard College, graduating in 1903, and then located in New Bedford, Massachusetts, where he has since been in business as funeral director, his establishment located at No. 506 County street. He is master of his business, is most courteous, considerate and thoughtful, performing his duties with a quiet dignity and with as little obtrusiveness as possible. He is a popular member of the Masonic order, being a past master of Star in the East Lodge, of New Bedford, and holds all degrees of chapter, council and commandery. He is a member of Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and is highly regarded by the brethren, companions, sir knights and nobles of these bodies. His clubs are the Masonic, Pilgrim and Brooks, his politics Republican, and his church the North Congregational.

Mr. Sherman married, in New Bedford, September 20, 1894, Hannah F. Davis, born in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, daughter of Captain Joshua V. and Elizabeth (Wilson) Davis, her father a whaling captain. Captain and Mrs. Davis were the parents of Joshua V., Jr., Elizabeth W., and Hannah F., now Mrs. Sherman.

ARNOLD CARR GARDNER.

With a capital of \$3,000,000 and the largest employer of labor in the New Bedford district, and the largest producer of combed cotton yarns in the world, the Manomet Mills, through its treasurer, transacts a volume of business enormous in its extent. The new mill, completed in 1917, raises the company's number of hands employed to two thousand and four hundred, and its spindles in operation to two hundred and four thousand, their product being combed cotton yarns. The control of the finances of such a corporation demands a man of high quality, not alone one skilled as a financier, but having qualities of leadership, one broad of vision and of a progressive, well-balanced mind. The treasurer's office is a vital spot in most corporations and a penurious grasping policy may bring disaster as surely and as quickly as a policy which never considers

expense or provides ways and means intelligently. The Manomet possesses in Mr. Gardner a man well qualified for the treasurer's office, a man of financial ability, high business quality, honorable, upright and efficient. He came to the position through years of preparation in responsible positions with other companies of varying kind, but each contributing to the training needed to produce the financier and able man of affairs. He comes of ancient New England family, Gardners and Gardiners being found from earliest days. He is a son of Darius P. Gardner, clothier and outfitter for whalers. He died in 1899, at the age of sixty-six. He was an ardent Democrat, a man of character, highly esteemed. He married Frances M. Taber, of Acushnet, who survives him at the age of eighty-four, she born July 21, 1833. They were the parents of Arnold Carr, of further mention; Mary, born 1862, married, in 1892, Edward S. Brown, of New Bedford; Lucy Bartlett, born in 1866, married Frederick R. Emmart, of Boston, and died in 1906; William B., treasurer of the Nashawena Mills, of New Bedford.

Arnold Carr Gardner was born in New Bedford, December 14, 1869. He attended public schools and in 1888 completed his high school course with graduation. He began business life as clerk with Frederick Swift, a whaling merchant, remaining four years. The next two years he was clerk in the offices of the Coastwise Transportation Company, going from that company to the Dartmouth & Westport Street Railway Company, being treasurer of that company and of the Union Street Railway Company, remaining five years. He then became assistant manager of J. C. Rhodes & Company, Incorporated, eyelet manufacturers. He continued in that position for three years, then for a year was with the New England Cotton Yarn Company of New Bedford, becoming treasurer of the Manomet Mills in October, 1903, and has had a prominent part in the upbuilding of that corporation now operating three mills. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Dartmouth, Wamsutta, Country and Yacht clubs of New Bedford, Seapint Club, Osterville, Massachusetts, and Scott Fish and Game Club, Quebec, Canada. The sport he most enjoys is boating. He is a member of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, and stands high as an authority on cotton mill finance.

JAMES THOMSON.

As the newly appointed treasurer of the Fairhaven Mills, Mr. Thomson made the acquaintance of his fellow cotton manufacturing officials early in 1917, and the months which he has since passed in that office have confirmed the favorable impression then created. He came to the Fairhaven Mills from the Harmony Mills of Cohoes, New York, but his business life had been spent in New York City mainly with a commission dry goods house. There he acquired a close familiarity with cotton goods and mill financial problems, so that he was able to step at once

into a treasurer's position and has since been either treasurer or agent of cotton mills. He is a son of James Thomson, born in Scotland, who came to the United States when a young man, became a successful merchant of New York City, and several years prior to his death had so arranged his finances that he retired. He married Phoebe Vreeland, born in New Jersey, a descendant of the old Holland emigrant of that name, who early came to New Amsterdam and founded a family.

James Thomson, son of James and Phoebe (Vreeland) Thomson, was born in New York City, September 19, 1867, and there pursued courses of public school study extending through grammar school. The first twenty-five years of his business life were spent with the Minot Dry Goods Commission House, beginning as office boy and through a series of promotions coming to responsible position. In 1907 he resigned to become assistant to the treasurer of the Dwight Manufacturing Company, in 1911 became treasurer of the Arnold Print Works of New York City, and in 1913 went to Cohoes, New York, as agent of the Harmony Mills. There he remained until 1917, becoming treasurer of the Fairhaven Mills, New Bedford, February 15, 1917. He is a member of the Fort Orange Club of Albany, New York, the Art Club of Boston, the Wamsutta and Country clubs of New Bedford.

EVERETT MORTON CUSHMAN.

At the bottom of one of the panels of the Forefathers Monument at Plymouth, Massachusetts, is this statement: "Robert Cushman who chartered the May Flower and was active and prominent in securing the success of the Pilgrim Enterprise came in the Fortune 1621." This was the ancestor of the Taunton Cushman family to which Everett Morton Cushman, Herbert Ellsworth Cushman, William A. Cushman, brothers and prominent business men of New Bedford, belong. Robert Cushman, after coming in 1621, returned to England on business of the colony and died there in 1626. His son, Thomas Cushman, born in England, in 1608, he left in Plymouth in the care of Governor Bradford. Thomas Cushman became an important man in the Plymouth colony, was an elder of the church for forty-three years, and his gravestone on Burial Hill calls him, "That precious servant of God." He married Mary Allerton, of the "Mayflower," and together they walked life's pathway for fifty-five years, she surviving him ten years. He died December 10, 1691, in his eighty-fourth year.

Thomas (2) Cushman, son of Deacon Thomas (1) and Mary (Allerton) Cushman, lived to be eighty-nine; his years were from 1637 to 1726. He married (first) Ruth, daughter of John Howland, and (second) in 1679, Abigail Fuller, of Rehoboth. Their son, Benjamin Cushman, lived on a part of his father's farm in Plympton and both he and his first wife, Sarah (Eaton) Cushman, were members of the Plympton church. He was succeeded by his son, Jabez Cushman, he by his son, Zebedee Cush-

man, who settled in Taunton, Massachusetts, after his marriage to Sarah Padelford, of that city. They were the parents of Alvah Cushman, born in Taunton, who married Sally Leonard, a woman of strong, forceful character, daughter of William Leonard. They were the parents of Horatio Leonard Cushman, an eminent business man and city official, and of William H. Cushman, father of Everett Morton Cushman, of New Bedford, superintendent of the Holmes Manufacturing Company.

William H. Cushman was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, November 21, 1839, and there died August 27, 1901. For many years he was a nail and tack maker with his brother, David, but later became a member of Taunton's Fire Department, ranking as captain. His health failed and he resigned, living retired for several years prior to his death. He was a member and an official of Alfred Baylies Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and a man greatly beloved by all who knew him and there were few in Taunton who did not. He married Joanna Harlow Paine, born October 12, 1840, who survives him, residing in New Bedford. She is a daughter of John B. and Rebecca (Reed) Paine, her mother a daughter of Levi and Lucy (Doten) Reed, of Plymouth. The children of William H. Cushman: Henry P., died young; Herbert Ellsworth, treasurer and general manager of the Morse Twist Drill and Machine Company; Albert Francis, died aged twenty years; William Alvah, of the Morse Twist Drill and Machine Company; Jennie Edith, married Lewis Bright Barker; Everett Morton, of further mention; Grace Reed, died young; Bessie May, married Francis N. Smith, and resides in Haverhill, Massachusetts.

Everett Morton Cushman, of the ninth generation of this old Pilgrim family, son of William H. and Joanna H. (Paine) Cushman, was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, February 16, 1876, and was there educated, finishing in high school with graduation class of 1894. He then came to New Bedford, entered the employ of the Dartmouth Manufacturing Company, and for five and one-half years was employed in the carding room, thoroughly mastering the business. He then spent two and one-half years as "second hand" of the carding room of a Natick, Rhode Island, mill, rising to the position of assistant superintendent. He then returned to New Bedford as superintendent of the Manomet Mills, resigning after six years' service, to become superintendent of the Holmes Manufacturing Company, which is his present position. The Holmes Manufacturing Company in its single mill employs twelve hundred hands in the manufacture of fine combed yarns, gassed, mercerized, bleached and dyed. The company is a large dividend payer and is ably managed in office and mill. Mr. Cushman is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Wamsutta Club. He is highly regarded in manufacturing circles and holds the respect of those above and below him in rank.

He married, in Natick, Rhode Island, July 19, 1905, Adelaide Louise Miner, born in South Swansea, Massachusetts, July 3, 1884, her parents later moving to Natick. She is a daughter of Howard E. Miner, born in

North Stonington, Connecticut, in 1831, died September 22, 1914, a farmer, and his wife, Josephine (Buten) Miner, of New York, born in 1844, and yet living. Mr. and Mrs. Cushman are the parents of a son, Robert Miner Cushman, born October 16, 1906.

EDMUND WRIGHT BOURNE.

For nearly thirty of his years, fifty-six, Edmund Wright Bourne has occupied the cashier's desk in the New Bedford Safe Deposit and Trust Company and seems as much the man of middle age as ever. As preparation, he spent seven years in the wild free life of the Kansas cattle country and there built up the splendid constitution that has withstood thirty years of a confining bank position. He is a son of George A. Bourne, of New Bedford, a captain of Home Guards, major of militia and an active business man, a descendant of Thomas Bourne, "the Eldest of the Marshfield settlers and a patriarch of its Eden," who Savage says, "probably came from Kent, England, bringing family. He was of substance and repute." He was buried May 11, 1664, aged eighty-three years. His wife, Elizabeth, was buried July 18, 1660, aged seventy years. From the "patriarch" of Marshfield sprang a large family, now found in all parts of the United States. His daughters married, one to a son of Governor Bradford, another a Tracy, another a Smith, another a Winslow and another a Tilden, these collateral lines all tracing to the "patriarch." His only son John is the source from which all of the name spring who trace to Thomas Bourne.

John Bourne succeeded to the homestead in Marshfield, a property which later than 1854 was owned in the family, its possessor then being the venerable John Bourne, a descendant of the fifth American generation, who died in October, 1859, a centenarian and Revolutionary patriot. John Bourne married Alice Besbedge or Besbeesh, his the second marriage recorded on the town books. The line of descent is through their son, Thomas Bourne, and his first wife, Elizabeth (Rouse) Bourne; their son, Josiah Bourne, "A man of small stature but of good practical sense, determination and perseverance who made the hills and valleys laugh and shine with their abundance;" his son, Ebenezer Bourne, a man of prominence in Pembroke, Massachusetts, and his wife, Abigail (Newcomb) Bourne, who died aged one hundred years, six months, three days; their son, Deacon Abner Bourne, deacon of the First Congregational Church of Middleboro and captain of a company in the Revolution in active service in Rhode Island, and his wife, Mary (Torrey) Bourne; their son, Abner (2) Bourne, who is said to have started the first cotton factory in the State of Maine, and his wife, Abigail (Williams) Bourne, they the parents of George A. Bourne, and grandparents of Edmund Wright Bourne, of the ninth American generation.

George A. Bourne was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 12, 1814, and died in New Bedford. He attended Boston schools until he

was eighteen, then became a money broker's clerk. In 1835 he came to New Bedford, engaging in the book and stationery business, first on Union street, then in a store in Liberty Hall building, continuing until 1850 when a partnership with Charles Almy was made and an auction business developed. A few years later the firm dissolved, Mr. Bourne continuing in business as a real estate dealer and auctioneer. The firm of George A. Bourne & Son was formed in 1889, and flourished. Mr. Bourne later retired, leaving his son, Standish, as sole owner. He was a successful dealer and largely instrumental in the upbuilding of Nonquitt. He was a member of the Common Council in 1856 and president of that body; director of the Protecting Society in 1844-45; captain of the City Guard in 1852 and during the Civil War; also a major of Massachusetts militia; trustee of the New Bedford Institution for Savings; treasurer of the Unitarian Society for twelve years; a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and everywhere he was known was highly regarded. George A. Bourne married, in 1835, Lucy Randall Standish, born August 13, 1818, daughter of Levi and Lucy (Randall) Standish, a descendant of the eighth generation of the family founded in New England by Captain Myles Standish of the "Mayflower," Plymouth's first military captain.

Edmund Wright Bourne, youngest of the twelve children of George A. and Lucy Randall (Standish) Bourne, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, July 23, 1861. His first school experience was in Miss Walker's School in Sycamore street and Mrs. Knight's School, after which he attended Parker street school, going thence to Friends' Academy. He finished his studies at Bryant & Stratton's Business College in Boston, with class of 1880, and at once entered business life, going west to Kiowa, Kansas, where for seven years he was engaged in placing loans on cattle and western farms for eastern capital. He covered the cattle country as far west as Albuquerque, New Mexico, and lived the wild life of the open. Seven years were thus spent, but that form of investment becoming unpopular with eastern capital, he returned East and in 1889 was elected cashier of the New Bedford Safe Deposit and Trust Company, a post he yet fills, time being twenty-eight years later. The developing tendencies of his life in the west were not alone physical, but there he learned lessons of determination, self-reliance and perseverance in the face of obstacles that have been reflected in his own life. He is president of the New Bedford Clearing House Association, director of the Taber Manufacturing Company, and interested in many New Bedford business enterprises. He was for three years a member of the executive board of the Massachusetts Bankers' Association. He is a member of Wamsutta and Dartmouth clubs, attends the Unitarian church, and in political faith is a Republican. In 1917 he was a member of the executive board of the Liberty Loan Committee of New Bedford. He is a man of generous, kindly nature, and highly esteemed by his many friends.

Mr. Bourne married, October 20, 1898, Emma C. Taber, daughter of Charles and Sarah J. (Howland) Taber. They are the parents of Standish Taber, born February 13, 1900; Catherine Howland, December 31, 1901; Richard Williams, July 29, 1903, Edmund Wright (2), June 26, 1905.

FRED W. STEELE.

While employed in the Howland Mill, Mr. Steele attended night classes at New Bedford Textile School, and to the practical work of the day added special technical study, acquiring knowledge which in due season brought him higher rank and greater opportunities. He came from a family of mill men, his father an overseer, and from him the boy drew the inspiration to fit himself for higher position. We love to call America the "land of opportunity" and it is, but the opportunity, while open to all, is only accepted by the few and failures abound on every hand. Mr. Steele possessed not only the required ambition but the necessary stamina to pursue night study while other young men of his acquaintance passed the evening hours in pleasure. It was the spirit which won, not the fact that it was America in which it was exhibited; it would have won anywhere.

Fred W. Steele was born in Lonsdale, Rhode Island, June 27, 1878, son of William R. Steele, born 1852, died 1905, who was a mill overseer, and his wife, Elizabeth J. (Anderson) Steele, born in 1856, died in 1899. In 1884 the family moved to New Bedford, Massachusetts, where the lad was attending the public schools until grammar school courses were completed. He then became a mill worker, and later entered a night class at New Bedford Textile School, continuing until his purpose in entering was effected. From the Howland Mill he went to the Grinnell Mill as second hand in the carding room, there remaining until appointed overseer of the West Boylston Company Mill at Easthampton, Massachusetts, in charge of the carding department. From Easthampton he went to the Burgess Mill, Pawtucket, Rhode Island, again as overseer of carding, then was for a time selling agent for the Howard & Bullock Company, mill machinery, that position followed by his appointment as superintendent of Weypoyset Mill, Central Falls, Rhode Island. His next service was with the Fisher Manufacturing Company, of Fisherville, Massachusetts, as agent, a position he held until March 12, 1916, when he returned to New Bedford as treasurer and agent of the Booth Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of plain and novelties, having two mills employing six hundred hands.

As a member of Battery E, First Regiment, Heavy Artillery, Massachusetts National Guard, Mr. Steele served an enlistment period of three years, retiring with an honorable discharge. His business journeying around the State, as indicated, has involved frequent change of residence, his Masonic memberships being acquired as legal residence was gained



And. H. Steets

in the different cities. He is a master Mason of Abraham H. Howland, Jr., Lodge, New Bedford, Massachusetts; a companion of Tyrian Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Millbury, Massachusetts; a cryptic Mason of Hiram Council, Worcester, Massachusetts; and a sir knight of Worcester County Commandery, Knights Templar, also of Worcester, Massachusetts. He holds the thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Massachusetts Consistory, of Boston, and is a noble of Palestine Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Providence, Rhode Island. His social club is the Wamsutta. He is a director of the Southern New England Textile Club, a Republican in politics, and an attendant of the Baptist church.

Mr. Steele married in New Bedford, March 19, 1902, Lillian M. Bailey, born in New Bedford, August 24, 1881, daughter of William and Mary (Tuckerell) Bailey, both now residents of New Bedford. Mr. and Mrs. Steele are the parents of Allen C., born September 1, 1903; Donald A., born March 5, 1905; Dorothy K., born October 9, 1910.

CHARLES HAYDEN ROBBINS.

When Mill No. 3 of Manomet group went into commission it made that corporation the largest employer of labor in the New Bedford mill section, two thousand four hundred hands being the number employed in the manufacture of combed cotton yarns. The opening of Mill No. 3 also brought in clearer view Charles H. Robbins, who was chosen to superintend the new mill, that, however, not being a new rank for him, for since 1909 he had been superintendent of Mill No. 2, of the Manomet trio, coming to New Bedford from Holyoke, Massachusetts, and the American Thread Company. He is a native son of New Jersey, his ancestors long seated in that State.

Charles Hayden Robbins was born in Newark, New Jersey, November 26, 1865, and was there educated in the excellent grade and high schools of the city. At the age of sixteen he began his long connection with cotton manufacturing, his start being made as an office boy with the Williamantic Linen Company, Willimantic, Connecticut. From office boy he advanced to clerk, then mastered draughting and passed to the mechanical engineering department, finally becoming chief engineer. Through his years of preparation for high position Mr. Robbins refused no task that came in the way of duty and gained an expert knowledge of every process of thread manufacture. Eighteen years were passed with the Williamantic Thread Company, the novice of sixteen passing out the expert of thirty-four. From the Willimantic Company he went to the Hadley Mill at Holyoke as superintendent, that mill then having passed under the control of the American Thread Company. He remained in Holyoke ten years, until 1909, his last position, superintendent of Merrick Mill No. 5. In 1909 he came to New Bedford to enter the employ of the Manomet Mills, that corporation then

having two mills, Mr. Robbins becoming superintendent of Mill No. 2. In 1917 Mill No. 3 was completed and the company capitalized at \$3,000,000, becoming in point of hands employed the greatest in the district. As superintendent of the new No. 3 Mill, Mr. Robbins has a perfect, modernly-equipped cotton mill under his direction and the mill a thoroughly modern, capable superintendent.

BENJAMIN WOODSOME.

While a native son of New Hampshire, Mr. Woodsome, superintendent of the New Bedford Cotton Mill Corporation, came when a lad to New Bedford, attended her public schools, and since his seventeenth year has been a worker in her cotton mills, beginning as clerk and rising through many promotions to his present position, superintendent. He is a son of Wallace and Marietta (Nourse) Woodsome, of Bethlehem, New Hampshire, and New Bedford, Massachusetts, his parents now residing in the last named city.

Benjamin Woodsome was born in Bethlehem, New Hampshire, September 7, 1885, and obtained his education in the public schools of Boston and New Bedford, Massachusetts. At the age of seventeen years, in 1902, he entered manufacturing life as a clerk in the offices of the New England Cotton Yarn Company, there remaining two years, but transferring to the factory department. In 1904 he went to the Nonquitt Mill as "third hand" in a department, remaining with that mill four years. He came to the New Bedford Cotton Mill Corporation in 1908 as "second hand," and after promotion to the post of overseer, and proving his quality was advanced to the position he now holds, superintendent, in September, 1913. The corporation operates one mill in which seventy-three thousand spindles, one thousand four hundred looms and six hundred and fifty hands are engaged in the manufacture of fine cotton goods. Mr. Woodsome came to his position through high merit, has fairly earned and ably fills it and is highly esteemed by management and operatives. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Masonic order and of the Dartmouth Club, enjoys life in the open and with gun and rod usually spends his vacation periods in the "wild places."

He married, in August, 1910, Ada Morehouse, daughter of James and Margaret (Taylor) Morehouse, of New Bedford. Mr. and Mrs. Woodsome are the parents of a son, Dana, born August 16, 1912.

EDWARD EVERETT FRANKLIN POTTER.

At the age of eighteen, after graduation from high school, Mr. Potter began his business life as a Western Union employee. From that time he has been continuously in good position in New Bedford, the city of his birth, education and business experience. He is a son of



Edward E. F. Tottis

Warren S. Potter, of Westport birth, and a grandson of Restcome Potter, born in Tiverton, Rhode Island, this branch descending from Nathaniel Potter, born in England, who was admitted an inhabitant of the Island of Aquidneck, April 30, 1639, and died before 1644. From Rhode Island the family came to the town of Dartmouth, Bristol county, Massachusetts, an important branch settling there. Restcome Potter was of the Tiverton, Rhode Island, branch, but joined his relatives in Westport where his son, Warren S., was born. He was a farmer and carpenter, a strict church member and a good man. He died June 27, 1864, aged seventy-seven years, eleven months, twenty-one days. He married Edith Gifford, who died March 3, 1872, aged eighty-two years, ten months. Children: Charles, Lyman, Rachel, Warren Sherman, of further mention; Pardon, Perry, Delilah, Clarinda, Edwin R., Elias.

Warren Sherman Potter was born in Westport, September 11, 1817, and died in New Bedford, Massachusetts, June 2, 1876. He was an expert mechanic, equally so as a worker in wood or metal. He was a carpenter, gas fitter, steam fitter, engineer, and for several years was engineer at the old Gosnold Rolling Mills in New Bedford. He married Margaret Potter, born in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, January 3, 1825, died in New Bedford, December 31, 1916, daughter of Holder Potter, who died August 24, 1870, aged eighty-one years, seven months, and his wife, Hannah Potter, who died August 4, 1876, aged eighty-two years, five months, both members of the Society of Friends. Children of Warren Sherman and Margaret (Potter) Potter: Charles W. H., born November 3, 1844, residing at No. 47 Chestnut street, New Bedford; Herbert; and Edward E. F., of further mention.

Edward E. F. Potter, youngest son of Warren Sherman and Margaret (Potter) Potter, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, December 22, 1858, and has ever been a resident of his native city, honored and respected as boy and man. He passed through all grades of the public schools, finishing at high school, graduate of class of 1876. In the autumn of the same year he entered the service of the Western Union Telegraph Company, at their office at the southeast corner of Water and Center streets, and there remained nearly ten years, resigning May 1, 1886, to take a position as meter man with the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, the company offices being on Middle street. A year later he became a bookkeeper for the same company, and also kept a set of books for the New Bedford Coöperative Bank, and when the Acushnet Coöperative Bank was formed under the same management added to his labors the books of that institution. When in 1890 the electric and gas companies consolidated as the New Bedford Gas and Edison Light Company, Mr. Potter continued with the consolidation as bookkeeper and so continues, having been with the company and its predecessor a period of over thirty-one years, May 1, 1886, August 1, 1917. In addition to the duties of his position Mr. Potter, as stated,

was for years engaged in clerical service and has long served the New Bedford Coöperative Bank as a director and vice-president, and the Acushnet Coöperative Bank as a director. He is a member of the Star of the East Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of Acushnet Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of the Stetson Club, of the New Bedford Gas and Edison Light Company, the Brooks and the Pilgrim clubs. He is a Republican in political preference, but has never desired nor accepted public office. For twenty-seven years he has made his summer home at Bay View, where he built a cottage, and in motor boating and fishing finds great enjoyment.

Mr. Potter married, in New Bedford, September 11, 1882, Ellen Francena Woodward, born in East Providence, Rhode Island, December 27, 1861, daughter of Frederick Bayles Woodward, a shoe manufacturer of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and his wife, Sarah Cordelia (Harvey) Woodward, both born in Taunton, Massachusetts.

WANTON MARTIN GLADDING.

When Mr. Gladding came to the Morse Twist Drill & Machine Company in 1903, he brought the wide experience of the mechanic, trained in technical school, private manufacturing works and government shops. He had served a regular apprenticeship as machinist and tool maker, his mechanical skill was of the highest order and he had the mental ability which made his mechanical skill doubly effective. It was his combination of mental and mechanical ability which marked him for promotion, and as superintendent of the great plant of the Morse Twist Drill & Machine Company at New Bedford, he has demonstrated his capacity for managerial position. He is a native son of Rhode Island, son of Henry G. and Matilda (Wilkey) Gladding, of Newport, his father a boat builder and sail maker.

Wanton M. Gladding was born in Newport, Rhode Island, January 10, 1874, and there obtained a public school education. Early deciding upon his career he entered an evening technical school at Providence, Rhode Island, there graduating in 1893. During the period, 1891-93, he was also working as an apprentice in the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company's shops in Providence, and there continued for two years after graduation from technical school, completing a four years' term and emerging a skilled worker in metals, his legal freedom coming the same year. He had progressed very rapidly and during his last year was practically a journeyman, performing all tasks, even the most difficult. From the Brown & Sharpe Company, he entered government service at the Newport Naval Station in the manufacturing department. There he was employed as a machinist for eight years, 1895-1903, leaving to accept appointment as foreman of a department of the Morse Twist Drill & Machine Company's plant at New Bedford. He

continued in that position three years, until 1906, when he was appointed superintendent of the entire plant, being but thirty-two years of age when he accepted that heavy responsibility. Eleven years have since intervened, and as the company has enlarged and expanded so has Mr. Gladding grown and developed, the superintendent's office being one of strong, well managed departments of a wonderful manufacturing business, founded in New Bedford in 1865, by Stephen A. Morse, whose principal capital at that time was a United States patent for the making of a twist drill. All the civilized world is now a market for the products of the company, and frequent extra dividends are the lot of the stockholders. The position Mr. Gladding holds has been fairly won by him, and great as are its responsibilities he fully measures up to its requirements. Mr. Gladding is a lover of the out-of-door sports, motoring, boating and golf, his clubs, the New Bedford Yacht, Country, Brooks and Julian. He is a Republican in politics, attends the Trinitarian church, the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is also a member of associations of a business and technical nature, among which is the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and wherever known is highly esteemed.

He married in Newport, Rhode Island, February 18, 1897, Sadiean K. Kaull, daughter of Henry Augustus and Frances (Stevens) Kaull. Mr. and Mrs. Gladding are the parents of a son, Wanton Elgar, born October 26, 1901, a student at high school, and a daughter, Sadiean Kaull, born September 4, 1906.

WILLIAM T. READ.

The same self-reliant spirit which led Mr. Read, a boy of fifteen, out into the world, remained with him during his four years' absence from New Bedford, and has ever been one of his valuable assets. He has never retreated from any duty assigned him or voluntarily assumed, and in the hard school of experience has developed his resources of mind and body. He is one of the men who constitute the official personnel of that great New Bedford corporation, the Morse Twist Drill and Machine Company, has risen from the grade of clerk to the important post of purchasing agent. He is a son of Clement and Mary C. (Johnson) Read, his father an instructor and chemist.

William T. Read was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, April 8, 1883, and is yet (1917) a resident of his native city. He attended the public schools until he was fifteen years of age, then went to Richmond, Virginia, where he spent four years in clerical work. He returned to New Bedford, in 1902, and entered the employ of the Morse Twist Drill and Machine Company, as clerk, his association with that company still continuing. Through sheer ability he impressed himself upon the business to an extent that could not be overlooked, and within a few years

he was advanced through other grades to the post of purchasing agent, a promotion both earned and deserved. Mr. Read is a Democrat in political preference, an attendant of the Protestant Episcopal church, member of the Wamsutta and Country clubs.

Mr. Read married, July 19, 1909, Sarah Hicks, daughter of Herbert E. and Clara E. (Allen) Hicks. Mr. and Mrs. Read are the parents of a daughter, Mary Hicks, born in New Bedford, February 19, 1911.

JAMES OTIS THOMPSON, JR.

When the Pierce Mill started in December, 1892, James Otis Thompson, Jr., now agent for the New Bedford Cotton Mills Corporation, began his career as a cotton mill worker. The quarter of a century which has since intervened have been years of progress and expansion for him as well as for the business he embraced, and he has become an important figure in the affairs of the corporation he so ably serves and guides in its dividend earning course. He is a son of James Otis Thompson, Sr., of New Bedford, Massachusetts, and grandson of Amasa Thompson. James Otis Thompson, Sr., born in Middleboro, Massachusetts, in 1835, died in 1902. In business life he was an express messenger, and was a veteran of the Civil War, member of the local Grand Army Post. He married Elizabeth Helen Simmons, born in Dighton, Massachusetts, in 1838, died in 1910. Their children were: Frederick Boomer, born in New Bedford, December 10, 1866, married, in 1899, Adelaide Cleary; Grace Eaton, born December 17, 1868, married, in 1896, William E. James; James Otis, Jr., of further mention.

James Otis Thompson, Jr. was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, October 2, 1871. After passing all grades of public school, he was graduated from high school, class of 1889. After graduation, he was employed in the photographic studio of Hadley & Reed until December, 1892, acquiring a good knowledge of that art. With the building of the Pierce Mill, in 1892, a good opportunity offered to learn the business and he accepted it. He remained there until June, 1894, and then went to the Wamsutta Mills, there receiving promotions to the post of cotton sampler and cost figurer, the latter position embracing that of assistant superintendent. In October, 1897, he was appointed superintendent of the Wamsutta Mills, Numbers 6 and 7, serving in that capacity until 1899, then becoming superintendent of the yarn mills of this corporation, Numbers 1, 2 and 3. In June, 1902, he was promoted to the superintendency of Wamsutta Mills, Numbers 4 and 5, succeeding Mr. John Neild. He resigned this position to accept the superintendency of the Wampanoag Mills in Fall River, Massachusetts, in April, 1905, having full charge of the mills without an agent. He continued in this position until June, 1909, then resigned to accept the superintendent's position of the New Bedford Cotton Mills Corporation, which had just been

organized and the erection of the buildings being then in process. He continued in that position until 1914, then was appointed agent and so continues (1917). The New Bedford Cotton Mills Corporation is a million dollar corporation, and manufactures fine cotton goods, plain and fancies. They employ six hundred and eighty operators who tend the seventy-three thousand spindles and fourteen hundred looms. Mr. Thompson is also a director of the New Bedford and Acushnet Co-operative banks, of the corporation of which he is agent, also trustee, director and clerk of the New Bedford Textile School.

In politics, Mr. Thompson is a Republican, but never sought nor held public office. From 1894 to 1897 he was a member of the Naval Brigade, Massachusetts National Guard. He is a member of the Massachusetts Republican Club, the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, the Textile Club of Boston, Southern New England Textile Club of Providence, Old Dartmouth Historical Society of New Bedford, the Brooks, Wamsutta and Country clubs of New Bedford. He holds all degrees of the York Rite bodies, affiliated with Star in the East Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Adoniram Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Sutton Commandery, Knights Templar, all of New Bedford. His Council membership is with the Fall River organization. He is also a noble of Palestine Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Providence, Rhode Island. His Scottish Rite bodies are: Lafayette Lodge of Perfection, Mt. Olivet Chapter Rose Croix, Giles Fonda Yates Council of Princes of Jerusalem, and Massachusetts Consistory, all of Boston, he holding all degrees of the rite up to and including the thirty-second.

Mr. Thompson married, in New Bedford, June 14, 1899, Mary Elizabeth Baker, born in Providence, Rhode Island, April 18, 1872, daughter of Ephraim D. and Georgianna Baker. They are the parents of two children: Philip Eaton, born May 2, 1902, preparing for Harvard at St. George's School, Newport, Rhode Island; Louise, born October 23, 1903, attending New Bedford Friends Academy.

ARTHUR A. NOEL.

From the age of sixteen, Mr. Noel has been connected with the business life of his native city, New Bedford, through the medium of the Automatic Telephone Company, beginning as a night operator, and rising to his present position of superintendent, a position which he has most satisfactorily filled since 1915, and to his ability as a superintendent and to his genius at invention and improvement, the New Bedford branch of the corporation controlling this most modern invention, the automatic telephone, owes a measure of its success. His experience has gained in similar work in the Fall River Exchange of the Automatic Company, and in Chicago, Illinois, with Automatic Electric Company,

but his initial experience was with the home company, and when the aims for which he went away were fulfilled, and the broadening experience gained, he returned to fill his present responsible position. Arthur A. Noel is a son of Bartholomew Noel, now deceased, a former real estate dealer in New Bedford.

Arthur A. Noel was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, May 5, 1888, and in the city public schools obtained his education. At the age of sixteen years he left high school to enter the employ of the New Bedford Automatic Telephone Company, beginning as an operator on the night force and there serving an apprenticeship of three years. During these years he became an expert in the automatic telephone business, thoroughly familiar with the machines used, their construction and their weakness. From New Bedford he was transferred to the Fall River Automatic Telephone Company, as assistant superintendent, later, in 1910, was appointed superintendent, and there continued until 1914, building up a strong office there. The next year was spent in Chicago with the Automatic Electric Company of that city, after which he returned to New Bedford, where he succeeded to the superintendency of the New Bedford Automatic Telephone Company in 1915, upon the resignation of Mr. Brinkley.

During his years of automatic telephone service, Mr. Noel has seen where the system could be strengthened and to his genius several improvements are due, particular mention being made of his very successful improvement to the automatic ringing up of subscribers, a new system of party line operation, an improved method of management, resulting in greater efficiency. The automatic telephone is a success, although practically in its infancy, and in its young, but earnest, New Bedford superintendent, and in men of his stamp lies the system's hope of becoming a formidable rival of the Bell systems. Mr. Noel is a member of King Philip Lodge, Masons, of Fall River.

CHARLES A. JEWETT.

As manager of the Jonathan Handy Company, Nos. 28-30 William street, New Bedford, Mr. Jewett is filling a position left vacant by his brother, William N. Jewett, at his death in 1911. William N. Jewett assumed the duties of manager upon the death of Jonathan Handy in 1895. The Jonathan Handy Company succeeded Watkins & Handy in the wholesale iron and metal business, established in 1833. The brothers, William N. and Charles A. Jewett, have been in turn managers of this very successful corporation. The former having been with the old firm, Watkins & Handy, remained with Mr. Handy after his purchase of Mr. Watkins' interest and succeeded to the management when Mr. Handy died. Thus for considerably over a quarter of a century Jewetts have been connected with the company, and since 1895 have been



Charles A. Gerritt

the managing heads. The brothers are sons of Nelson E. and Amanda M. (Leavitt) Jewett, who settled in New Bedford when their sons were children, and grandsons of Joshua Jewett, of New Hampshire.

Nelson E. Jewett was born April 15, 1839, and died February 24, 1914. He was an expert machinist, pursued his calling in Amherst and Nashua, New Hampshire; Lowell, Massachusetts; Providence, Rhode Island; finally settling permanently in New Bedford where for twenty-two years he was connected with the Morse Twist Drill and Machine Company. He married, in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, Amanda M. Leavitt, born in Kennebec, Maine, August 2, 1841, daughter of William and Elizabeth Leavitt, of ancient Maine family. Nelson E. and Amanda M. Jewett were the parents of two sons: William N. and Charles A., both born in Providence, Rhode Island.

William N. Jewett, eldest son of Nelson E. and Amanda M. (Leavitt) Jewett, was born October 29, 1867, and died February 14, 1912. Shortly after 1871 the family moved to New Bedford, where he completed his studies in the high school with the graduation class of 1882. He began business life as clerk in the store of Watkins & Handy, heavy hardware merchants of New Bedford, remained with Mr. Handy after his purchase of the business, and in 1895 succeeded him as manager of the business, now known as the Jonathan Handy Company. He married, in 1893, Edith H., daughter of Captain William Washburn, of Fairhaven, Massachusetts. His connection with the business in which he began, a youth of sixteen, continued for the remainder of his life, a period of thirty years, during which time he rose from the lowest to the highest position, a record of successful achievement only possible in a man of high quality and strong character.

Charles A. Jewett, younger son of Nelson E. and Amanda M. (Leavitt) Jewett, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, July 21, 1871, but soon afterward his parents moved to New Bedford and here his life has been spent. After completing grammar school courses he began his career as a business man in the office employ of the Edmund Grinnell Foundry. From that time until 1911 he held positions in the office and as salesman with Briggs & Laurence, John Hastings, and the Jonathan Handy Company. His connection with the last named company, which began in 1895 as bookkeeper, was continued in the selling department until 1911, when the death of his brother, William N., manager of the company, created a vacancy that Charles A. Jewett was chosen to fill. Under his management the company has continued its successful career, the Jewett managerial ability still the potent force in that success. The company, located at No. 28 William street, deals in hardware at wholesale and retail; in iron, steel, blacksmith's supplies, carriage woodwork, wagon paints, etc., those lines having been the staples dealt in since the foundation of the business in 1833. Mr. Jewett is a Republican in politics, a member of the Improved Order of Red

Men, John H. Clifford Camp, Sons of Veterans, and of the Congregational church.

Mr. Jewett married, in New Bedford, January 28, 1892, Almira A. Vincent, of that city, born September 14, 1874, daughter of Herbert and Hannah (Savery) Vincent, her father a machinist. Mr. and Mrs. Jewett are the parents of six children: 1. Millicent A., born August 3, 1895, married Holder B. Tripp, of New Bedford. 2. Doris L., born April 6, 1897, graduate of New Bedford High School, now stenographer for her father. 3. Harold N., born March 20, 1899, graduate of Dartmouth High School, now a traveling salesman for the Jonathan Handy Company. 4. Eleanor B., born June 6, 1907. 5. Charles A. (2), born January 16, 1914. 6. Elizabeth, born February 26, 1916. The family home is in South Dartmouth, Massachusetts.

CHARLES F. F. JONES.

When a young man, Mr. Jones came to New Bedford and for a long term of years was engaged with the Mount Washington Glass Company, now consolidated with the Pairpont Manufacturing Company, before coming to the New Bedford Gas and Edison Light Company, of which he is cashier and chief of the office force. He is a son of Francis F. Jones, a shoe merchant of Sandwich, Massachusetts, and his wife, Emily F. (Kern) Jones, who died in 1884.

Charles F. F. Jones was born at Sandwich, Massachusetts, January 20, 1865, and was there educated in the public schools and at Sandwich Academy. At the age of eighteen he entered the employ of the Boston & Sandwich Glass Company at their plant at Sandwich, continuing with them for five years. In 1888 he came to New Bedford, entering the service of the Mount Washington Glass Company, of which William J. Roch was then president, but was succeeded in 1890 by Thomas A. Tripp. The company were manufacturers of the highest standard glassware, including a line of decorated lamps, vases and beautiful Burmese ware. Mr. Jones entered the decorative department of the company and for thirteen years remained there, becoming one of the company's artistic decorators. In 1901, Mr. Jones left the Glass Company to enter the employ of the New Bedford Gas and Edison Light Company as clerk. He has remained continuously with that important corporation until the present, advancing in rank to his present position, cashier and office manager, through a series of promotions. He is a Democrat in politics, a Unitarian in religious faith, belongs to the Stetson Club, and is highly esteemed by his associates.

Mr. Jones married, in 1888, Sarah L. Chipman, daughter of Major Charles and Elizabeth (Gibbs) Chipman, of Sandwich, Massachusetts. They are the parents of a son, Francis F., born in New Bedford, August 13, 1892, now paymaster in the United States Naval Reserve force, with the rank of ensign. He served in the signal corps of the Second Brigade, Massachusetts.

FRANKLIN WINSLOW HATCH.

As superintendent of the New Bedford Cordage Company, manufacturers of manila and sisal cordage and tarred hemp goods, Mr. Hatch is the operating head of the mill, which for three-quarters of a century has manufactured cordage, and although the founders have long since passed away the business they founded and the company they organized yet remains, the mill still occupying its first site "up on the hill" and now as then the product is "good rope." In the year the New Bedford Cordage Company was started there were but few railroads in the United States; the telegraph had not yet come into public use; John Tyler was the president of the United States, and the Mexican and Civil wars were yet to be fought.

In 1842 a number of shipowners and captains of vessels in New Bedford, which was then the centre of the great whaling industry, decided to make rope for use on their own vessels. Their venture was successful, and their product soon became so favorably known that other shipowners were glad to buy their surplus stock. Therefore, on February 2, 1846, the New Bedford Cordage Company was incorporated under the laws of the State of Massachusetts "for the purpose of manufacturing cordage in the town of New Bedford." There still remain as stockholders of the company descendants of the officers who were elected at the first meeting of the corporation on April 2, 1846.

To this company came Franklin W. Hatch, November 1, 1907, as master mechanic, his promotion to superintendent coming in 1913 upon the death of Marshall F. Lewis. He had been connected with the Plymouth Cordage Company for many years and was thoroughly equipped for the position he fills. Although intensely practical and his own provider from boyhood, he has a decided musical talent and all through the years has kept up his music, playing the cornet in orchestra and band. In fact music is his recreation and one of the great pleasures of his life. He is a son of Charles W. and Almeda Hatch, the latter deceased, the former residing in New Bedford employed in the plant of the New Bedford Cordage Company.

Franklin W. Hatch was born in Marshfield, Massachusetts, February 13, 1879, but when he was quite young his parents moved to Kingston, Massachusetts, where he attended the grade and high schools until fourteen years of age, then against the wishes of his parents he left school to become a clerk in the post office at North Plymouth, Massachusetts. He only remained in the post office a few months, then left to enter the employ of Cobb & Drews Tack Works, at Kingston, his duty to attend one of the tack feeding machines. He continued at the tack works until seventeen years of age, and also began the study of the cornet. He next went with the Plymouth Cordage Company, of North Plymouth, Massachusetts, as machinist's apprentice, remaining in that employ for twelve years, rising to the position of foreman of the machine shop. He also

kept up his music, was a member of orchestra and band, being the cornet soloist of the band. For one year after leaving the cordage company, Mr. Hatch gave himself wholly to his music, then on November 1, 1907, came to New Bedford.

His first position in New Bedford was as master mechanic with the New Bedford Cordage Company. Eighteen months later he was made assistant superintendent, and in December, 1913, succeeded Marshall F. Lewis as superintendent and mill manager. He is thoroughly furnished with the technical knowledge for the position he fills, and by disposition is eminently fitted for managerial station. His religion is the "Golden Rule" and its spirit is carried out in all his dealings with his fellow-men. Kindly, courteous and considerate, he holds the respect and confidence of all those with whom he comes in contact.

Mr. Hatch is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Star in the East Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Adoniram Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; New Bedford Council, Royal and Select Masters; Sutton Commandery, Knights Templar, Adams Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Kingston, Massachusetts. He was for several years a member of the Trinitarian Church quartette, playing the cornet. He enjoys automobiling and travel, but takes all his pleasures rationally, giving preference to music.

Mr. Hatch married in Kingston, Massachusetts, Flora A. Tatlow, born in Nottingham, England, daughter of Arthur E. and Annie Tatlow, who came to the United States when their daughter was eight years of age. Arthur E. Tatlow is now engaged in the real estate business at Onset, Massachusetts.

SHERRARD CLEMENS.

Sherrard Clemens was born at Riverview, near Wheeling, Virginia, February 3, 1862. He is a son of the Hon. Sherrard Clemens, Democratic member of Congress from the Tenth District of Virginia. His mother's maiden name was Catherine Elizabeth Dawson, of Madison Parish, Louisiana. Mr. Clemens' father, while a Democrat, was a Union man and against secession. On January 22, 1861, he made a strong speech in the House of Representatives on the state of the Union. He was a lawyer by profession and attended Washington College in Pennsylvania and West Point Military Academy. He was at West Point at the same time as General U. S. Grant. Just before the outbreak of the Civil War, he fought a duel with O. Jennings Wise, editor of the "Richmond Inquiry," from which he received a wound which left him a cripple for life and which finally compelled his withdrawing from politics as well as the practice of law. This unfortunate circumstance, together with conditions existing after the Civil War and the formation of the new State, West Virginia, brought about the removal of the family from the



Shenard Benson

home at Wheeling, West Virginia, to Louisiana. Sherrard Clemens, 2d., on account of his father's health, practically became their main support.

He commenced his career upon a plantation in Louisiana, without resources and only such educational advantages as he was able to obtain in the public schools. He remained in Louisiana three years, then, on account of ill health, went to the northwest, remaining there until 1885, at which time he returned south and entered the cotton business at Yazoo City, Mississippi, working his way up through all the branches of the business as classer, buyer and manager for various cotton firms doing both domestic and foreign business. He was sent to New Bedford, Massachusetts, in 1914 as manager of Stewart Brothers Cotton Company's eastern business, office at No. 71 William street. Mr. Clemens is a charter member of Lodge No. 148, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, also a member of the Wamsutta Club, New Bedford Yacht Club, Board of Trade and Protestant Episcopal Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

He married, in Vicksburg, Mississippi, March 6, 1900, Birdie Gallo-way Hilliard, daughter of Frank P. and Hattie Elizabeth (Dyer) Hilliard. Mr. and Mrs. Clemens are the parents of Sherrard Clemens, 3rd., born February 15, 1901, and Hilliard Dawson Clemens, born May 23, 1903. The family home is at No. 241 Hawthorne street, New Bedford, Massachusetts.

WILLIAM H. JENCKES.

In 1906 Mr. Jenckes came to New Bedford as superintendent of the Nonquitt Spinning Company, a corporation operating two mills and employing one thousand and three hundred hands in the manufacture of combed cotton yarns. From the age of eleven years he has been a worker, although until the age of fourteen only his vacations from school were devoted to wage-earning. But at the age of fourteen his school days ended and he entered the ranks in which he has since marched, coming up from the rear and in the constantly advancing rank until reaching his present high position at the age of thirty-one years, a position he has filled for the past eleven years. He is a son of Andrew N. and Lydia N. Jenckes, his father, who died in 1884, was head of a teaming business in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, and quite prominent in city political life. His mother died in 1914.

William H. Jenckes was born in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, June 23, 1875, and until fourteen years of age attended grammar school, completing the course. After his father's death in 1884, during the summer school vacations, he began working in the American Wringer Works, formerly the Bailey Company, and at the age of fourteen left school to work in a drug store. A year later he went with Stollard & Bushway, candy and ice cream manufacturers, and continued with their successor, F. B. Fenton. He was variously employed after this until entering the

employ of the Woonsocket Street Railway as a motorman and conductor, remaining there for three years. Then he began as mill worker, entering the pattern weaving room of the Harris Woolen Mill, there remaining for eighteen months. He then became a cotton mill worker at the Social Mill, Woonsocket, whose superintendent was George W. Comnock. There he learned carding, rising to the position of third hand. Then he went as second hand to the Clinton Mill, Woonsocket. Then to the Ashton Mill at Ashton, one of the Lonsdale Company's mills. He then became an overseer in the carding department of Ray's Main Street Mill, Woonsocket, Rhode Island, then leased by Frank Knight. For two and one-half years he held that position and then the mill was burned; then followed a period of employment in Connecticut mills, finally ending by his going to Albion, Rhode Island, as overseer. Four years he held that position, leaving in 1906 to become superintendent of the Nonquitt Spinning Company, at New Bedford, a position he now (1917) fills, although its importance has greatly increased with the doubling of the company's plant and great business expansion. Hard work, faithfulness and persevering effort, coupled with a natural ability, has brought the reward it always brings, and to every young man who would rise Mr. Jenckes says, "Work, work and then work," as there is no room in a cotton mill nor anywhere else for the idler.

Mr. Jenckes is a member of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, the Southern Massachusetts Textile Club, the Young Men's Christian Association, Modern Woodmen of America, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Rod and Reel Club. He is a member of Star in the East Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Adoniram Chapter, New Bedford Council, Sutton Commandery, Knights Templar, and Palestine Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In politics he is a Republican, and in his religious faith a student of Christian Science as taught in the works of Mary Baker Eddy.

CHARLES HAMMOND VINAL.

Son of an old captain of whalers and born in New Bedford before the maritime glory of the port had departed, Mr. Vinal is bound by tradition and contact to the olden time, when in every part of the world ships flying a New Bedford house flag cruised in search of whales or in pursuit or delivery of cargoes. From the time he was sixteen years of age Captain William H. Vinal sailed the seas, and nine years after the birth of his son died in New Bedford, in 1868, aged forty-six years. He was born in Scituate, Massachusetts, his wife, Lavinia A. T. (Lavare) Vinal, born in Adamsville, Rhode Island, September 9, 1826, and died in New Bedford, Massachusetts, September 8, 1907. Their son, Charles Hammond Vinal, since 1887 has been connected with the industry, which in connection with the discovery of petroleum is responsible for the decline of the whale and sperm oil business, as gas, electricity and coal oil

are competitors that nothing in the way of an illuminant could hope to vanquish. So he belongs to the new era as well as to the old, and as registrar of the New Bedford Gas and Edison Light Company he is vitally concerned in the operation of one of New Bedford's most modern corporations, one who under ground, under water and over head delivers power, heat and light all over this section of Massachusetts.

Charles Hammond Vinal was born in New Bedford, July 29, 1859. He was educated in the public schools of the city, finishing with high school graduation. He began business life as clerk with Pratt & Alley, grocers, and for ten years remained with that firm, advancing to responsible position. He then engaged in the grocery business with a partner, and as Vinal & Tuell conducted a store for five years, then Mr. Vinal sold his interest to his partner and retired. For a time thereafter he was in the employ of the New Bedford Institution for Savings, but in April, 1887, resigned to enter the employ of the New Bedford Gas Company as head and only bookkeeper at that time. When the gas and electric consolidation took effect in 1890, and the New Bedford Gas and Edison Light Company resulted, Mr. Vinal was appointed registrar, a position he yet fills most acceptably. A Republican in politics, Mr. Vinal has since the organization of a cemetery commission as a part of the city government been a member of the commission. For three years he was a member of the Common Council, and at all times he has been the deeply interested, public-spirited citizen. He is a member of Star in the East Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of which for seventeen years he has been secretary; is an Odd Fellow, member of the Stetson, Dartmouth and Yacht clubs of New Bedford.

Mr. Vinal married (first) in New Bedford, Marion J. Hamblin, of Foxboro, Massachusetts. He married (second) Marianna Veeder, born April 11, 1858, at Nantucket, Massachusetts, daughter of Charles A. Veeder, of New York, who died in the Society Islands, and his wife, Susan C. (Austin) Veeder, who died in New Bedford. Children: 1. Elwin S., born in New Bedford, April 2, 1886, now residing in East Seattle, Washington, connected with the Bend Park Company, who are promoting the building of the city of Bend, in Central Oregon; he married Grace Tripp, daughter of George H. Tripp, librarian of New Bedford Public Library. 2. Elise, born in New Bedford, August 11, 1892, graduate of high school, now a student at Bridgewater. The family residence is No. 103 Summer street.

ARTHUR C. PUTNAM.

Born in New York City, but taken thence by his parents to Nashua, New Hampshire, Mr. Putnam has practically spent his entire life in New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts, coming to New Bedford in 1907, after having spent a few months in Maryland with his father, who

was then living at Mariottsville. Since 1910 he has been chief engineer at the Nashawena Mills, a corporation employing one thousand and eight hundred hands, operating one hundred and forty-five thousand spindles and three thousand and eight hundred looms in the manufacture of plain and fancy cotton and jacquard silk novelties. Over all engineering problems and operations, Mr. Putnam is supreme, and that department is as well managed as the others, which in combination have placed the Nashawena in the front rank of cotton mills. He is a son of John B. and Aurelia Putnam, his father a manufacturer. In 1882 the family moved to Nashua, New Hampshire, where John B. Putnam engaged in the manufacture of soapstone slate of varied form, later he moved to Perkinsville, Vermont, thence to Mariottsville, Maryland, thence to Jettyville, Virginia.

Arthur C. Putnam was born in New York City, October 25, 1877, and five years later was taken by his parents to Nashua, New Hampshire, where he attended the grade and high schools until graduated from high school in 1895, at the age of eighteen. He then began his business career, and after the removal of the family to Perkinsville, Vermont, became associated with his father in the quarrying and manufacture of soapstone. He remained with him three years, then went with the Metropolitan Water Works, at Framingham, Massachusetts, being connected with the engineering department of the works for ten years. He then spent a few months in Maryland, with his father, entering the employ of the Bristol Mill in New Bedford, in 1907, as assistant engineer. Two years later, on the completion of the Nashawena Mill, he was appointed chief engineer of that plant and has held that position since. He is a member of Pacific Lodge, Encampment, Canton, New Bedford Patriarchs Militant, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the National Society of Engineers; the First Baptist Church, and politically is a Republican.

He married, in 1908, Jessie Hunter Burton, daughter of John L. Burton, of the Nashawena Mills, whose career is also traced in this work. Mrs. Putnam died in 1914, leaving a daughter, Janet, born in 1909.

JEREMIAH FRANCIS SULLIVAN.

When Jeremiah Sullivan left his home in Ireland and brought his family to the United States, he intended to make it his permanent home. He was employed in railroading and remained several years, but finally the love for the "Old Sod" overcame and he returned to his Irish home, there living the remainder of his days. But his son, Cornelius F. Sullivan, born in Ireland and brought to the United States by his father, remained in his adopted land until death, and proved his right to citizenship and his appreciation of the honor it conferred by offering his life, if need be, in defence of the flag which had become his. He enlisted in

Company F, Fifth Regiment, Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, in 1861, and served until the war closed in 1865, saw service in North and South Carolina under Burnside and others, returning with an honorable discharge and the scars of a wound received in battle. By trade he was a millwright. Cornelius F. Sullivan married Mary Dillon, also born in Ireland, but married in New Bedford, in St. Lawrence Church. Both are now deceased, but their two children, Jeremiah F., of further mention, and Mary Sullivan are both residing in New Bedford.

Jeremiah Francis Sullivan, only son of Cornelius F. and Mary (Dillon) Sullivan, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, September 23, 1875, and until fifteen years of age attended St. Joseph's Parochial School, and the public grammar school. He began business life by working in a grocery store for a few months, then entered the employ of his uncle, Jeremiah D. Sullivan, who was an undertaker in New Bedford. He remained with his uncle sixteen years and eight months, becoming an expert in the care of the dead and in funeral direction. On April 1, 1907, he opened an undertaking establishment at No. 594 Purchase street, and there remained as funeral director and embalmer until 1911, when he removed to No. 1546 Purchase street, continuing in the same business to date (1918). In politics Mr. Sullivan is a Democrat, and in religious faith connected with the Church of the Holy Name (Roman Catholic). He is a member of the Holy Name Society; the Plymouth Club; the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters; New Bedford Court of Foresters of America; New Bedford Lodge, No. 73, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; New Bedford Aerie, No. 647, Fraternal Order of Eagles; the Knights of Columbus, Division No. 9; Ancient Order of Hibernians, and the Loyal Order of Moose.

Mr. Sullivan married, in Taunton, Massachusetts, June 15, 1904, Annie A. McGinty, daughter of John and Hannah (Howe) McGinty.

NAPOLEON BEAULIEU.

A son of John and Philomene (Allaire) Beaulieu, a business man of Lawrence, Massachusetts, Napoelon Beaulieu, one of their six sons to reach manhood, became a mill worker at the age of twelve years, and in one New Bedford Mill alone, the Grinnell, has a record of twenty years service. He has been since 1910 overseer of the Nonquitt Spinning Company, in whose two mills, fourteen hundred hands, operating one hundred and ninety-five thousand spindles, produce combed cotton yarns. When he went with the company seven years ago, the company were operating seventy thousand spindles. But it is not alone as a mill worker that Mr. Beaulieu is well known to New Bedford, but for years he has taken an unusual interest in civic affairs, especially in the cause of education, he being a very useful member of the New Bedford School Board and of the board of trustees of the Industrial School.

Napoleon Beaulieu was born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, November 22, 1866, and there spent his youth, attending St. Hyacinthe's Parochial School until beginning mill work at the age of twelve. He was a worker in the mills at Lowell at that age and from the bottom worked his way through various promotions to his present post. In 1883 he came to New Bedford, working in the mill during daytime, attending evening high school, becoming proficient in mechanical drawing. For twenty years he was employed in the Grinnell Mills, going to the Bulter Mill in 1902, going thence to the Gosnold Mills, where he remained until 1910, when he became overseer at the Nonquitt Mills. He is thoroughly equipped for the position he holds, is trusted by his fellow workmen and possesses the confidence and the respect of those above him in official rank. In 1910 Mr. Beaulieu organized a branch of the L'Independent Publishing Company of Fall River, a company of which he is president. "L'Independent" is a very popular newspaper, printed in French, and has a wide New England circulation. He is a Republican in politics, and since 1908 has been a member of the School Board, his term expiring on January 1, 1919. He is also a member of the board of trustees of the Industrial School, his term expiring in 1918. He is a useful member of both boards and conscientiously performs the duties assigned him. He is also a director of the Sasaquin Sanitarium. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church, the Loretto and Tremont clubs. In 1915 Mr. Beaulieu organized the Educational Club of Home Study, taking boys of sixteen up from the mills and giving them the opportunity of home study, furnishing text books and instructors without charge. This was a most commendable effort and Mr. Beaulieu deserves great credit for the success of the movement.

Mr. Beaulieu married in New Bedford, March 22, 1890, Rose Barri-teau, born in Lowell, Massachusetts, daughter of Antoine and Ederst (Marcil) Barri-teau. Mr. and Mrs. Beaulieu's only child born in December, 1891, died the following year.

HERBERT E. WALMSLEY.

Although for two years prior to his death, Herbert E. Walmsley was retired from his position as agent of the Wamsutta Mills, he could not surrender nor has death taken from him the distinction of being one of the most distinguished men in the textile manufacturing business. The post he held with the Wamsutta Mills may properly be considered the most important one in the United States, carried great prestige, and could only be filled by a man of deep knowledge of the cotton industry in all its phases. That knowledge Mr. Walmsley possessed in a superlative degree, his wisdom being of the most practical kind, gained during many years of textile mill service and

management, which began when he was a lad of fifteen. Eleven years of his life were spent in developing the cotton spinning industry in Russia. The remarkable development of the cotton manufacturing industry in Russia was accelerated and encouraged under his inspiration and influence, and for years he was assistant manager of the largest textile mill in the world. After his Russian experience he was sent to India to investigate and report on the cotton industry, but the climate was unfit for his constitution and nothing of moment was accomplished there. Then came his transition to the American field of labor and success. His ten years as superintendent of the great Clark Thread Mills of Newark, New Jersey, included the period of the greatest strike the plant ever passed through, yet so well and justly did Mr. Walmsley manage affairs that one of his treasured belongings was a framed testimonial given him by the Clark operatives when he retired from that position to accept another with the Wamsutta Mill. Perhaps it was an opinion held before, perhaps the experiences of the Clark strike impressed it, but it was his thorough belief that it is good common business sense to pay the very best wages a mill can afford, leaving the humanitarian standpoint out of the calculation entirely.

Mr. Walmsley was warmly welcomed in New Bedford, where his reputation had preceded him. He continued in official relation with the Wamsutta Mills until 1915, and became a high authority upon textile manufacturing practices. His personal achievement as a manufacturer was high, and there came from his pen works which greatly enriched the literature of the cotton industry. Equally notable were his addresses before gatherings of textile men, and he was a well known figure wherever cotton manufacturers gathered. He was one of the most distinguished men of the business, and was highly regarded personally.

Herbert E. Walmsley, son of Dr. Francis Walmsley, a skilled physician of Manchester, England, was born in Manchester, England, January 27, 1854, and died in New Bedford, Massachusetts, June 14, 1917. His brothers prepared for professional careers, but Herbert E. was strongly inclined toward a business life, and at the age of fifteen he left school to begin work at a cotton mill in Stockport, near Manchester. He spent six years in that mill, and at the age of twenty-one was thoroughly equipped and eligible to any managerial position in any department of cotton manufacturing. He rose rapidly in reputation and rank, the most important part of his English life being his selection by large Russian financial interests to develop cotton spinning in Russia.

When he left England to accept this post, he went direct to Narva, a town of Russia, on Neva river, nine miles from the mouth, in the gulf of Finland and eighty-one miles from Petrograd. The falls of the river furnished water power which attracted manufacturers, and there for six years Mr. Walmsley, as assistant manager, virtually controlled the

destinies or the largest mill in the world, with half a million spindles. At the end of the six years he accepted a position in another section, and near Moscow he spent five years as manager of a cotton mill. This completed his Russian engagement, a connection from which all concerned had greatly profited. He returned to England to accept a commission from Dobson & Barlow, machinery builders of Bolton, England, to investigate the cotton industry in India, but after six months he returned to England, unable to endure the Indian climate.

His reputation had crossed the seas, and he was offered the superintendency of the Clark Thread Company at Newark, New Jersey, a position he held ten years. From Newark he came to New Bedford as agent for the Wamsutta Mills, a position from which he retired in 1915. He was in poor health then and afterward, although he aided in some mill promotions in New Bedford. But his work was finished, and the end soon came.

As a writer and platform speaker, Mr. Walmsley was well known, his subjects always relating to textile manufacturing. An article published in "Commerce and Finance" in 1916, on "Cotton Manufacturing and the Nations," attracted wide attention. His published books were: "The Manufacture of Fine Yarns;" "Industrial Institutions, their Organization and Regulation, and Cotton Spinning and Weaving," the latter going through three editions, one of which was printed in the Russian language, the first book ever printed in that language on cotton manufacturing. He was president of the New England Cotton Manufacturers Association from 1903 to 1905.

Mr. Walmsley married Berta Veronch, born in Narva, Russia, died in 1902, at New Bedford. They were the parents of two daughters: Beatrice and Marguerita, and a son, Herbert, whose sketch follows.

HERBERT WALMSLEY.

Herbert Walmsley, son of Herbert E. and Berta (Veronch) Walmsley, was born in Newark, New Jersey, January 4, 1890, his father at that time being general manager of the Clark Thread Company. He attended private school in New Bedford, the city to which the family came in 1898, and he was a student at Friends Academy. He followed the business with which his father had been connected for so long, and beginning in lowly place rose through the various grades of promotion to the high position of superintendent of the Wamsutta Mill, holding that position when barely eighteen years old. He filled that position for six years, from 1908 to 1914, then resigned to become assistant superintendent of the Dartmouth Manufacturing Corporation, which is his present position. The Dartmouth is one of New Bedford's largest employers of labor, twenty-two hundred hands operating in three mills, two hundred thousand spindles, and fifty-seven looms weaving plain,



David W. Beaman

fancy and jacquard cotton and silk goods, capitalized at \$2,600,000, preferred and common stock, on which liberal dividends are paid. Mr. Walmsley is a Republican in politics, member of the Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, and of the Wamsutta Club. Mr. Walmsley married, in New Bedford, March 20, 1917, Evelyn Ennis, of New Bedford.

DAVID WEBSTER BEAMAN.

After technical instruction and practical experience in electrical engineering, Mr. Beaman came to his present position, superintendent of the electric department of the New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Company, after a series of promotions from lower positions. He is a native son of Cincinnati, Ohio, his father, Edmund Addison Beaman, a teacher and a minister of the Swedenborgian church. Edmund Addison Beaman, born in Wendell, Massachusetts, August 8, 1811, died in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 8, 1908. He married Sarah V. Parsons, born in Northampton, Massachusetts, February 27, 1833, died in Newtonville, Massachusetts, January 4, 1916.

David W. Beaman was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 2, 1872, and there completed the grammar school course of public instruction with graduation. He also there pursued a course of instruction in the Technical School of Cincinnati, whence he was graduated in 1890. After working two years in the electrical business, he entered Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, and was graduated thence with the degree B. S., class of 1896. Graduates from Boston "Tech" are in demand, and immediately after graduation Mr. Beaman entered the employ of the West End Street Railway Company, now the Boston Elevated Railroad Company, at one of the company's power plants. He only remained in Boston until March, 1897, then became an employee of the New Bedford Gas and Edison Light Company, at their electric light station, as an electrician. A period of twenty years has elapsed since he first came to New Bedford, and in that time the company has expanded and added greatly to their equipment and plant, the year 1916 alone adding the New Bedford and Onset Street Railway Company as a user of current, and the area of the company's supply through Wareham reaches from Cape Cod on the east to Falmouth and Chatham on the southeast, and the town of Middleboro. With direct line the company also supplies to Lakeville on the north, Mattapoisett on the east, and Potomska on the south. Current is also supplied the Bay State Street Railway Company to its station at Lakeside, all this in addition to its own lines and customers in New Bedford. But the graduate of 1896 has also grown and expanded, and with opportunity knocking has answered each call and advanced from post to post until he reached his present position, superintendent of the electrical department. He is an expert in electrical engineering and plant management, and has most efficiently conducted

his department, meeting to the full every demand made upon him. He is an associate member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, member of the National Electric Light Association, a member of the Unitarian church, and in political faith a Republican.

Mr. Beaman married, June 25, 1902, in New Bedford, Jane Witter Stetson, born September 26, 1876, daughter of George R. Stetson, who died July 20, 1915, president of the New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Company, president of the Coöperative Bank, director of the New Bedford Textile School, an alderman, a water board commissioner, president of the Republican Club in 1888, and long one of the most prominent men of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Beaman are the parents of a son, David W., Jr., born March 1, 1916.

FRANCIS S. WINSPER.

Although one of the young men of the cotton trade, Francis S. Winsper has the knowledge born of several years experience in the business and to that adds the technical knowledge gained at the New Bedford Textile School. He has hitherto devoted himself to the raw material as classifier and salesman and has won enviable reputation for a man of his years. With great possibilities awaiting him and so thoroughly equipped, the years seem full of brightest promise. He is a son of William J. Winsper, born at Glasgow, Scotland, August 29, 1863, came to the United States in 1881, now engineer with the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company, at New Bedford. He was married in 1884 to Mary Kelley; children: William J. (2), Josephine A., Mary, Ruth V., John B., Gertrude R., Emma C., Francis S.

Francis S. Winsper was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, August 8, 1895. He completed his public school attendance at St. Mary's Roman Catholic School, and R. C. Ingraham Grammar School, then entered classes at the New Bedford Textile School, where he prepared for the business career he has so successfully pursued. He began business life as a clerk with the Beacon Manufacturing Company, next became a cotton classer with the City Manufacturing Company, remaining three years, then filled the same position with The Dean, Dakin, Bridgeman Company, of Clarksdale, Mississippi, holding that position until entering the employ of Stephen M. Weld & Company, cotton brokers at New Bedford, leaving them to take charge of the New Bedford office of Samuel Newburger & Company, of New York. He is thoroughly equipped for the work he has undertaken and success has attended his efforts. Mr. Winsper is a Democrat in politics, a charter member of the New Bedford branch of the Red Cross Society, member of the Plymouth Club and of St. Lawrence Roman Catholic Church. He was a member of the Sixth Deck Division, Massachusetts Naval Militia, served a full term of enlistment and was honorably discharged in 1915.

GEORGE LOUIS OLIVIER.

Son of a brave soldier of the Union who gave up his life for his country on the battlefield of Kenesaw Mountain, Mr. Olivier was thus orphaned when a child. But the Nation which claimed the life of his father cared for the son until a high school graduate, being sheltered and educated at the expense of the Government in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home at Xenia, Ohio. A resident of New Bedford since June 10, 1889, Mr. Olivier, a business man and citizen, endeared himself to the people with whom he came in contact, and when President Wilson was called upon to name a postmaster for New Bedford, Mr. Olivier was his choice, the first postmaster to occupy the magnificent new postoffice building.

James McCully Olivier was born in Bedford, Pennsylvania, July 6, 1834, and was killed in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864. He was a contractor, and at the time of his enlistment was living in Shelby, Ohio. He enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and as a part of the Second Brigade of the Fourteenth Corps, Army of the Cumberland, was engaged under General William T. Sherman in his Georgia campaign, which for Mr. Olivier ended on the bloody slopes of Kenesaw Mountain. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a man much esteemed. He married, November 25, 1860, at Shelby, Ohio, Mary Ann Gross, born April 7, 1843, died in Chicago, Illinois, in 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Olivier were the parents of a daughter and son: Sadie Ellen, married Frederick S. Hendry, and resides in San Francisco, California; George Louis, of further mention.

George Louis Olivier was born in Shelby, Ohio, November 19, 1862, and there attended the public school. Later he was a student at the high school at the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home, Xenia, Ohio, and there completed his studies with graduation. He began business life as an employee of the American Express Company, and rose rapidly in the service, holding positions with that company in Cleveland, Ohio, and Chicago, Illinois. Later he resigned to accept a better position with the Wells, Fargo Express Company in Chicago, remaining with that company until coming to New Bedford as representative of the United States Express Company. In New Bedford he resigned from the United States Express Company to become manager of the express business of Hatch & Company, continuing in that position until engaging in mercantile business as a wholesale importer. On February 4, 1915, he was appointed postmaster by President Wilson, and on September 13, 1915, moved from the old building, corner of Acushnet avenue and William street, expressly designed for and first occupied as a postoffice, April 1, 1893, to the present post, incomparably superior to the conventional postoffice building erected by the Government in cities of the size of New Bedford. He is ably administering the affairs of the office, giv-

ing service to the city and satisfaction to the department. He is a member of the Wamsutta, Dartmouth, Merchants and Yacht clubs of New Bedford; is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and in politics a Democrat, influential in the party and popular with all.

Mr. Olivier married, October 23, 1890, at Whitney Point, New York, Mattie Virginia Perry, born there, November 21, 1865, died in New Bedford, Massachusetts, August 20, 1912, daughter of Dr. Frederick H. and Anna (Northrup) Perry. Children: 1. Frederick Perry, born August 21, 1891, formerly engaged in the oil business, and in 1917 enlisted in Battery B, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Field Artillery, "California Grizzlies." 2. Katherine, born February 1, 1893, married, May 1, 1916, Stuart L. Rich, educated in Friends' Academy, Germany and England. 3. Kenneth Seymour, born March 20, 1894, educated at the Powder Point School, Exeter Academy and Harvard University, now (1917) a first lieutenant of infantry in the United States Army, a regular. 4. George Louis (2), born November 14, 1896, educated in the New Bedford public schools, Powder Point School, and training ship "Ranger;" in the spring of 1917 he enlisted in Company F, Fourth Regiment of Massachusetts Engineers, and on June 5, was ordered to report for duty, the regiment destined for service against the Germans in either France or Russia, now in France, been there since August 1, 1917; the Fourth is expected to be mainly used in keeping and constructing railroads. 5. James Mulford, born June 10, 1899, now a student at Lawrenceville Preparatory School, Lawrenceville, New Jersey. 6. Margaret Hamlin, born February 15, 1901, now a student at the Royal School, Lansdowne, Bath, England.

RUFUS BABCOCK TOBEY.

On any summer day anyone entering or leaving Boston harbor may see somewhere inside the Light a vessel riding quietly at her anchor in some protected spot. There is little to distinguish this "White Ship of Mercy" from other passenger craft save the large green cross on each side of her funnel, yet this boat never carried a paying passenger and never voyages outside Boston harbor.

This vessel is the Boston Floating Hospital, not a pleasure craft for pleasure outings, but a completely equipped children's hospital, devoted each summer to a great and serious work. When the Boston Floating Hospital goes out of commission for the season of 1918 she will have completed a full quarter of a century of history. The original floating hospital was a barge much smaller than the present vessel, and was towed back and forth from its daily and nightly anchorage. Ten years later the many applications for admission resulted in the building, equipping and commissioning of the present splendid vessel, now driven by twin screws, her engines a gift from the owner of the yacht "Pilgrim."



Rufus B. Pory.

Hanging on the walls of the hospital is a bronze tablet bearing this inscription:

In Grateful Recognition
Of the Services of
Rufus B. Tobey
Founder of This Hospital

An institution, it is said, is the lengthened shadow of a man. Mr. Tobey has lived to see this lengthened shadow of his reach out and in many ways become one of the most remarkable institutions in the world, a true hospital ship for the sick babies of Boston, which has been aptly christened "God's Battleship of Peace." It is the only institution of its kind, and is famous all over the civilized world, for its graduate nurses have gone to the furthestmost corners to use their knowledge in fighting infantile diseases.

Mr. Tobey is a frail looking man, having poured his vitality into the veins of the sick babies of Boston. Thousands of them are alive and strong instead of sickly because of the devotion which has aged him. "Has it been worth it?" he has been asked; "a thousand times worth it," he said.

Mr. Tobey comes from a seafaring family of New Bedford, Massachusetts, his father and one brother having been whalers from that famous port, both of his mother's brothers being whalers, and his youngest paternal uncle was a merchant sailor who died at sea. There were others in the family who went down to the sea in ships, but the spirit of adventure seems to have missed Rufus B., although his ship sailing only in Boston harbor is known all around the world and her fame will live forever and perpetuate his name among those "who loved their fellow men."

Rufus Babcock Tobey, son of Charles Richmond, son of Lemuel, son of Thomas, son of Jonathan (2), son of Jonathan (1), son of Thomas Tobey, traces descent from John Alden of the "Mayflower," and to Colonel Sylvester Richmond, a high sheriff of Bristol county, Massachusetts, many years representative to the General Court, 1741-1747, a colonel in the British army, active in the Spanish and French wars, particularly distinguishing himself at the capture of Cape Breton. He commanded the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment in the campaign against Louisburg, and received the French flag after the capture of the fortress. His connection with the royal troops did not prevent his deeply sympathizing with the colonies in their struggle for independence, and was greatly grieved that one of his sons refused to join the Revolutionary army. The old soldier, then seventy-seven, said that if he were but ten years younger he should not be found at home. Colonel Richmond was a man of exemplary character, very generous in promoting religious institutions. He almost wholly supported the Congregational minister of Dighton, and his house was the home of all ministers. He gave

seventy acres to the Dighton church, a gift from which it yet benefits. Colonel Sylvester Richmond was the son of Silvester, son of Edward, son of John Richmond, the American ancestor. He married Elizabeth Talbut, daughter of Jared and Rebecca Talbut, of Dighton. He died January 14, 1783, in his eighty-fifth year. She died June 23, 1772, in her seventy-third year. He moved from Little Compton, Rhode Island, his birthplace, to Dighton, Bristol county, Massachusetts, about 1723. The full line of descent from John and Priscilla Alden of the "Mayflower" follows:

John Alden of the "Mayflower." His daughter, Elizabeth Alden, married William Peabodie. Their daughter, Elizabeth Peabodie, born in Duxbury, April 24, 1647, married, in November, 1666, John Rogers, born about 1640, died at Barrington, Rhode Island, June 28, 1732. Their daughter, Elizabeth Rogers, born at Duxbury, April 16, 1673, died October 23, 1724, married, 1693 or 1694, Silvester Richmond, born about 1673, died at Little Compton, Rhode Island, November 22, 1754. Their son, Colonel Sylvester Richmond, born at Little Compton, June 30, 1698, died at Dighton, Massachusetts, January 14, 1783, married Elizabeth Talbut, born June 14, 1699, died at Dighton, June 23, 1772. Their eldest son, Ezra Richmond, born at Little Compton, January 20 or 26, 1721, died at Dighton, September 15, 1800, married, February 18, 1751, Mary Baylies, born about 1723, died September 10, 1795. Their son, Thomas Baylies Richmond, born at Dighton, November 18, 1751, died at Dighton, June 14, 1843, married, September 20, 1777, Elizabeth Fales, born about 1755, died at Dighton, October 20, 1783. Their daughter, Elizabeth Fales Richmond, born at Dighton, October 14, 1783, died at Lakeville, Massachusetts, March 28, 1855, married at Dighton, December 2, 1805, Lemuel Tobey, born at Rochester, Massachusetts, July 20, 1781, died at New Bedford, June 25, 1850. Their son, Charles Richmond Tobey, born at Dighton, April 21, 1806, died at San Francisco, California, October 30, 1850, married at New Bedford, January 1, 1838, Maria Patey Robbins, born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, January 28, 1819, died at New Bedford, April 6, 1895. Their son, Rufus Babcock Tobey, of further mention.

The paternal ancestor of Rufus B. Tobey was Thomas Tobey, the name also being found spelled Toby and Tobie. Nathaniel, son of Thomas, signed his name Tobie, his brother, Gershom Toby, while the eldest grandchild found still another form of spelling without altering the pronunciation—Tobye. Thomas Tobey came at an early date to Sandwich, in Plymouth Colony, the earliest mention of him being May 7, 1644, when he subscribed seven shillings for the meeting house. He was a man of good sense, energetic, and bore his part in town and church affairs. He married (first) November 18, 1650, Martha Knott, daughter of George Knott, one of the ten founders of Sandwich. He married (second) after 1689, Hannah, widow of Ambrose Fish, who survived him.

Thomas Tobey, the founder, had seven sons: Thomas (2), John, Nathan, Ephraim, Jonathan, of further mention, Samuel and Gershom.

Jonathan Tobey was born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, and there died in 1741, his will being proved August 4 of that year. His wife Remembrance died November 3, 1732, they the parents of ten children, Jonathan being the ninth. Jonathan (2) Tobey, born in Sandwich, August 6, 1718, died before January 15, 1755. He married at Plymouth, February 19, 1740, Deborah Swift, of Plymouth. The line follows through their youngest son, Deacon Thomas Tobey, born March 26, 1753, died in May or June, 1831. Deacon Thomas Tobey was a shoemaker and dealt considerably in real estate in Rochester. He was a deacon of the Mattapoisett Church, elected June 21, 1791, an active man in town and church affairs, highly respected. He was a private in Captain Clap's company of Colonel Colton's regiment, and is recorded under several enlistments as a soldier of the Revolution between 1775-1780. He married (first) Elizabeth Norton, married (second) Abigail Smith, married (third) Keziah Lincoln, married (fourth) Mercy Pope, married (fifth) Hetty Willis, who survived him.

Lemuel Tobey, son of Deacon Thomas Tobey and his second wife, was born at Rochester, Massachusetts, July 20, 1781, died at New Bedford, June 25, 1850. He was a prominent citizen of Mattapoisett and New Bedford for many years, a man of ability and integrity. He married Elizabeth Fales Richmond (see "Mayflower" descent). The line continues through their first born, Charles Richmond Tobey. Charles Richmond Tobey, while still a youth, left home and went to sea, continuing a mariner for many years, and being one of the men who brought wealth and fame to New Bedford through the whaling business. Two of his wife's brothers were also whalers, and others of the family. In 1849 he joined the gold seekers, a quest from which he never returned. He was a man of even disposition and high character, friends of that long ago leaving testimony that he was "never impatient," "never railing at fortune," "one of the best men they ever knew." He married at New Bedford, June 1, 1838, Maria Patey, daughter of Lemuel and Rachel (Bailey) Robbins, born at Plymouth, January 28, 1819, died at New Bedford, April 6, 1895. Children: Thomas Richmond, born September, 1844, died April 10, 1845; Harriet Newell, born April 5, 1846; Susan Maria, born April 5, 1846, died October 30, 1879; Charles Robbins, born September 8, 1847, died suddenly December 12, 1898, married Abbie Delia Huddy. Rufus Babcock, of whom further.

Rev. Rufus Babcock Tobey, of the seventh Tobey generation in New England, and tenth in the line beginning with John and Priscilla Alden, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, May 6, 1849, his father a mariner and whaler. After leaving school he obtained business experience at New Bedford, and at Kingston, later going to Boston, where he was in the store of R. H. White & Company. He attended Phillips

Andover Academy, entered Amherst College, whence he was graduated class of "77," entered Andover Theological Seminary, was graduated therefrom class of "80." The following year he received the degree of A. M. On November 30, 1880, he was ordained pastor of the Congregational church at Harwich, Massachusetts, serving that church three years. In 1883, imbued with the sacrificing missionary spirit, he resigned his charge, went to Helena, Montana, there organizing a church, which he served as pastor until 1885. He also was pastor of the Carrington, Dakota, church for a short time, then returned to Massachusetts, and was settled over the Ashburnham Church.

While at Ashburnham he was called as associate pastor of Berkeley Temple, Boston, Rev. Charles A. Dickinson being pastor. At that institutional church his unusual abilities as an organizer and worker found fuller, freer expression and his work there was very successful. Practical and deeply sympathetic, he attracted the young people, the poor and the unfortunate, to whom Berkeley made its strongest appeal, and much of the success of this new departure in religious work was due to his direction of the department coming under his special care. In 1895 Mr. Tobey resigned his associate pastorate, realizing the wider field outside the church in which he might extend his usefulness. He organized the Memorial Trust, a philanthropy and charity whose range of helpfulness was the varied needs of the poor, the perplexed and the unfortunate of a cosmopolitan city. Its motto *Nihil humani alienum*, "Nothing that pertains to humanity is foreign to me," expressed its scope, and its assistance was sought not only by individuals but by kindred societies. Mr. Tobey also founded The Ingleside, a successful work for homeless and untrained girls (now under other direction), and that most helpful of Boston's philanthropies—the Boston Floating Hospital, a beneficial work with which his name will always be associated. He was associated with Dr. Everett Hale, as senior vice-president of the Lend a Hand Society; is vice-president of the private charity—the Howard Benevolent Society; president of the Palmer Company, publishers of an educational magazine.

The ancestral lines herein traced have gained him membership in the Society of Mayflower Descendants, Society of Colonial Wars, Massachusetts Society Sons of the American Revolution. He is also a member of the Bostonian Society, New England Historic-Genealogical Society, his club the Boston City. In Free Masonry he is a member of lodge, chapter and commandery. His college fraternity is Alpha Delta Phi. His business offices are at No. 201 Devonshire street, Boston, room 313.

Mr. Tobey married (first) June 21, 1882, Caroline Mary Gifford, born October 3, 1852, died April 3, 1890, daughter of Henry Oscar and Avis J. (Eaton) Gifford. He married (second) at Quincy, Massachusetts, May 12, 1892, Genevieve Rebecca Gifford, born at Monkton, Vermont,

October 11, 1854, sister of his first wife. Mr. Tobey by his second marriage has a daughter, Avis Caroline, born May 3, 1893, who married Herbert L. Johnson, and has a daughter, Genevieve Gifford. On the wall of his business office hang two pictures. One is the daughter of the daughter who helped make her father's heart tender to all babies. The other is a picture of a beautiful white ship, "God's battleship of peace." "I call them my two babies," he said.

Such has been the life of Rev. Rufus Babcock Tobey, son, brother and nephew of whaling and merchant sailors. He has rendered a good account of his stewardship and is yet in the harness, losing no opportunity to lend a hand.

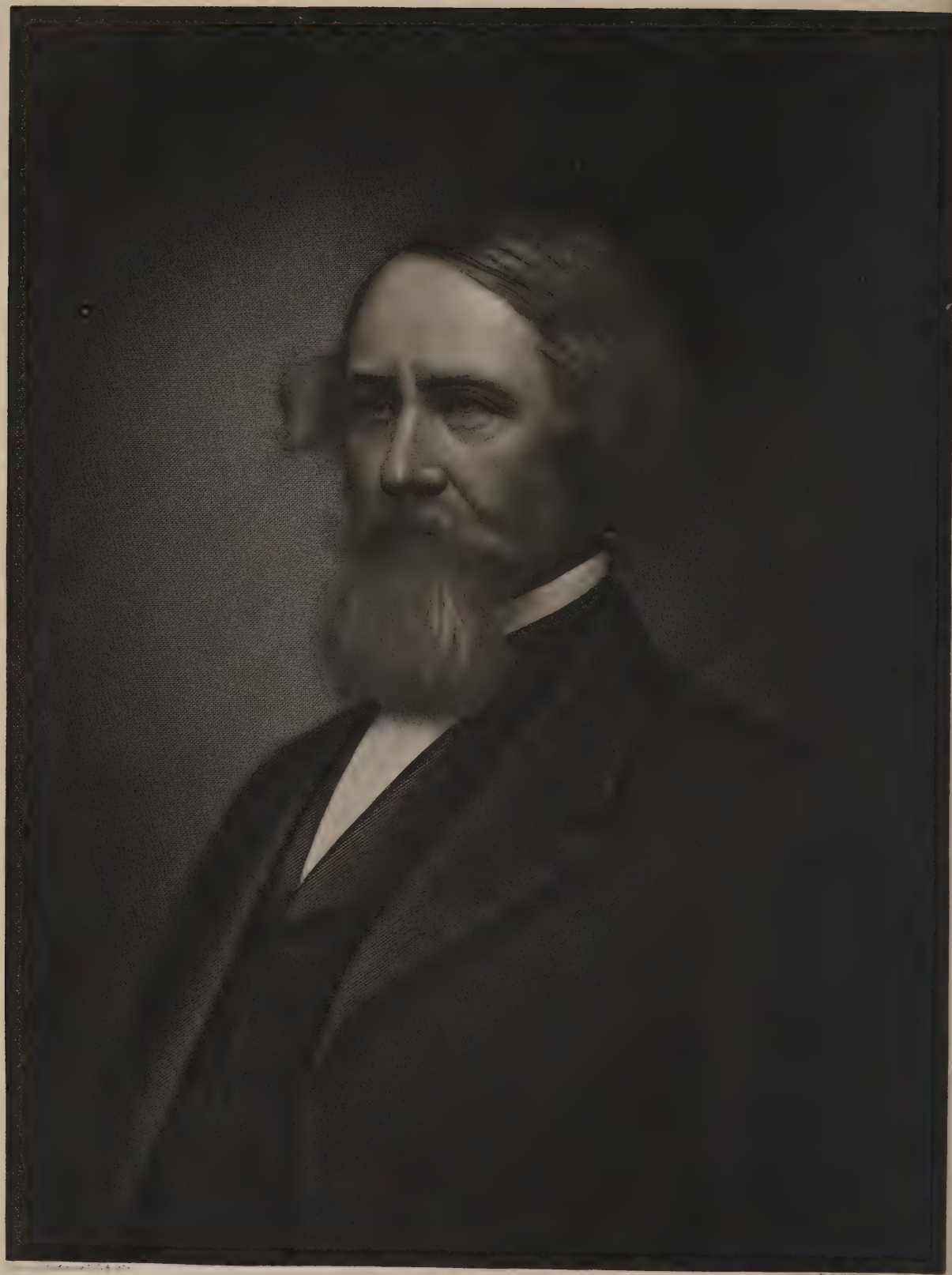
BENJAMIN BUTLER BARNEY.

Nothing bequeathed him by his honored father, Edwin Luther Barney, was so valued by his son, Benjamin Butler Barney, as the remembrance of that father's life and career at the bar. Association no doubt led the son to adopt the father's profession, and the nine years association guided the young man during his initial years of practice, and when the veteran lawyer of nearly half a century was called to appear before the Supreme Tribunal, the son went forward to greater successes, better and stronger for the life with which, as boy and man, he had been associated for thirty years. Since 1850 a Barney has been a member of the Bristol county bar, Edwin L. being admitted in that year, his son, Benjamin B., following in 1889, and another son, Edwin L., Jr., coming in a little later. In 1897, when Edwin L. Barney retired, he had been in successful practice for nearly half a century, aided by his sons. He tried more cases than any attorney of the Bristol county bar, and was the oldest lawyer practicing at that bar. In his practice, Benjamin B. Barney has been very successful, and at his offices, Rooms 11 and 12, Masonic Building, cares for the interests of a large and influential clientele. Evenness and poise are among his characteristics, and he is a dependable man in any relation or emergency. He meets all life's obligations with the confidence and courage that comes from self-reliance, personal ability, a true conception of values and a habitual regard for that which is best in human activity.

Edwin Luther Barney, father of Benjamin Butler Barney, was born in Swansea, Massachusetts, April 1, 1827, son of Edwin and Abby (Luther) Barney, of Swansea, the former named a substantial farmer, and the latter a member of the ancient Luther family of Swansea. Edwin L. Barney obtained a good common school education in Swansea, and spent one year at Brown University, class of 1850. Choosing the profession of law, he prepared at Yale Law School and in the offices of Timothy G. Coffin, of New Bedford, and in October, 1850, he was admitted to the Bristol county bar at Taunton, being then twenty-three years of age. He

at once began practice at New Bedford and continued without interruption until his death, in New Bedford, in 1897. He was a perfect type of the determined, upright lawyer, never declining a case because it did not seem profitable or using one bit less effort to do justice to a client's cause even though the fees promised to be small or delayed in payment. He was strong in trial and during his years of practice was credited with trying more cases than any other lawyer in Bristol county. In 1851 he was appointed master in chancery, which position he held for more than forty years. He commanded a large practice, and from 1889 until his death, eight years later, the heavier duties were shifted to the younger shoulders of his capable son, who was admitted to practice in that year. Necessarily in trying so many cases he met with many defeats, but he was uniformly successful, and where he did not win he often secured a more favorable verdict for his client than the defeated party could hope for. He knew the law and worked hard to win, yet was strictly honorable and highly esteemed. Many men studied law under his preceptorship, one of his students becoming attorney-general of the State of Massachusetts. A Democrat in politics, he was a staunch supporter of the Union with his leader, Stephen A. Douglas, and in 1865 and 1866 represented the New Bedford district in the State. From 1869 until 1875 he served as judge advocate on General Benjamin F. Butler's staff, and for several terms was elected city solicitor of New Bedford. For nearly half a century he was a member of the Masonic order, holding the thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. A man of strong character, his natural qualifications for the profession he chose were strong factors in the success he attained. Mr. Barney married, April 15, 1856, Mary Hillman, who survives him, residing at No. 96 State street, New Bedford. She is a daughter of Zachariah and Sylvia Hillman. Mr. and Mrs. Barney were the parents of four sons: Benjamin Butler, of further mention; Edwin Luther, Jr., assistant clerk of Bristol county courts; Laurence H. and Charles W.

Benjamin Butler Barney was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, January 25, 1868, and is yet a resident of his native city. He obtained his English education in the grade and high schools of New Bedford, and prepared for the practice of his profession under the instruction of his father and at Boston University Law School, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Laws, class of 1889. He was at once admitted to the Bristol county bar and began practice with his father, the two continuing in intimate association until the death of the father in 1897. Since that time, Benjamin B. Barney has been alone, his practice extending to all State and Federal courts of the district. He is a sound lawyer, wise in council, effective as a pleader and strong in presentation. He served as city solicitor in 1898, and in every year following except 1906, 1915 and 1916, and is now (1918) filling the office. He is a Democrat in politics, and in 1892 represented New Bedford in the Lower House of the



Abel Howland

Legislature. His clubs are the New Bedford Country, Wamsutta and Dartmouth.

Mr. Barney married, in New Bedford, September 24, 1891, Emma L. Brownell, born in New Bedford, June 19, 1868. The family home is at No. 3 North Orchard street.

ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND.

Although little more than in the prime of his splendid manhood when his final summons came, Abraham H. Howland had long been a conspicuous figure in the business life of New Bedford, his native city. He belonged to the whaling era of New Bedford's history, saw it all in its greatness, and witnessed its decline and fall. He was nearly all his life engaged in merchandising as clerk and proprietor, but, dealing with the whalers as their outfitters, finally became a ship owner, and made two voyages as master of the ships he owned. He was a keen, sagacious business man, quick to act and most persevering. While he was essentially the merchant, there was no department of New Bedford's life in which he was not interested. As first chief executive of the city under the charter, his wisdom, public spirit and disinterested patriotism was a rock of strength to the young municipality, and his four successive re-elections to the mayoralty shows beyond controversy the high value his fellow-citizens placed upon his patriotism, wisdom and executive ability. His life was a valuable one, and although a generation has since arisen to whom he is personally unknown he will always live as one of that body of men who were the responsible heads and controlling spirits during a period of prosperity in New Bedford, largely brought about by their own enterprise, energy and public spirit. The conditions which created such men and the business they developed to such a high state of prosperity are now things of the past, but the years in which Abraham H. Howland flourished were wonderful years, and their close marked one of the great tragedies of history, the collapse of a great industry and the destruction of a great fleet of vessels connected with the whaling industry and hailing from New Bedford as their home port.

The town of Dartmouth, the village, borough and city of New Bedford, Massachusetts, have been the home localities of the Howlands from the time Henry Howland bought a tract of land in Dartmouth in 1652. Henry Howland is of record in Plymouth as early as 1624, was constable of Duxbury in 1635, became a member of the Society of Friends in 1657, and both he and his wife, Mary (Newland) Howland, died at their Duxbury home. He was a good man, honorable, upright and intelligent, transmitting these qualities to his posterity. The line of descent to Abraham H. Howland is through Zoeth Howland, second son of Henry and Mary (Newland) Howland. Zoeth Howland was born in Duxbury, Massachusetts, but settled in the town of Dartmouth as early as 1662.

He was killed by the Indians, January 21, 1676, at Pocasset, a part of Rhode Island, since known as Little Compton and Tiverton. The present stone bridge at Tiverton was known as Howland's Ferry, and was later operated by Daniel Howland, son of Zoeth. Zoeth Howland, like his father, was a convert to the Society of Friends, and all his five sons were members of the Apponegansett Monthly Meeting except Samuel. He left a widow who married again.

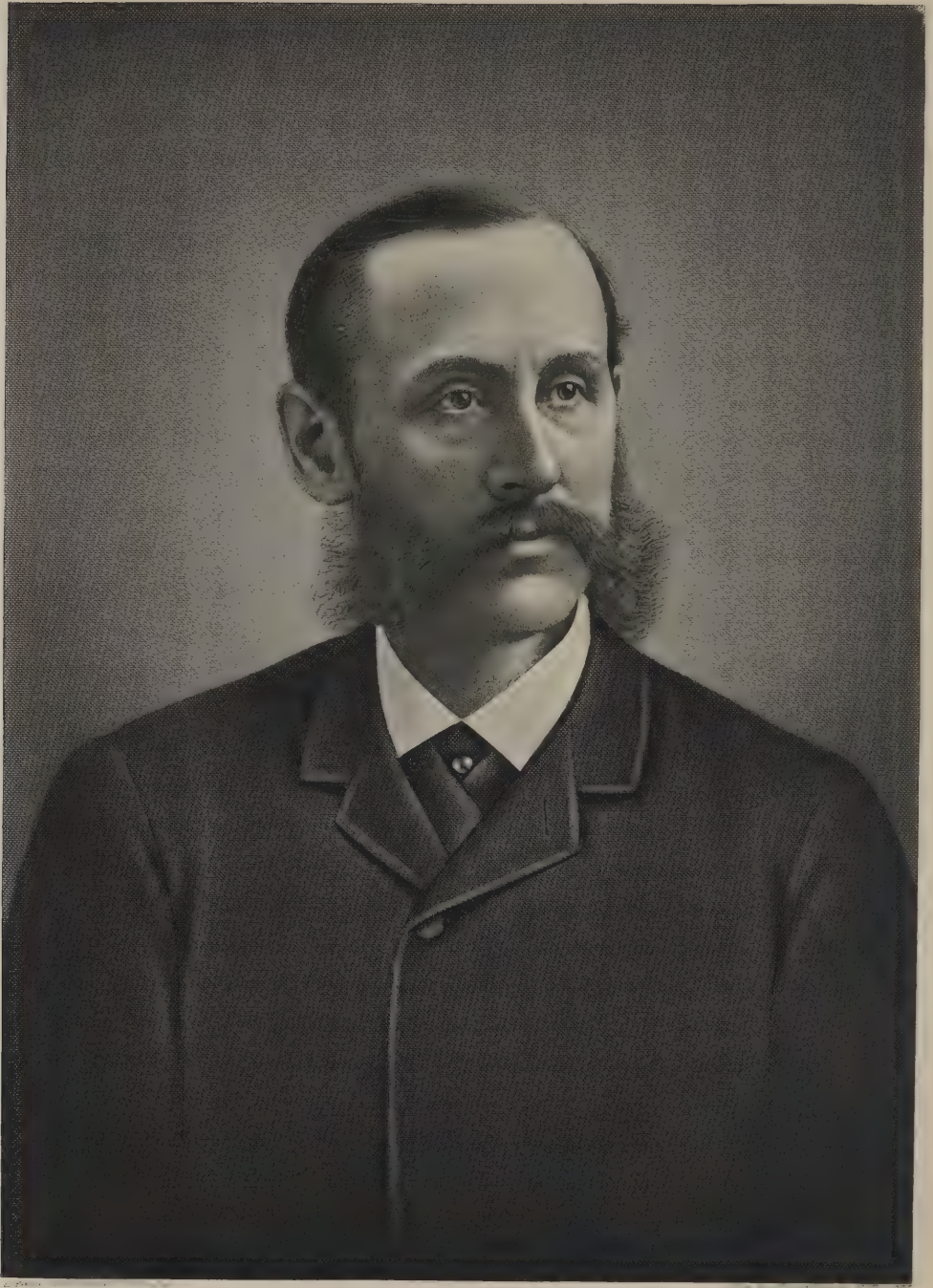
Benjamin Howland, second son of Zoeth Howland, was born March 8, 1657, in Duxbury, Massachusetts, died at his farm at Round Hills, in the town of Dartmouth, February 12, 1727. He was a substantial farmer, a leading member and treasurer of the Apponegansett Monthly Meeting of Friends, was selectman, assessor, surveyor of highways, and constable, holding these offices at different times and for many years. The Round Hills farm, which he owned and cultivated, has never been owned by any other than a descendant of Benjamin Howland. He married Judith Sampson, and they were the parents of a large family.

Isaac Howland, son of Benjamin and Judith (Sampson) Howland, was born at the Round Hills farm in the town of Dartmouth, January 30, 1694, died at the farm he owned and cultivated in the southern part of the town, September 22, 1778. He was an active member of the Society of Friends, selectman, surveyor of highways, constable, and jurymen. He married Hannah Allen, and they were the parents of eight sons and daughters.

Abraham Howland, son of Isaac and Hannah (Allen) Howland, was born in the town of Dartmouth, in 1726, and died at the Round Hills homestead farm. He married Ruth Hicks, of Dartmouth, who died June 30, 1856, the mother of five sons and four daughters.

Captain Weston Howland, son of Abraham and Ruth (Hicks) Howland, was born in the town of Dartmouth, May 30, 1764, and died in New Bedford, Massachusetts, August 8, 1841. He was a master mariner for some years engaged in the coastwise trade, then established a flour and grain business with storehouses on Rotch's Wharf. He was a large vessel owner and kept quite a fleet engaged in transporting the grain and flour he sold. He maintained a branch of his business at Alexandria, Virginia, which was in charge of his son Thomas, and had many interests, varied in character. He was a good business man, and as a citizen highly esteemed and honored. He married (first) Desire Crandall; (second) Abigail Hathaway, who survived him at the family home, at the corner of Spring and Eighth streets, New Bedford, and died July 12, 1867. His sons were active in New Bedford business circles, and one of his daughters, Alice R., married Joseph C. Delano.

Abraham H. Howland, son of Captain Weston Howland, and his second wife, Abigail (Hathaway) Howland, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, March 2, 1802, and there died May 24, 1867. After leaving school he entered business life as a clerk and passed through a long



Abraham H. Howland Jr

and arduous course of training to fit him for the position he was to occupy. He mastered merchandising, then went to sea and became a master mariner, making two extended whaling voyages. After becoming a merchant he also became a ship owner, and at his place of business, now the site of the plant of the City Manufacturing Corporation, conducted a large and prosperous business, and accumulated a generous competence. As the whaling industry declined he sought other avenues of wealth, and was one of the first men in this country to refine petroleum as a business. He continued active in business until the end of his years, sixty-five. Mr. Howland was at one time a director of the Western railway, later a part of the Boston and Albany system, and from the date of organization was a director of the New Bedford Gas Light Company. Although a birthright member of the Society of Friends, he only openly joined in the service of the society a few years prior to his death. He was a member of the Masonic order, and for many years an active member of the City Volunteer Fire Department, and on one occasion it was entirely through his influence that the department was saved from disbandment. In 1844 he was elected to represent New Bedford in the Massachusetts Legislature, and served three years through reëlections. In the house he served on the committee on mercantile affairs, and was one of the active, influential men of that period. In 1847, under the new charter, he was elected the first mayor of New Bedford, then a city of 12,000 inhabitants, and so well did he administer the responsibilities of that office that his four reëlections followed. So in usefulness and honor his years, sixty-five, passed, there being no flaw upon his public or business record.

Mr. Howland married Mehitable Earle Russell, who died August 26, 1892, at the age of eighty-two. She was a daughter of Reuben and Anna (Tucker) Russell. Mr. and Mrs. Howland were the parents of seven children: Abigail, died in infancy; Anna, died in young womanhood; Abraham H. (2), whose sketch follows; Alice Russell, died August 2, 1916; Horace G., died February 2, 1909; Mary Tucker, yet a resident of New Bedford; and Edmund Howland, died in infancy.

ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND, JR.

One great advantage possessed by Abraham H. Howland, Jr., was the association in business with his honored father until the death of the latter in 1867. What this meant to the young man may be best judged by observing how closely his career paralleled that of his father, this conclusively showing how deeply the individuality of the father had impressed the son. Both were honored by their fellowmen with election to the highest office in the city government, the father being the first man to be chosen mayor under the charter, the son being chosen in 1875 and 1876, after one of the most exciting contests the city had ever known,

forty-six hundred votes being cast, a number never before reached in a mayoralty contest. Other parallels are found in the lives of these two men, both of whom gave so liberally to the business growth and civic uplift of that city.

Abraham H. Howland, Jr., eldest son of Abraham H. and Mehitable Earle (Russell) Howland, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, in 1840, and died in the city of his birth, April 20, 1887. He was educated in the New Bedford schools, and the Paul Wingo Academy, in Sandwich, Massachusetts. He began business life in his father's counting room, and until the death of the senior Howland in 1867, the two men were very close in their business relations. The son thoroughly mastered the business of manufacturing sperm and whale oil, the plant being located at the corner of Second and South streets. When petroleum refining became a part of the Howland business he made several trips to the oil fields of Pennsylvania, as agent of the New Bedford firm, and was manager of the plant at the foot of South street. After the death of his father, Abraham H., Jr., succeeded to the business and went forward to greater achievements. He was a director of the New Bedford Gas Light Company, member of the board of investment and clerk of the New Bedford Institution for Savings, director of the Merchants National Bank, and had other business interests, private and corporative. The public service rendered by Abraham H. Howland, Jr., was varied and exceedingly valuable. He was long a member of the fire department, being foreman of Franklin Engine Company, No. 10, and of Cornelius Howland Steamer, No. 4, serving as chief engineer of the department in 1871-72-73. Many reforms were instituted in the department during his term as chief and a plane of efficiency was reached higher than ever before attained. The telegraphic fire alarm apparatus was installed in the city during his term as chief, his influence going far toward that desired end. In 1875 he was elected mayor of New Bedford and reelected in 1876. As mayor he was *ex-officio* chairman of the school committee, board of trustees of the Public Library, and Board of Water Commissioners, and on these boards his business ability was of the greatest service to the city. He retired from the mayor's office with the knowledge that he had honestly striven to advance every city interest confided to him, and with the respect of even those politically opposed to him. From the time he retired from office until his death in 1887, Mr. Howland was a member of the board of trustees of the Public Library. He displayed a great deal of political sagacity, and on several occasions while mayor used his wonderful powers of oratory to the delight and satisfaction of his friends.

Special mention must be made of the Masonic eminence attained by Mr. Howland, he being the only man from New Bedford who had ever held the high office of grand master of Massachusetts Free and Accepted Masons. He was a past worshipful master of Eureka Lodge, past high priest of Adoniram Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, past eminent com-

mander of Sutton Commandery, Knights Templar, all these being New Bedford bodies. In 1875 he was elected grand senior warden of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, was deputy grand master in 1877-78-79, and in 1883-84-85 was grand master. He was most faithful and earnest in his Masonic work, giving to every office his whole-hearted devotion and rising to his highest flights of oratory at Masonic gatherings. He was greatly beloved in the order, and at his funeral Masons of high degree gathered from all over Massachusetts and neighboring states. His name is perpetuated in the order by Abraham H. Howland, Jr., Lodge of New Bedford, chartered March 8, 1916.

A man of pleasing personality and sterling quality, Mr. Howland made many friends. He did whatever he had to do with all his might and in his hours "off duty" he gave himself up to whatever recreation he had chosen. Being of a mechanical turn of mind and living in a seaport, boat-building became one of his fads, and his numerous boating trips were taken in boats built by himself. Thus a useful life was passed, a life which ended all too soon. Mr. Howland impressed himself indelibly upon the life of his city, and his excellent qualities of head and heart were fully recognized and appreciated. He was a worthy son of a worthy sire, and New Bedford was greatly benefited by the lives of Abraham H. Howland, Sr. and Jr.

GEORGE AMOS YORK.

For well over a quarter of a century George A. York has been one of the men interested in the placing of fire insurance risks upon New Bedford property, and for a large part of that period his agency has been a leader in that branch of the city's business. The present firm, George A. York & Company, was organized about 1897, his partner Jean B. Jean. They are now located at room 42, No. 105 William street, a line of general insurance business there being transacted. On paternal lines Mr. York is of the first American born generation of his family, but on the maternal side he traces to the old Cape Cod family Hinckley, founded by Samuel Hinckley, who came from the County of Kent, England, in 1635. Mr. York's mother, Julia Ellen (Hinckley) York, was of the eighth generation of Hinckleys in New England, her descent from Samuel Hinckley, the founder, coming in direct male line.

The York family also traces to England, Amos York, grandfather of George Amos York, of New Bedford, being born in that country, was an officer of the English army, married a Greek lady, their son, John York, being born in Corfu, Ionian Isles. John York married in Oster-ville, Massachusetts, July 18, 1854, Julia Ellen Hinckley, born in Oster-ville, Massachusetts, August 20, 1823, died at the home of her son in New Bedford, Massachusetts, November 5, 1909. Their son, George Amos York, of New Bedford, being of the ninth generation of Hinckleys in

Massachusetts, his ancestry tracing to England through the York, Hinckley and Scudder lines, George Hinckley of the sixth generation, marrying Pruella Scudder, of English ancestry, sister of Zeno Scudder, member of Congress, mentioned by Dickens as an example of American names, and of Henry A. Scudder, a judge of the Massachusetts Superior Court.

Amos York, born at Barking, Essex, England, in 1776, died in Zante, Greece, in 1826. In 1793 he joined the English army, serving until March 18, 1818, being stationed in Sicily, Zante, the Ionian Isles, and the Island of Malta, holding military rank. He married a Greek lady, Katherine Neodosius, and their children were: Mary, Anne, Spiridon and John.

John York, son of Amos and Katherine (Neodosius) York, was born in Corfu, Ionian Isles, January 15, 1816, died in Washington, D. C., July 22, 1876. He was a graduate of Brown University, a gifted linguist, and teacher, later in the office of the United States commissioner of customs, and an official of the Treasury at Washington, D. C. He was a member of the Baptist church, a scholarly, cultured gentleman. He married, July 18, 1854, Julia Ellen Hinckley, of previous mention, who survived him thirty-three years, and died at the home of her son in New Bedford, Massachusetts. John and Julia Ellen (Hinckley) York were the parents of George Amos, of further mention; John Waldo, born December 12, 1856, died November 8, 1861; Emily Ella, born June 12, 1859, died November 8, 1906; Herbert Waldo, born February 18, 1864.

George Amos York was born in Osterville, Barnstable county, Massachusetts, July 13, 1855, his mother's family, the Hinckleys, having been resident of that section of Cape Cod since 1640. They lived then in Jamaica Plains, later West Roxbury. Later his father was appointed to an official government position, and the family moved to Washington, D. C., where he prepared for college at the C. B. Young School and Columbian Preparatory School. He then entered Columbian University, Washington, there completing his freshman, sophomore and junior years, but in his senior the death of his father compelled him to leave before graduation. For twelve years he was in the United States Revenue Cutter service, now the Coast Guard, beginning as cadet, gaining promotion to third and second lieutenant. In 1889 he resigned from the service, and in the same year entered the life insurance business, which he yet continues, head of the well known firm, George A. York & Company, of New Bedford, a city of which he has been a resident since 1889. He is a Republican in politics, and a vestryman of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. York married in New Bedford, Massachusetts, Eliza Pernmiman Cornell, born there May 16, 1855, daughter of Joseph H. and Eliza (Pernmiman) Cornell, her father a whaling captain, later treasurer of the Gosnold Rolling Mills, alderman, school committeeman, and member of the Massachusetts House of Assembly, serving several years in

each position. Mr. and Mrs. York are the parents of a son and daughter, Waldo Cornell, born July 22, 1888, a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Civil Engineer, was engaged as engineer on the construction of the Cape Cod and the Panama canals, now engaged in power construction work as engineer; Margaret, born November 30, 1894, a graduate of Westover School, Connecticut.

(The Hinckley Line).

Samuel Hinckley, of County Kent, England, sailed in March, 1635, with one hundred and one others, including his wife Sarah and four children, from Sandwich, England, on the ship "Hercules," Captain John Wetterly. The ship reached Boston in safety, Samuel Hinckley and his family going thence to Scituate. There he built a house and resided until July 16, 1640, when he moved to Barnstable on Cape Cod, later moving to West Barnstable. The line of descent from Thomas and Sarah Hinckley is through their tenth child, Samuel (2) Hinckley, born in Barnstable, July 24, 1642. Samuel (2) Hinckley married (first) December 14, 1664, Mary Goodspeed, died December 20, 1666, and married (second) January 15, 1668, Mary Fitz Randolph. He died January 2, 1726, leaving four sons, the line tracing the eldest, Benjamin, the only child of Samuel (2) by his first wife, Mary Goodspeed.

Benjamin Hinckley, of the third American generation, was born in Barnstable, December 6, 1666, married, December 27, 1686, Sarah Cobb, they the parents of nine sons and daughters, the eldest being Benjamin (2) Hinckley, through whom the line continued. Benjamin (2) Hinckley, born July 18, 1694, married Abigail Jenkins, November 2, 1716, and died in 1745, head of a family of eleven sons and daughters. Sylvanus Hinckley, sixth child of Benjamin (2) and Abigail (Jenkins) Hinckley, was born in Barnstable, August 25, 1729, he the father of Sylvanus (2) Hinckley, born in Barnstable, August 25, 1756. Sylvanus (2) Hinckley was a soldier of the Revolution, serving from December 15, 1775. He was at the siege of Boston; aided in building a fort at Lochmere's Point under Captain George Lewis; served in 1776 under Captain Elisha Nye at Falmouth and on Nashawena Island, successfully defending the fort there from a landing party from the English frigate "Diamond." He served with the militia again in 1778-79-80, under Captain Jacob Lovell. Sylvanus (2) Hinckley married, March 5, 1786, Mary Hawes.

George Hinckley, son of Sylvanus (2) Hinckley, the Revolutionary soldier, was born in Centreville, town of Barnstable, Massachusetts, May 10, 1793, died in Boston, January 17, 1871. He was a carpenter and builder, a member of the Baptist church, a man of industrious, prudent life. He married, August 13, 1820, Pruella Scudder, who died in 1880. They were the parents of two daughters, Hannah Lovell and Julia Ellen. Julia Ellen Hinckley, daughter of George and Pruella (Scudder) Hinckley, was born at Osterville, on Cape Cod, August 20, 1823, died at New Bedford, Massachusetts, November 5, 1909. She married, July 18, 1854, John York, they the parents of George Amos York, of New Bedford.

CHARLES EDWARD BUCKLEY.

After graduation from New Bedford Textile School, class of 1902, Mr. Buckley ranked as a designer rather than a weaver of cotton cloths, although he was an expert weaver even before entering the Textile School. The special courses which he pursued developed his inventive talent, and for several years thereafter designing patterns and weaving of samples were his special fields of labor. As the years progressed his ability for filling more important posts became apparent and promotion to his present position followed. The Gosnold Mills Company, of which he is superintendent, operates two mills, employs eleven hundred hands in the operation of eighty-two thousand, two hundred and thirty-two spindles, and three thousand, two hundred and fifty looms, producing fine cotton goods, plain and fancy jacquards, silk and cotton mixtures. The post of superintendent of this large plant requires a man of varied experience and technical knowledge, and these qualities are centered to a remarkable degree in the present suprintendent, who is one of the youngest in the district. He is a lover of books, and to personal experience has added the learning and experience of others. He is a son of Charles H. and Annie (Devlin) Buckley, his father of English and mother of Scotch birth.

Charles Edward Buckley was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, January 14, 1882. After his public school education was completed, he entered mill employ, and at Warren, Rhode Island, Natick, Rhode Island, and New Bedford, Massachusetts, passed from bobbin boy to weaver in the employ of B. B. & R. Knight, the Warren Manufacturing Company, and the Wamsutta Mills at New Bedford. He then pursued courses at the New Bedford Textile School, specializing in designing, and in 1902 was graduated. His first position as a designer of patterns was with the Hargreaves Mill of Fall River, leaving there after eighteen months to accept a similar position with the Bristol Manufacturing Company of New Bedford. After a year and a half with the Bristol Company, he went to the Whitman Mill, New Bedford, as sample weaver, assistant designer and second hand, eventually becoming head designer, remaining with the Whitman Mill seven and one-half years. He then came to the Gosnold Mills, as head designer, filling that position five years, until 1916, when he was promoted to his present position, superintendent. While engaged at the Whitman Mill he was assistant instructor at the New Bedford Textile School, from which he had graduated not many years before, an institution whose usefulness he appreciated and was willing to extend.

Mr. Buckley married, July 1, 1908, Ruth Whalley, born in New Bedford, daughter of John and Ann Whalley, her father an overseer of spinning at the Whitman Mills. Charles E. and Ruth Buckley are the parents of three sons and a daughter: Norman C., born April 29, 1909; Edward W., born April 28, 1910; Ruth, born August 23, 1912, and James M., born March 24, 1915.

CLARENCE E. BENSON.

Although born in Biddeford, Maine, Mr. Benson was brought to the State of Massachusetts by his parents at so early an age that he is to all intents and purposes a native son. His mill career began at Fall River, the foundation there being laid upon which he has since built wisely and well, being now superintendent of the Booth Manufacturing Company, a corporation of New Bedford operating two mills and employing six hundred hands in the manufacture of plain and fancy silk goods and novelties. He is a son of Luther J. Benson, born February 12, 1840, a loom harness manufacturer at Fall River, now living there retired. Luther J. Benson married Harriet E. Davis, born in 1842, she and her husband both born in Biddeford, Maine.

Clarence E. Benson was born in Biddeford, Maine, August 8, 1867. At the age of five years he was brought to Lawrence, Massachusetts, and there completed his public school course in high school. He began mill work at Fall River, Massachusetts, with the Richard Borden Manufacturing Company, there remaining two and a half years. His next engagement was with the Centerville Cotton Manufacturing Company at Centerville, Rhode Island, and continued two and one-half years, his position, overseer of spinning. From Centerville he went to the Berkshire Cotton Manufacturing Company at Adams, Massachusetts, remaining there seven years as overseer and eight years as assistant superintendent. He was next on duty as superintendent of the spinning department of the Arlington Mills at the home of his boyhood, Lawrence, Massachusetts, and there he was until October, 1914, when he resigned to accept his present post, superintendent of the Booth Manufacturing Company, New Bedford. He is a capable official, well liked, and highly regarded by those over whom he has authority and holds the confidence of those in authority over him. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Masonic order, being past master of Berkshire Lodge of Adams, and a member of St. Paul Commandery of North Adams, Massachusetts, also a member of the Congregational church.

Mr. Benson married, at Fall River, Massachusetts, July 23, 1893, Agnes G. Musson, born June 5, 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Benson are the parents of Edith Irene, born January 6, 1896, Colby Hamilton, February 2, 1897.

JOHN CARLOS da SILVA PITTA, M. D.

Of ancient family, both paternal and maternal, which is duly recorded and preserved in the Library of Angra, Terceira Island, Azores group, Portugal, Dr. Pitta brought to New Bedford the medical and surgical lore gained in the schools of Lisbon and here has demonstrated the depth of his learning and skill. Not only has he ministered to the physical woes of his countrymen, but as their vice-consul, representing

the government of Portugal for over ten years, he was to them much more than the physician. He is the only child of John Augusto Bettencourt Pitta, a lawyer, and a grandson of Nicolau Bettencourt Pitta, a physician, born on the island of Madeira, Portugal, who later was physician at Holy Ghost Hospital in Angra, Azores, Portugal. He had children: Nicolau Bettencourt Pitta; Theotanio Bettencourt Pitta; Manuel Nicolau Bettencourt Pitta, a physician; John Augusto Bettencourt Pitta, of further mention; Gregorio Bettencourt Pitta; Helena Bettencourt Pitta; Adelaide Bettencourt Pitta; Sampaio and Carlota Bettencourt Vasconcellos Pitta.

John Augusto Bettencourt Pitta was a lawyer and district attorney, first in Fayal, Horta, later in Angra, Terceira, Azores. He married Maria da Gloria da Silva, of Angra, they the parents of an only child, whose career follows:

John Carlos da Silva Pitta was born at Horta, Fayal, Azores, Portugal, May 26, 1860. Later his parents moved to Angra where his father was eminent in the law, his grandfather in medicine. He obtained his primary education in Angra, then was sent to Lisbon, capital of Portugal, and a city of fine educational institutions, there completing academic and professional study. From the Academic School he passed to the Polytechnic School, thence to the schools of medicine and surgery, finally receiving his degree and authority to practice in 1884. He visited Paris at three different periods where he was in receipt of instruction in the leading hospitals. He also spent a short time in Charing Cross Hospital, London, and his work in the United States has been supplemented by attendance in various cities at hospitals and clinics. For a season he practiced in Angra, and then was physician and surgeon to Holy Ghost Hospital in addition to a private practice. In 1895 he came to New Bedford, Massachusetts, where he is firmly established as a physician and surgeon of learning, skill and integrity. He is a member of the emergency staff of New Bedford; Bristol County Medical Society; Massachusetts State Medical Society; New Bedford Medical Society; the International Surgeons Club, Rochester, Minnesota; American Medical Association; Monte Pio Society, a beneficial society; The Portuguese Fraternity of the United States, America; the Portuguese Catholic Beneficial Society; St. Anthony Portuguese Beneficial Society; life member of the American Red Cross and of the Loyal Order of Moose. He is a member of the Dartmouth Club, the New Bedford Country, the Portuguese Masonic Club, and in religious faith is a Roman Catholic. For ten years preceding the overthrow of Portugal's monarchial form of government, he represented the interests of his fellow countrymen in New Bedford as vice-consul, duly accredited by the government of Portugal to the government of the United States.

Dr. Pitta married, in Boston, Massachusetts, January 31, 1900, Anna Mac Kay de Almeida, born in the Island of Flores, Azores, Portugal, April 26, 1876, daughter of Manuel Pedro Fustado de Almeida, a lawyer,

who served as judge substitute and district attorney in Flores, Azores, then was sent by the Portuguese government to Boston, Massachusetts, as consul. He filled that post until the overthrow of the monarchical government and the proclamation of the Republic of Portugal. His wife was Jessie Mac Kay de Almeida. Dr. and Mrs. Pitta are the parents of Carl Almeida Pitta, born September 27, 1900; Mercedes Almeida Pitta, born February 21, 1902; Clarice Almeida Pitta, April 6, 1910; the two eldest are students in New Bedford High School. Dr. Pitta's residence is No. 57 Allen street, and office is No. 43 Allen street, New Bedford.

WILLIAM JAMES KERWIN.

Born in far away Melbourne, Australia, of Irish parents, Mr. Kerwin has tasted life on the Island Continent, the Mother Country, Great Britain, and her daughter, the United States, all three now locking arms for the great struggle which shall decide forever the question, "Shall Democracy live or shall it be strangled by self elected forces, claiming to rule by Divine right." For more than a quarter of a century Mr. Kerwin has been a resident of Massachusetts, his New Bedford coming dating from 1904. He has been for many years engaged in cotton manufacture in Lawrence, Massachusetts, Providence, Rhode Island, and New Bedford, his position, superintendent of the Beacon Manufacturing Company, a corporation capitalized at \$800,000, operating three mills, employing twelve hundred and fifty hands in the manufacture of blankets and napped goods. The position of superintendent of the Beacon Company carries with it grave responsibilities, and these Mr. Kerwin meets by having men who perform the work to the satisfaction of all who are affected by his rulings and official action.

William James Kerwin was born in Melbourne, Australia, November 20, 1868, but educated in the public schools and Smart's Academy of Bradford, England. He is a son of William James and Mary E. (Brennan) Kerwin, born in Ireland, his father an engineer. After the family came from Melbourne to Bradford, the boy completed his education and there remained until 1890, becoming an expert in the manufacture of worsted goods. In 1890 he came to the United States, made settlement at Lawrence, Massachusetts, and became an employee of the Pacific Mills of that city, in the worsted department, remaining one year. He then went to the Atlantic Mill in Providence, Rhode Island, there continuing until 1904, reaching the position of assistant-superintendent after several minor promotions. In that year he came to the superintendency of the Beacon Manufacturing Company of New Bedford, has won high reputation as a cotton mill official, and there yet continues. Mr. Kerwin is a Republican in politics, and during the years 1909-10 represented his ward on the New Bedford Board of Aldermen. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Benevolent and Protective

Order of Elks, the Wamsutta Club, and of St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Kerwin married in Providence, October, 1893, Anna Elizabeth Warren, born there, daughter of James and Mary E. (Burke) Warren. Mr. and Mrs. Kerwin are the parents of three sons and a daughter, all born in Providence: William James (3), born in 1895; Harold Edward, 1896, now a student in the Baltimore School of Dental Surgery; Ernest Warren, 1897; all graduates of New Bedford High School. William J. and Ernest W. now in training for mill officials, specializing in chemicals and dyes. Gladys May, the only daughter, born in 1900, is yet a high school student.

ROBERT LINDSAY.

Through a long course of technical study and experimental laboratory work, Mr. Lindsay has come to his present position, superintendent of the gas department of the New Bedford Gas and Edison Light Company. Chemistry, ever a favorite study, has been caused to yield to him important secrets, but they were diligently and intelligently sought for and came as the result of painstaking labor and study. He is an authority on the chemist's view of gas manufacture and distribution, a branch of scientific study and practical business that he has been connected with from his nineteenth year when he first entered the employ of his present company as their chemist.

Robert Lindsay was born in Glasgow, Scotland, November 22, 1871, son of William Archibald Lindsay, an engineer, and his wife, Mary (Hynd) Lindsay, the Lindsays an ancient Scottish Clan of high standing. Robert Lindsay attended Glasgow public schools, the College of Science and Arts and Technical School before coming to this country, and in New Bedford attended both the Swain Free School of Design and the Textile School, taking the mechanical engineering course at the latter institution and graduating from both. In August, 1890, he entered the employ of the New Bedford Gas and Edison Light Company, as chemist; not that his studies were over for they had but begun, and during the quarter of a century which has since elapsed his work has been one long series of problems submitted and many of them solved, and many still in the course of solution but the answer still afar off. His library of works pertaining to chemistry and chemical research is very large, and his spirit of investigation carries him deep into their contents. In 1910 he became superintendent of the gas department, an immense business in itself, when it is recalled that the company in New Bedford, Acushnet and Fairhaven has a total of one hundred and fifty-five miles of main pipe; that in New Bedford alone there are twenty-one thousand five hundred and eighty-two gas meters; that they supply gas to twenty-one thousand two hundred and fifty-five gas stoves, and that



Robert Lindsay



Edward Wilson. F. R. S.

for the financial year ending July 1, 1916, their sales of gas increased \$15,976.13.

Mr. Lindsay is a member of the National Commercial Gas Association, member of the American Gas Institute, member of the New England Association of Gas Engineers, member of the Order of Scottish Clans, the Caledonian Club, Abraham H. Howland Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. In addition to his weighty duties and responsibilities, he took the course of military training at Plattsburg, New York, and is qualified for service as an officer if called. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian.

Mr. Lindsay married, in New Bedford, December 23, 1889, Elnora Elizabeth Leuchsenring, her parents born in Germany. They are the parents of a son, Robert Bruce, born January 1, 1900, now a student at Brown University, class of 1920.

EDWARD STETSON, D. D. S.

Among the dentists of by-gone days in New Bedford, Dr. Edward Stetson occupies a prominent position. His life in New Bedford covered a half century of most startling change and progress, a city springing into existence and becoming the seat of a prosperous manufacturing business, the whaling industry breathing its last after bringing to New Bedford wealth and prestige such as no other New England city enjoyed. During those years, 1826-84, Dr. Stetson, as business and professional man, had a share in the upbuilding of the town and city, was long a dental practitioner with an office in his residence on Purchase street, and was one of the strong men of the Masonic order, holding high degree, and taking active part in the work of the bodies of the order to which he belonged. He lived to advance far into the rank of octogenarian, lacking little of reaching his eighty-fifth year. He was a man of kindly, happy disposition, always cheerful and helpful, and even after passing his eightieth year gave little indication of the great weight of years he was carrying. He had many friends and was everywhere welcome. He left no son to bear his name, but a daughter and a granddaughter survived him. This daughter, Charlotte M. A. C., married William Spaulding, their only daughter, Mary Clarke Spaulding, still being a resident of New Bedford, widow of John Stirrett, and mother of Chester Spaulding Stirrett, D. V. S., now a member of the Veterinary Corps, United States Army, enlisting from New Bedford.

Dr. Edward Stetson, a descendant of Cornet Robert Stetson, who came to New England from England, in 1634, was born at Hanover, Massachusetts, November 3, 1800, and died in New Bedford, Massachusetts, June 12, 1884. He was educated in the Hanover schools and learned the locksmith's trade, remaining in Hanover until 1826, when he moved to New Bedford. Here he opened a locksmith shop and continued in

that business for a time, but soon began the study of dentistry, and in due season was qualified and authorized to practice that profession. While the dentist of the middle nineteenth century period can only be compared with his brother of the early twentieth century period in name, yet he was a very important man in his community, and with the aids to dentistry limited to little more than a pair of forceps did very creditable work. Dr. Stetson kept his office abreast of all modern dental discovery, and was skilled in his profession as it was then practiced. He maintained an office in his residence and practiced until well along in years. Outside his profession, Dr. Stetson was best known as a leading member of the Masonic order, holding all degrees of the York Rite, and in the Scottish Rite held the thirty-second degree. For more than twenty years immediately preceding his death he was treasurer of Star in the East Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, holding that position at the time of his death, and was also for a number of years treasurer of Adoniram Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, both of New Bedford. He was a sir knight of De Molay Commandery, Knights Templar, of Boston.

Dr. Stetson married, September 18, 1827, Mary Clarke, born in September, 1800, a well educated lady, daughter of Joseph Clarke, of Middleboro, Massachusetts. Dr. and Mrs. Stetson were the parents of a daughter, Charlotte M. A. C., of further mention.

Charlotte M. A. C. Stetson was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, August 31, 1831, and died there February 4, 1907. She married, October 11, 1857, William Spaulding, they the parents of a daughter, Mary Clarke Spaulding, born in New Bedford, October 28, 1858, and is yet a resident of her native city. She married, in January, 1885, John Stirrett. Mrs. Stirrett is a Daughter of the American Revolution.

Chester Spaulding Stirrett, son of John and Mary Clarke (Spaulding) Stirrett, was born in New Bedford, December 9, 1885. He was educated in the city public schools, Taber Academy at Marion, Friends Academy of Providence, and the University of Pennsylvania. His term at the last named institution was short, ending with the first year, Mr. Stirrett leaving to take up the study of veterinary surgery at McKillip's Veterinary College, Chicago, Illinois, whence he was graduated Doctor Veterinary Surgeon. After graduation Dr. Stirrett located in Durham, South Carolina, where he practiced until 1916, then returned to his native New Bedford, being there a resident at the time of his enlistment in the Veterinary Corps, United States Army. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

ARTHUR WHITTON FORBES.

In 1862, Henry H. Forbes, grandfather of Arthur W. Forbes, began the manufacture of carriages at No. 33 Elm street, New Bedford, being senior member of the firm, Forbes & Sears. In 1872 his partner with-

drew and Mr. Forbes continued the business until 1877, when Charles H. Forbes, his son, became interested in the business which was operated under the firm name, Henry H. Forbes & Son. Later J. H. Forbes bought the business, which he conducted until February, 1891, when he sold out to H. C. Hathaway. This plant was on Elm street, which was then Third street, now Acushnet avenue. The carriages were then built entire, iron work, woodwork, upholstering and painting, the Forbes carriage having a fine reputation. Charles H. Forbes married Emmeline H. Whitton, they the parents of Arthur Whitton Forbes. His mother's father, Levi H. Whitton, was a son of William Whitton, who came from England to New Bedford, was a whaler, and with Francis Whitton became the largest rigging and ship chandlery firm of New Bedford, rigging many whale ships and having their place of business where John McCullough (2nd) is now located, his father being one of their employees in youth, and succeeding them in the ship chandlery business. But the glory of the rigger and the carriage builder has departed from New Bedford, and this twentieth century descendant is the superintending head of a business then unheard of, shoe eyelet manufacture, also unheard of by his grandfathers, busy rigging ships and building carriages.

Arthur Whitton Forbes, son of Charles H. and Emmeline H. (Whitton) Forbes, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, March 23, 1868, and is yet a resident of the city. He attended public school until twelve years of age, then left to become part of the office force of Hiram Van Campen, insurance, he and Mr. Van Campen composing the employing and the employed staff. Two years were spent thus, then he went to the Union Shoe Store as clerk, the store being then located on William street, under the old Mechanics Hall, which for a time was used as an armory by Company E, of the Massachusetts National Guard. For nineteen years Mr. Forbes was connected with the shoe business in New Bedford, continuing in that line of merchandise until 1901, when he entered the employ of the J. C. Rhodes & Company, Inc., manufacturers of shoe eyelets, on Front street, New Bedford. He began as a machine operator, advancing through several promotions until he was appointed to his present position, superintendent and assistant-general manager.

Mr. Forbes has reached a responsible position in life, but it is not at all the life he craved for. When a boy, fired by the tales of his whaler grandfather, he determined that he too would be a whaler, and at fourteen he cruised in Buzzard's Bay in a ten-foot skiff and camped at many points on its shores and islands. It is doubtful whether that love of the sea and its life of adventure has ever died, although his ambitions were never to be realized. He still thinks a power boat for pleasure is an abomination, spoiling all the good corinthian yachtsmen, turning them into "monkey wrench sailors." For twenty years he has stuck to his sailing skiff, feeling that gasoline takes away all the true life and romance which should be gained by contact with the sea. He is a mem-

ber of John H. Clifford Camp, No. 150, Sons of Veterans, which he served as captain; was councilman from Ward 4 during the mayoralty terms of David L. Parker; was secretary of the New Bedford Yacht Club; member of the Country Club, and politically a Republican.

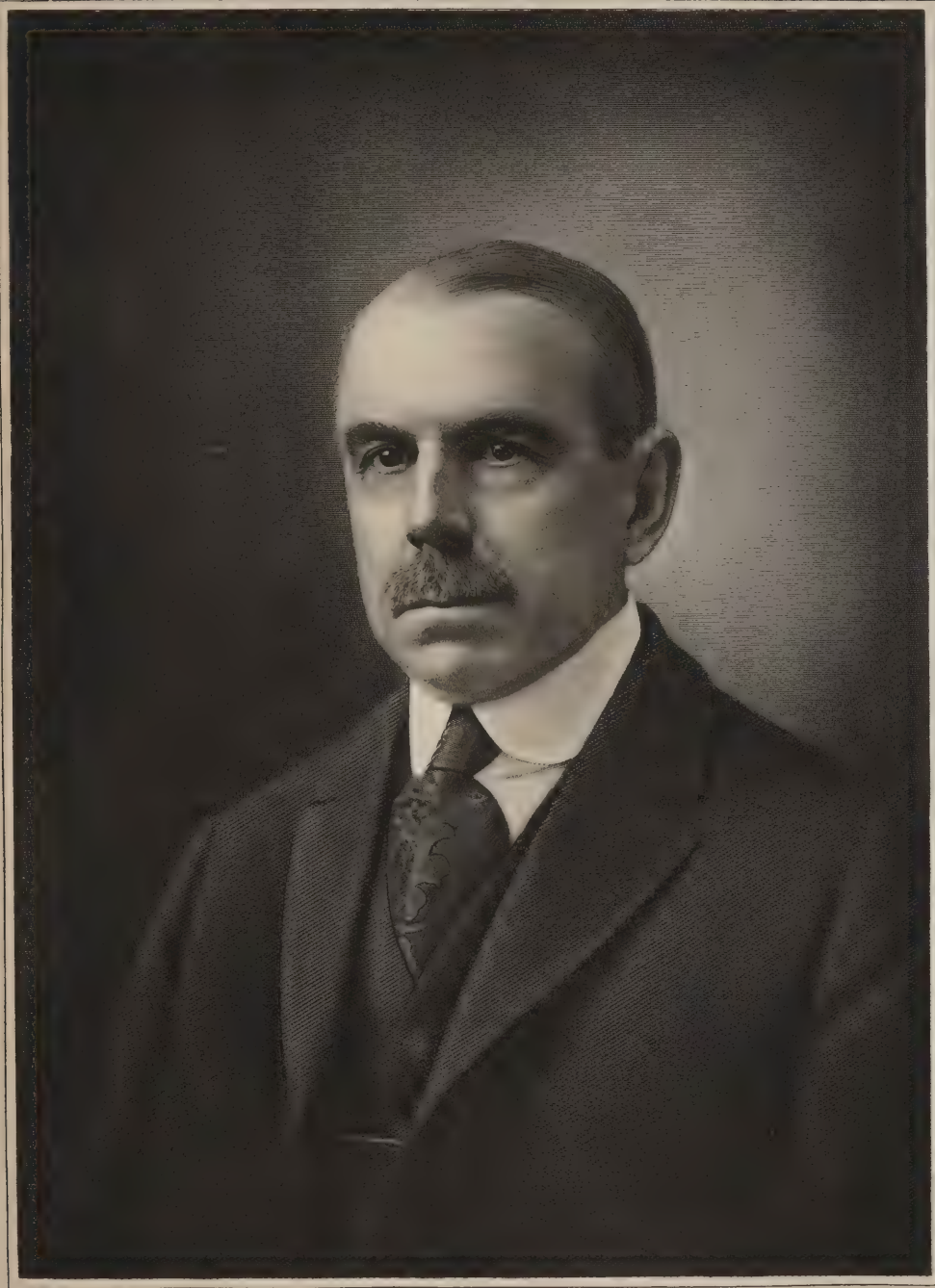
Mr. Forbes married, in the old Fairhaven Congregational Church, October 5, 1892, Minerva L. Westgate, of Fairhaven, Massachusetts, daughter of Stephen and Laura Westgate, her father a master mechanic of the Old Colony and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. They were the parents of a daughter, Elizabeth Claire Forbes, born in 1895. She is a pianist of note, making her professional debut in New Bedford, at the age of seventeen, as soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Muck conducting. She married, in 1917, Charles De Malley, of Boston, also a member of this orchestra.

CHARLES MASON HOLMES.

Charles Mason Holmes, organizer, treasurer and agent of the Holmes Manufacturing Company, is one of the men who contributed to that era of New Bedford's industry in which New Bedford won first place among the cotton manufacturing cities of the United States. Mr. Holmes's achievement was unusual in several particulars. The manufacture of cloths and yarns was a well established industry at the time he built his mills, but there had been no local development of the mercerizing and dyeing of the yarns produced, these processes having been left to outside plants. Mr. Holmes undertook to add these processes to that of the manufacture of fine combed yarns, and within a short time secured an identity through the trade marking of his goods which gave the Holmes product a reputation and enviable name throughout the country.

The Holmes mill made handsome earnings from the start, which was an unusual thing at this period, because, while the building of the mill was started when the cotton industry was on the top of the wave, a depression intervened in the interval between the commencement and completion of the mill, and many of the new enterprises which were inspired by the earlier prosperity which led to the multiplication of new enterprises, were put to their shifts to finance them over the lean years which followed. It is therefore a personal tribute to Mr. Holmes's perception and sagacity, exceptional training and experience, and business ability, that he produced a special type of yarns which appealed to buyers in a market surfeited with conventional product. So it happened that whereas some other of the new mill enterprises were compelled to run at a loss until business revived, the Holmes mill earned dividends throughout these unpropitious times.

Mr. Holmes came of a race of cotton manufacturers and his experience was wide and thorough. His career brings credit to New Bedford, inasmuch as most of his earlier training was in the mills of New Bedford.



Chas. M. Holmes.

Mr. Holmes was born in Providence, March 23, 1864, the son of Denison Baldwin Holmes and Catherine Elizabeth (Whitman) Holmes. His great-grandfather, Olney Angel, of Centerdale, Rhode Island, built and operated the old Graystone mill, which was the second cotton mill in the United States. His maternal grandfather, William Whitman, of Centerdale, was also a cotton manufacturer. His uncle, Gilbert P. Whitman, built the Armory mills of Manchester, New Hampshire; and another uncle, John Kilburn, of Lowell, was also identified with the manufacture of cotton.

After leaving the high school at Rockport, Massachusetts, where he attended the public schools, Mr. Holmes started upon his textile career at the Potomska mills in New Bedford, where he remained three and one-half years. Then he went to the Lawrence Manufacturing Company of Lowell, of which his uncle, John Kilburn, was agent, and spent three years in the machine shop, eighteen months in the draughting room, and a year as assistant overseer in the carding room. From Lowell he went to Manchester, New Hampshire, where he was assistant overseer in the carding room of the Jefferson mill, a part of the great plant of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company. He remained three and one-half years in Manchester, when he went to Clinton, Massachusetts, as overseer of the carding room of the Lancaster mill, holding that position for three years. Then Mr. Holmes returned to New Bedford to take a position as overseer of carding in Mills Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of the Wamsutta plant. After two years in this position he was appointed superintendent of the Wamsutta Mills, a position he held for eighteen months. From the Wamsutta Mills, Mr. Holmes went to the Manchaug Mills at Manchaug, Massachusetts, as superintendent, then to the Natick Mills at Natick, Rhode Island, in a similar position, both mills being owned and controlled by B. B. and R. Knight. Mr. Holmes was in the employ of the Knights for four and one-half years.

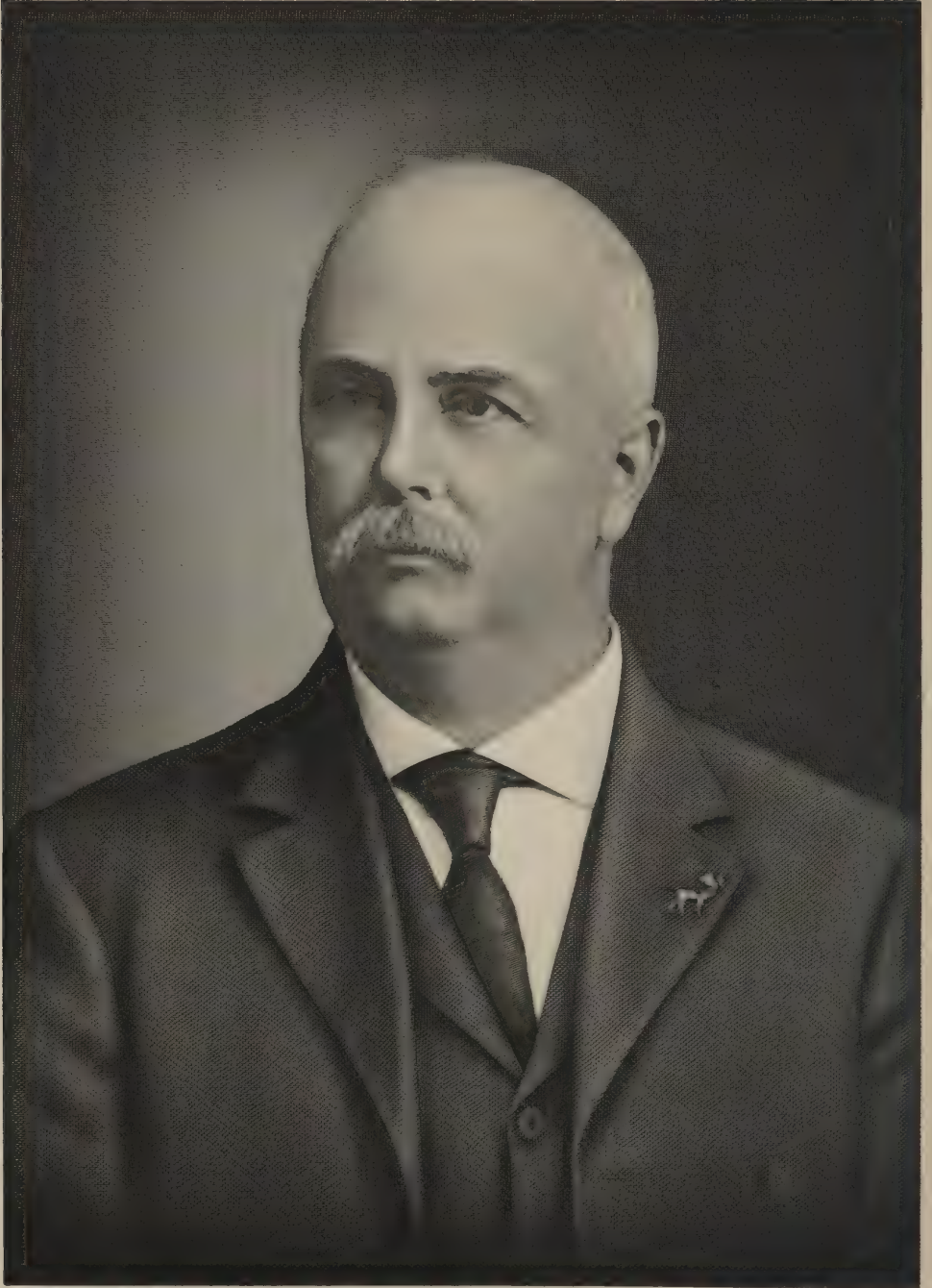
And then, in 1903, at the age of thirty-nine, after this long and successful experience on the manufacturing side, Mr. Holmes commenced his career as a manager of great enterprises. He came to New Bedford as agent of the first Manomet mill, having the responsibility for the building and equipping of that plant. A second mill was added, and Mr. Holmes acted as agent for both until May, 1909. Mr. Holmes in the latter year organized the Holmes Manufacturing Company, with a capital of \$1,200,000. The mill was built on Clark's Point, on the river front, for the manufacture of fine combed yarns, gassed, mercerized, bleached and dyed. The mill employs twelve hundred hands. Mr. Holmes is agent and treasurer of the mill, and it has paid handsome dividends from the beginning, paying in 1916 the highest dividend rate of any cotton manufacturing corporation in New Bedford, with one exception. Mr. Holmes's success with this enterprise was so striking that when the Gosnold mills passed into the hands of Boston capitalists in 1916, Mr. Holmes was

asked to become treasurer and agent of that company, capitalized at \$1,650,000 and operating two mills engaged in manufacturing fine cotton goods, plain and fancies, jacquards, silk and cotton mixtures.

As the guiding genius of these enterprises, Mr. Holmes might seem to be well occupied, but he has found opportunity to take active part in various public-spirited activities, such as the reorganization of the Board of Commerce, and many of the fund-raising movements for promoting the comfort and welfare of the young men in the army. Mr. Holmes is a director of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company of Springfield, the Manufacturers Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Providence, director of the First National Bank of New Bedford, trustee of the New Bedford Institution for Savings, director of the Morris Plan Bank, trustee and member of the executive committee of the New Bedford Textile School, trustee of Friends' Academy, trustee of the Free Public Library, director of the Board of Commerce, member of Washington Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Manchester, New Hampshire; the Royal Arch Masons of Phoenix, Rhode Island; Sutton Commandery, Knights Templar, of New Bedford; Aleppo Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Boston. His clubs are the Wamsutta and Country Club of New Bedford; the Country Club of Rockport, Massachusetts; the Textile Club and the Southern New England Club. He is a member of the National Manufacturers Association, and a vestryman of the Grace Episcopal Church of New Bedford. Mr. Holmes is a Republican in politics.

Mr. Holmes married, June 30, 1891, Miss Alice Parker, daughter of the late Frederick and Augusta (Tripp) Parker. They have three sons: 1. Harold Denison Holmes, born December 12, 1893; two years in New Bedford High School, graduate of Phillips Exeter Academy, Harvard University, Bachelor of Arts, class of 1916; assistant superintendent of the Holmes Mill; now second lieutenant, United States Regulars, Bureau of Ordnance, stationed in Washington, D. C. 2. Charles Parker Holmes, born January 16, 1899; graduate of Friends' Academy, New Bedford, and Phillips Exeter Academy; now a student at Harvard University, class of 1918. 3. Standish Whitman Holmes, born April 11, 1906, now attending Friends' Academy.

Denison B. Holmes, the father of Charles M. Holmes, was the only child of Daniel B. Holmes, a soldier in the War of 1812, whose source of livelihood was farming. He was born in North Stonington, Connecticut, June 9, 1815, and died at Manchester, New Hampshire, March 14, 1889. He was an engineer, steam and mechanical, and at one time superintendent of the mechanical department of the Old Colony railroad, with headquarters at Fall River. He was connected with the Corliss Steam Engine Company of Providence, and employed by other large companies as consulting engineer. He retired from business six years before his death. He married Catherine Elizabeth Whitman, daughter of William Whitman, of Centerdale, a cotton manufacturer. She was born at Cen-



E. V. Mor. Lest

terdale, July 15, 1826, and died at Lowell, March 28, 1902. Denison B. Holmes was a member of the Congregational church, and was a Republican in politics. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Denison B. Holmes were Charles Mason Holmes; and Annie Whitman Holmes, born March 8, 1869, who married Elmer D. Robinson, of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

EVERETT B. MacLEOD.

Of Scotch descent, Mr. MacLeod, like most of his race, could not brook restraint, and when but a lad of thirteen he left his home without consent and never returned until he was a man in years and stature. But the desire for change was strong within him, and although he learned a trade and worked steadily for years he longed for the freedom of a salesman's life and several more years were spent "on the road." Finally he settled in New Bedford, and here won his greatest success as a merchant and man of exemplary life.

Everett B. MacLeod was born in East Providence, Rhode Island, December 5, 1861, and died in New Bedford, Massachusetts, December 30, 1916. Until thirteen years of age he attended public school and resided with his parents, then ran away, walking to Poughkeepsie, New York. There he found employment, and remained several years, then returned to Providence. There he found employment with the Corliss Engine Works, his father being also employed there. The young man learned the machinist's trade, and steadily followed it for five years, then longing for an out-of-door occupation took an agency for the sale of the Encyclopedia Britannica, continuing a successful salesman of the publication for several years. He then took out a commercial line, and for a number of years traveled for a credit house, handling different lines, and continued to master all details of the credit business, proving its desirability as a producer of profits. In 1895 Mr. MacLeod resigned his position, located in New Bedford, and in a small store on Purchase street started a retail clothing store on the credit plan. His venture proved a success and he enlarged several times, finally purchasing the entire block at the corner of Elm and Purchase streets, which has ever since been known as the MacLeod Building. Later he opened a credit furniture store on South Water street, The Ward Six Furniture Company, a business he closed out in 1914. He invested largely in New Bedford real estate from the profits of his business, choosing his investments wisely and increasing his profits. He was interested in all that promised better things for New Bedford, and although he never took an active part in politics was intensely interested in city affairs. He continued active in business until his death in 1916, the clothing business he had built up then passing by purchase to Arthur S. Ashley, an old employee, who yet continues it as the MacLeod Credit Company. Mr. MacLeod was an eminent member of the Masonic order, holding the thirty-third degree, Ancient Ac-

cepted Scottish Rite, and was affiliated with Eureka Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and his widow is now a member of the Order of the Eastern Star. He was also a companion of the Royal Arch Masons, a Knights Templar and an Elk. His club was the Wamsutta.

On November 30, 1908, at New Bedford, Mr. MacLeod married Elizabeth M. Layton, daughter of Captain John S. and Agnes M. (Congdon) Layton, her father a famous master of whalers, he commanding many of New Bedford's noted ships, Mr. and Mrs. MacLeod were the parents of three sons: Donald, Norman, and Robert, all residing with their widowed mother at the family home, No. 52 Rotch street, New Bedford.

JOHN T. CHAMPION.

The first twenty-three years of the life of John T. Champion were spent on his native Prince Edward Island and there he learned the trade of tailor, which he has so successfully followed in New Bedford, being sole proprietor of the business of A. M. Bush & Company, No. 47 William street. He has succeeded in his enterprises and has built up along with his business a reputation for integrity and honorable dealing. He is a son of John B. and Isabelle Champion, both deceased, his father a farmer.

John T. Champion was born on Prince Edward Island, Canada, September 14, 1864, and there he was educated, learned his trade and lived until 1887. In that year he came to the United States, locating in New Bedford where he was employed at the Wamsutta Mills for six weeks, and by the Street Car Company for one year as a conductor. He then began working at his trade of tailor, being hired for four months by B. Frank Taylor. In 1884 he entered the employ of A. M. Bush, tailor, whose store was then at the same location as Mr. Champion now occupies. He began as press man and for three years was so engaged, then being made shop foreman. For eleven years he was engaged by Mr. Bush on salary, then was admitted to a partnership, purchasing a one-half interest with his savings. The firm name then became A. M. Bush & Company, and for about thirteen years the partnership continued, Mr. Champion then purchasing the half interest owned by Mr. Bush and becoming sole proprietor. The business is a large and a prosperous one and conducted on modern business lines. Delivery is made by automobile, that mode supplanting the horse and wagon, which supplanted the hired horse, which supplanted the bicycle, which succeeded the arm delivery of the early days. In January, 1902, Mr. Champion completed a course of instruction at Mitchell's Cutting School in New York City, graduating as a ladies' tailor and receiving a diploma. Upon coming into full ownership, he built a concrete cleaning building upon the rear of his home lot which the State inspector declared was perfection; cleanliness and sanitation are closely observed in all depart-

ments of the business, and in all respects A. M. Bush & Company is a model, modern cleaning and pressing establishment, reflecting the views and principles of its owner. The business has been built up in honor and the store motto is "Good service."

Under Mayor Thompson's administration, Mr. Champion was chairman of the board of overseers of the poor appointed for a three years' term, but at the end of seven months he resigned. He is a member of the First Church of Christ (Scientist), the Home Club, and in political faith is a Republican.

Mr. Champion married (first) Luella J. Mackay, born on Prince Edward Island, in 1875, died in New Bedford, Massachusetts, 1895, leaving a son, John M. Champion, born in 1890, now sergeant in Company E, Three Hundred and Second Infantry, at Camp Devan. Mr. Champion married (second) in 1897, Mary W. Greer, and they are the parents of a daughter, Millicent L. Champion, now her father's office assistant, and student of music. The family home is at No. 85 Rotch street, where Mr. Champion is found in his hours off duty, a small poultry farm his chief recreation. Mr. Champion entered two birds in the Quannapowett poultry show at Wakefield, Massachusetts, and won eight first ribbons, automatic feeder, \$15 in cash and a silver cup. One cockerel, "General Pershing," won first prize for best cockerel, first best color, first best shape, first best white leghorn male in the show. One S. C. white leghorn pullet, "Lady Byng," won first best pullet, first best shape, first best color, first best female leghorn in the show. One of the greatest known records for two single birds at any show.

OVIDE TOUSSAINT CHARRON, M. D.

Three generations ago a de Charron came to St. Dennis, Province of Quebec, Canada, and there Dr. Charron, of New Bedford, was born, not far from the first location chosen by his ancestor as their first home in the New World. Dr. Charron is a grandson of Ignace Charron, and a son of Philias and Albina (Phaneuf) Charron, of St. Dennis, Canada, now living in New Bedford, the father formerly a farmer, and later engaged as a baker.

Dr. Ovide Toussaint Charron was born in St. Dennis, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Canada, July 12, 1882. His early education was followed by preparatory college study and courses at St. Francis Xavier College in St. Dennis. He continued a student at St. Francis Xavier's until his parents decided to come to the United States, then all came, and a home was made in New Bedford, Massachusetts. The boy was ambitious, energetic, and self-reliant, not afraid of responsibility or hard work. This is amply evidenced by the fact that at the age of eighteen he was conducting his own grocery store and did it very successfully for five years. Deciding upon a profession, he chose medicine, and after courses at the

College of Physicians and Surgeons in Boston, and a year's special course at Laval University, Montreal, Canada, he was awarded his degree of Doctor of Medicine by the College of Physicians and Surgeons, class of 1912. After graduation he located in New Bedford, at No. 9 West French avenue, and there practiced very successfully for three years. In 1915 he erected the hospital on Cove street, which bears his name. In 1917 Dr. Charron was appointed city physician, is examining physician to the Government Exemption Board, which, all during the summer and fall of 1917, sat to examine and pass upon the fitness of those chosen in selective draft to serve their country in the war between the United States and Germany. He is also physician to the Francs Tireurs, of which he is a member; is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Loyal Order of Moose; Catholic Mutual Benefit Association; Federation Franco-American Fraternal League; the New Bedford Board of Trade; French Chamber of Commerce; and is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church. Dr. Charron married, in New Bedford, February 8, 1904, Octavie LeClere.

CLIFFORD M. FARMER.

In the year 1889, Mr. Farmer, then a young man of twenty, entered the employ of the New Bedford Gas and Edison Light Company, going into the electrical department. Twenty-eight years have since elapsed, and he has never severed his connection with either company or department, but has faithfully developed his own powers with the expansion of the company and is power engineer and chief electrician of the company's power and lighting departments. The obtaining of power for the company's generating plant comes under the management of Mr. Farmer as chief electrician. He is devoted to the duties of his position, his mechanically inclined mind delighting in its problems and intricacies. He is a son of Charles and Emily A. (Myrick) Farmer, his parents both deceased.

Clifford M. Farmer was born in Myrick's, Massachusetts, July 7, 1869, and there completed grammar school courses. He then entered Bristol Academy in Taunton, completing study there in 1888. He began business life as an employee of the King Manufacturing Company of New Bedford, remaining there about eight months, before going to the Morse Twist Drill Company as a straightener. He spent about a year with that company, leaving in the latter part of 1889 to enter the service of the New Bedford Gas and Edison Light Company, then a very small company in comparison with the company of to-day. Now chief electrician he reviews his more than a quarter of a century of association with the company with the satisfaction which every man is entitled to feel over duty well performed. He can trace his own progress in making, harnessing and controlling the greatest of all forces, electricity, by



Clifford M. Loomer

the demand made upon the company for that force, and he is gratified to have been a factor in the great scheme development which, with the great New Bedford Power Company to draw upon for supply, has worked such wonders in Southeastern Massachusetts. It is in a way an empire building the work such men are doing, for a new industry created or an old one strengthened is just that much done toward making a better, greater and grander United States of America.

Mr. Farmer is a Republican in politics, attends the Congregational church, is a member of Eureka Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Vesta Lodge. Independent Order of Odd Fellows; New Bedford Yacht Club; the Stetson Yacht Club, and Masonic Club, and has many friends, both within and without these organizations. He is a man of energy and force, but genial, courteous and considerate to all.

Mr. Farmer married, in 1914, Ethel De Moranville, of New Bedford, daughter of Herbert and Thankful E. (Luce) De Moranville.

EUGENE G. GUILBERT.

The career of Mr. Guilbert has been one of constant progress since he first came to New Bedford and reflects the greatest credit upon him. Beginning as an inexperienced clerk in a drug store, he there prepared himself to pass the required examination to enable him to register as a pharmacist, then became a partner and finally sole owner of the drug store, No. 757 Brock avenue, accomplishing all this since his coming to New Bedford in 1907, without knowledge of the English language and without capital. His first partnership with Alexander A. Petit he financed with capital he had saved during his six years clerkship with Mr. Petit, and with the profits of the partnership he purchased the Petit interest in the Brock avenue drug store of which Mr. Guilbert is sole owner. This achievement of ten years stamps Mr. Guilbert as a young man of high purpose and determined character and argues strongly in favor of a successful future.

Eugene G. Guilbert was born in St. Dominique, Province of Quebec, Canada, December 23, 1886. He was educated in St. Dominique's parochial school, St. Hyacinthe Seminary and Sacred Heart Business College, completing the last named course with graduation in 1907. His studies had all been in the French language, and when in 1907 he came to New Bedford his first task was learning English. He obtained a position with Alexander A. Petit in Petit's Pharmacy and there he worked and studied, improving every waking hour for a term of four years. At the end of that period he had so perfected himself in his studies in English and pharmacy that he successfully passed the State Board of Pharmacy and became a duly qualified registered pharmacist, his authority bearing date of February 15, 1911. He remained with Mr. Petit in this higher capacity about two years, then went out of the drug store to one at

No. 757 Brock avenue, which was opened October 25, 1913. He opened the new store as a partner, not a clerk, and until February, 1917, he was associated in its ownership with Mr. Petit. On that date he bought the entire business, and is now conducting it with a good degree of success. His success has been earned, and none who know him but agree that he richly deserves all that has come to him in return for his well directed, intelligent labor. Mr. Guilbert is a member of the Francs-Tireurs, Franco-American Federation, and to the National Association of Retail Druggists.

Mr. Guilbert married, in Salem, Massachusetts, June 30, 1913, Emma Michaud; they are the parents of Arthur, Genevieve, Louis, Joseph and Josephine Petit Guilbert.

ANDREW J. W. McAVOY.

Entering the postal service at the age of eighteen, Mr. McAvoy as clerk, carrier and assistant postmaster reviews a connection of more than twenty-seven years with the New Bedford post office, his service beginning when the post office was located in the United States Custom House building, continuing through the occupancy of the specially constructed post office building on the southeast corner of Acushnet avenue and William street, 1893-1915, and the period spent in the present building, completed in 1915. This long period of service lends dignity to the position which he now holds, assistant postmaster, a position won through efficiency and reliability and held under two postmasters. He is very popular with the post office force, clerical and carrier, and holds the confidence and esteem of the department.

He is a son of James McAvoy, born in Ireland, who in 1850 came to the United States, settling in Connecticut. He enlisted in Company C, First Regiment Connecticut Cavalry, served through the Civil War, and after the war came to Massachusetts and New Bedford, where he was an overseer of weaving in cotton mills, and died in 1910. His wife, Ellen C. McAvoy, died the same year.

Andrew J. W. McAvoy, son of James and Ellen C. McAvoy, was born in Uxbridge, Massachusetts, March 21, 1871, but later his parents moved to New Bedford, where he was educated, being a graduate of St. Joseph's High School, class of 1888. After a short period as dry goods clerk, he entered government employ as clerk in the post office at New Bedford, resigning after two years' service, but returning a year later. On his return he entered a different branch of the service, going on as substitute carrier. In eighteen months he was appointed regular carrier, a position he filled twelve years, making a host of friends over the routes he served who parted from him with regret. He was transferred to the clerical department in 1905, served as record clerk until 1911, and in that year was promoted to assistant postmaster under Postmaster Frank C. Barrows, and continues under the present postmaster.



Andrew J. H. M. Day,

Mr. McAvoy is a Republican in politics, a member of St. Lawrence Church, Roman Catholic, the National Association of Letter Carriers, past deputy grand knight and ex-treasurer of the Knights of Columbus; vice-president one year, president a short time and a director three years of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, New Bedford Aerie, No. 647; member and ex-trustee of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, New Bedford Lodge, No. 73. Mr. McAvoy is unmarried.

JOHN HALLIWELL.

On coming to years of responsibility, John Halliwell embraced the cause of labor, and as the champion of the class with which he is proud to number himself he serves them in the forum in the labor unions and in legislative halls, being now representative from the Eighth Bristol Legislative District. He is of English birth and parentage, son of Thomas Halliwell, a tailor of Lancashire, England. Thomas Halliwell, born in 1842, died in 1871, lived in Mossley and Ashton-Under-Lyne, but when his son was seven years of age the father died, and at eight the lad's school days were reduced one-half and at twelve ended entirely. With this start in life, he has overcome all obstacles which would daunt and discourage most men, and now stands upon a level with those who are striving honorably and lawfully to legislate in such a manner that justice toward all may be the theme of all law.

John Halliwell was born in Mossley, Lancashire, England, February 21, 1864, and there and at Ashton resided until his nineteenth year. He began working half-time in a cotton mill when eight years of age as a "back boy," and at the age of twelve was put on as a "full time" worker and for seven years more worked in English mills. In 1883 he came to the United States alone, sailing on September 1, and obtained his first position in a mill at Taftsville, Connecticut, as a mule spinner. There he spent eight years, followed by two years at Berkeley, Rhode Island, then in 1893 came to New Bedford where he worked as a mule spinner until his election to the Legislature in 1914.

All his mature years, Mr. Halliwell has been active in labor unions and has held many offices conferred by his fellows of the organizations. He is a Republican in politics, and in 1905-06-07 represented his ward in the New Bedford Common Council. In 1914 he was the candidate of his party for representative from the Eight Bristol District, was elected and reelected in 1915-16, and is now (1917) the nominee to the State Senate. He has the united labor vote, and has made an excellent representative. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (Manchester Unity); the Ancient Order of United Workmen; Century Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; and the Washington Club.

Mr. Halliwell married at Taftsville, Connecticut, January 28, 1890, Ada Greenwood, born at Ashton-Under-Lyne, England, March 21, 1869,

coming to the United States in 1885. She is a daughter of John and Alice Brown Greenwood, both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Halliwell are the parents of four children: Thomas Ewart, born at Taftsville, November 19, 1890, a thermostat fixer by trade; Raymond, born at Berkeley, Rhode Island, July 1, 1892, now visitor for the New Bedford Poor Department, married Margaret Nightingale, of New Bedford; Alice, born in New Bedford, April 27, 1896, married Carroll A. Lindell, of Newport, Rhode Island; Eric Gordon, born in New Bedford, October 15, 1901, a student at the New Bedford Industrial School.

JAMES FRANCIS COLLINS.

The fortunes of politics often lands a man in public office who ordinarily would fail of an election, but rarely does fortuitous circumstance reëlect and never is a third term the result of what we may term luck. Thus we may safely conclude that as James F. Collins has been returned by his constituents of Ward 2, year after year, and advanced from councilman to alderman, his course in these bodies has been honorable, progressive, patriotic and just. The confidence reposed in him is most gratifying to Alderman Collins and greatly encourages him in following the line of duty as he sees it. He is a native son of Scotland, but from the age of four years has been in the United States and since the age of six has resided in New Bedford, thus practically knowing no other home or country. He is a son of Michael and Mary Collins, the father dying when his son James F. was an infant, his brave mother later, in 1873, gathering her four sons and two daughters around her and with them coming to the United States.

James Francis Collins was born in Milfort, Scotland, March 31, 1869, but for forty-two years has lived in New Bedford, Massachusetts, where as craftsman and city official he has risen to an honorable position in public esteem. With his widowed mother, three brothers and two sisters, he came to Canton, Massachusetts, in 1873, locating in that part of the town now Canton Junction, the family moving to New Bedford in 1875. James F. attended the Merrimac and Parker streets public schools, leaving the latter when twelve years of age to take a boy's place in the spinning room in the Wamsutta Mill. At the age of sixteen he left the mills, a weaver, and began an apprenticeship at the trade of plumber with Parker & Sherman, whose shop was on Water street, corner of Union, his immediate superior being William Deacon, now serving the city board of health as an inspector of plumbing, under whose direction he learned his trade. After completing his apprenticeship he continued with the firm as a journeyman for fourteen years, then until 1915 was in the employ of George Hatch, Wood & Brightman and C. L. Dunham. In 1915, having accumulated a sufficient capital from his savings, he formed a partnership with Charles Kennedy and founded the



Arthur Eltley

plumbing business of Collins & Kennedy at No. 1707 Purchase street, New Bedford, and is now firmly established in public favor and on the high road to business success. From youth Mr. Collins has taken a deep interest in the work of the labor organizations and in public affairs. When the Journeymen Plumbers' Union, No. 53, was formed, he was elected its first president, serving during the first six years of the Union's existence as president and secretary, only retiring from office when he became an employer and president of the Master Plumbers' Association. In 1911 he was elected a member of Common Council from Ward 2, and was annually reëlected for four terms, making five in all. In December, 1916, he was elected Alderman from Ward 2, and reëlected in December, 1917, and is now serving his city in that capacity for a second term. He was chairman of joint council committees, audit and street lighting, and a member of joint committees, building code and city property, during 1917. In his second term he is chairman of joint committee on street light and building code and a member of joint committee on finance. He has been a faithful legislator, always to be found at his post of duty and keenly alive to the responsibilities of the offices he fills. He is a member and a director of the Knights of Columbus, and in political preference he is a Republican.

Mr. Collins married Mary E. Flavin, of New York, daughter of Maurice Flavin, a cooper by trade, who moved from New York to New Bedford. Mr. and Mrs. Collins are the parents of two sons: Francis, a graduate of New Bedford High School, now serving in the United States Navy; James, a student in grammar school.

ARTHUR UTTLEY.

From the time of his coming to the United States, a lad of eighteen years, Mr. Uttley has energetically pursued different lines of activity, but as purveyor to the public taste has won his greatest success "Velvet" and "Banquet" ice cream being his well-known and popular brands. He is a native son of Albion, but thoroughly American in his methods and sympathies, not forgetting the land of his birth, however, in his love and loyalty to the land of his adoption.

Arthur Uttley was born in Hebden Bridge, Yorkshire, England, June 5, 1876, and until ten years of age attended public school. He then became a half day worker in a textile mill, the other half of the day being spent in school, a practice allowed under the English law. At the age of thirteen his school days and half days ended and he began clerking in a grocery store, and at the age of fourteen he became a mill apprentice to the business of corduroy manufacture, a line of cloth making and manufacturing that he thoroughly mastered. He labored three years as an apprentice, then for a year followed the business of corduroy making, continuing until coming to the United States in 1894, aged

eighteen years. He located in New Bedford, entering the employ of a leather merchant, with whom he remained two years before going to Crompton, Rhode Island, where for six years he again engaged in his trade of corduroy cloth manufacture. In 1902 he returned to New Bedford, spending two years in the service of the Union Street Railway Company, then embarking in the baking business.

With the baking, Mr. Uttley combined the manufacturing of ice cream, but it was soon demonstrated to his satisfaction that the management of both departments was too great an undertaking and he decided to abandon the bakery and concentrate all his energy upon the manufacture and distribution of ice cream. The result has proved the wisdom of his decision, and as the Velvet Ice Cream Company, located at No. 119 Smith street, he has built up a large and profitable business. He is an energetic, public-spirited citizen, always ready to aid in any progressive movement, a man respected by all who know him. During the coal crisis of 1917-18, due to the great war, and when coal shortage was at a most critical stage, Mr. Uttley succeeded in securing more than 1,000 tons of coal which he distributed where it would do the most good. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity, member of the Daughters of Rebekah, Sons of St. George, Knights of Malta, Union Street Railway Relief Association, is a communicant of Grace Episcopal Church, and in politics is a Republican.

Mr. Uttley married, February 5, 1895, Victoria E. Rogers, of Arctic Center, Rhode Island, daughter of Benjamin and Jane (Alvord) Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Uttley are the parents of two sons and two daughters: Gladys, born November 23, 1899; Harold, born April 18, 1901; Doris, born July 23, 1904; Arthur (2), born October 9, 1916.

GEDEON POISSON.

It was in 1888 that the Poisson Brothers, Gedeon, Joseph, Laurent and Ludger, opened a small store in New Bedford, and from that small start came the business of Poisson Brothers, No. 1056 Acushnet avenue, and G. & L. Poisson, No. 912 South Water street, New Bedford, the last named the largest dry goods and clothing store south of Union street. The brothers operated as a partnership until 1903, then dissolved, Joseph and Laurent Poisson going to the North End as Poisson Brothers, Gedeon and Ludger to the South End where they had equipped a new store which, under the firm name, G. & L. Poisson, they successfully conducted as a partnership until 1914. In that year Ludger Poisson sold his interest to his brother Gedeon, retired from business with a competence, but did not live long to enjoy it, dying July 4, 1915. These brothers were sons of Néré and Adelaide Poisson, their father a merchant in Canada, Gedeon Poisson was the last of the four to come to New Bedford, he having learned a trade and for several years had been

employed in Michigan and Minnesota. When offered a share in the new store in New Bedford by his brothers he accepted, and in 1887 came to New Bedford and the following year began his long and successful career as a merchant.

The Poisson family was one of the oldest French families of the Province of Quebec, Canada, Gedeon being a son of Néré Poisson, of Gentilly, a wholesale grain and wood merchant. He married Adelaide Jolibois and reared a large family, all of whom became men of business standing in their native town and in New Bedford. Children: Hector, died in Gentilly; Joseph, a retired merchant of New Bedford, Massachusetts; Adolphe, succeeded his father in Gentilly; Jean Baptiste, owning a grain and lumber business at Gentilly; Alphonsine, married Joseph Bourgois, a general grain merchant of Ste. Angilo, Three Rivers, Canada; Gedeon, of further mention; Ludger, a partner of G. & L. Poisson until his death, July 4, 1915; Laurent, a real estate dealer in property at New Bedford.

Gedeon Poisson was born in Gentilly, Province of Quebec, Canada, November 20, 1857, and there was educated, learned the carpenter's trade and resided until nineteen years of age. In 1876 he left the employ of the architect, Gireau, with whom he had learned his trade, and came to the United States, spending the first three years in Michigan, and the following five years in Minneapolis, Minnesota. He first came to New Bedford in 1887, began merchandising with his brothers in 1888, the original location being at No. 909 South Water street. The capital employed was not large, consisting of the money they had saved after coming to the United States, each brother contributing a share. In 1903 they separated, Gedeon Poisson having designed and fitted up the store in the North End to which Joseph and Laurent Poisson removed, also the one at No. 912 South Water street, where he conducts his present business. He with his brother Ludger, trading as G. & L. Poisson, opened their new store, September 21, 1903, and there until the retirement of the junior partner in 1914, they conducted a flourishing business. Since becoming sole owner, Gedeon Poisson has continued the business along the same general lines. He carries full lines of dry goods, men's clothing and furnishings, women's clothing and small wear; his store running along modern department lines, and employing about twenty-eight people. His trade is large, the South End finding that the Poisson store serves them honorably and well. The owner is a capable business man, upright and energetic, particularly careful of the welfare of his employees. Courtesy and fair dealing are the store mottoes, and his efforts to give the South End a modern store with good service have been well appreciated. He is also interested in New Bedford real estate. Mr. Poisson is a member of the Franco-American Chamber of Commerce, the Franco-American Federation, the Franks Tireurs, New Bedford Board of Trade, and St. Hyacinthe Roman

Catholic Church. He has traveled extensively in the United States and Canada, his travels also including a European tour.

He married, in New Bedford, in 1905, Emma Antoinette Rousseau, of Woonsocket, Rhode Island, and they are the parents of a son, Hugo, born in 1913.

ROBERT SCHOFIELD.

Coming from a family of English millmen, Mr. Schofield not only came honestly by his taste for the business he has been connected with since boyhood, but with it he inherited a genius for the business. He has passed through every grade of cotton mill position, from back boy to agent, having, since 1911, held the last named position with the Sharp Manufacturing Company, of New Bedford. This corporation, with \$1,250,000 common and \$1,200,000 preferred stock, employs sixteen hundred hands in their two mills, operating 200,000 spindles and manufacturing fine combed yarns. The management of the business department of such an enterprise demands a man of high business quality and technical knowledge, as he must meet men of highest quality from other managerial departments of his own company and men whose lives are given solely to selling and buying from the outside world. He must meet furthermore, on an equality, confer and decide wisely, keeping ever in view the duty he owes to the stockholders and their representatives, the board of directors to whom he is responsible. Mr. Schofield meets these specifications in every particular and is rated one of the strong men of the mill district. He is a son of Henry and Hannah (Hilton) Schofield, the former an English mill worker and member of the Established Church.

Robert Schofield was born in Royton, borough of Oldham Lancashire, England, February 20, 1864. He secured his education in the public and textile schools, his attendance at textile school being in the evening classes, after he had become a mill worker, well advanced in practical cotton mill methods. He began in the mill as a back boy and advanced through the various positions in the manufacturing departments until he reached the position of agent, first with the Rotch Mill and since 1911 with the Sharp Manufacturing Company of New Bedford, Massachusetts. He came to Magog, Province of Quebec, in 1889, remained there for three and one-half years, came to the United States in 1893, and has since made New Bedford his home. Mr. Schofield is a Republican in politics, member of the National Manufacturers Association of the United States, member of lodge, chapter, council and commandery of the Masonic order, the Dartmouth Club, and the Congregational church.

Mr. Schofield married in Royton, England, September 11, 1889, Jane Knott, born there, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Lord) Knott. Mr. and Mrs. Schofield are the parents of four sons and a daughter:



Robert Schofield

Frank Lionel, born September 29, 1894, married Mildred Sherman, of New Bedford; Florence Beatrice, January 22, 1896; Robert Milton, January 24, 1901; William Hilton, October 12, 1902; George Louis, November 18, 1906. The family home is at No. 189 Orchard street.

NOE LEOPOLD NADEAU.

Noe Leopold Nadeau, a man of learning, skill and ability, a member of the legal profession and a legislator, is a scion of an old French-Canadian family, the earliest member of whom we have definite information being Jean Baptiste Nadeau, grandfather of Noe L. Nadeau, who was born in St. Hyacinthe, Province of Quebec, Canada, followed agricultural pursuits throughout the active years of his life, and died in Ste. Marie, Province of Quebec. His son, Damase Nadeau, father of Noe L. Nadeau, was born in Ste. Marie, Province of Quebec, Canada, in 1817, and died in Concordia, Kansas, in 1895. He took an active part in the Insurrection of 1837, on the side of the Patriots, and was in the engagement with the Quebec Insurrectionists, although not then of legal age. Two nephews of Noe L. Nadeau are now serving with the Volunteer United States Troops, one as a lieutenant in the infantry, the other in the aviation corps. Later Damase Nadeau became a resident of Kansas, and there spent the remainder of his days. He married Marie Louise Archanbeault, born in St. Cesaire, Province of Quebec, Canada, in 1833, and died in Concordia, Kansas, in 1894. They were the parents of eight children: Leopoldine, born in 1855, died in 1894; Noemie, born in 1857, now (1917) residing in Los Angeles, California; Roseline, born in 1859, now residing in Providence, Rhode Island; Noe Leopold, of whom further; Honorine, born 1864; Joseph D., born in 1867, now residing in Des Moines, Iowa; Hubert G., born in 1869, now residing in Houston, Texas; Emma, born in 1872.

Noe Leopold Nadeau was born in St. Cesaire, Province of Quebec, Canada, in 1862. He was educated in primary school and commercial college of St. Cesaire, and made his classics in the College of Ste. Genevieve, but before graduation the family came to the United States and settled in Concordia, Kansas. He chose the profession of law as his life work, completing his preparation at a law school in St. Louis, Missouri, of which he was a student during the years 1888-89. He returned to the State of Kansas in 1892, was admitted to the bar of that State in that year, and practiced in Concordia until 1895, when he went to Los Angeles, California, on a visit, but remained to practice his profession. The following year, 1896, occurred the great Cripple Creek gold rush, although not the first in that region, Mr. Nadeau became one of the gold seekers, his business, however, being that of mining broker. He visited Montreal, Canada, in the interest of his mining property, and while there the disastrous fire which swept that mountain settlement occurred. The

following year, 1897, Mr. Nadeau located in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, was admitted to practice, won fame as a lawyer and legislator, and until 1914 was one of the strong men of the Rhode Island bar. In that year he took up his residence in New Bedford, Massachusetts, and since that time, a period of three years, has established a lucrative law business and has gained the respect and confidence of his fellow practitioners. His offices are in the Five Cents Savings Bank Building. During his residence in Pawtucket, he became interested in politics, became prominent in party councils, and was elected on the Democratic ticket to serve in the Rhode Island Legislature during the years 1903-04. Mr. Nadeau is a member of the local and county bar associations, the Franco-American Chamber of Commerce, the Francs Tireurs, the Franco-American Federation, and the Church of Ste. Anne (Roman Catholic). In politics he is a Democrat.

Mr. Nadeau married, in Providence, Rhode Island, June 7, 1906, Lila Tetreault, born in St. Cesaire, Province of Quebec, Canada, March 5, 1877, daughter of Meril Tetreault, of St. Cesaire, Canada, a farmer, and his wife, Josephine (Farens) Tetreault, of Cawensville, Province of Quebec, Canada.

JAMES FRANCIS MURPHY.

A New Bedford boy, educated in the city schools, Mr. Murphy has spent his years, forty-four, in his native city, beginning his business life as errand boy, and has since been a merchant, an apprentice journeyman plumber, and since 1912 a contracting plumber, operating under his own name. He early displayed the commercial instinct, and as a boy made and sold lemonade, hunted dandelions and sold them himself, and was a newsboy, there being few chances that a boy has for making money that he did not pursue. But his greatest desire was to learn the plumber's trade, and when the opportunity came, although he was then nearly twenty years of age and earning a man's wages, he accepted the small pay accorded an apprentice and served his full term of three years. The years have brought him expert knowledge of plumbing as a trade, and as a science or profession, its sanitary features being as well understood as its mechanical. He is highly rated in his business, and is the chosen instructor of the class in plumbing at the New Bedford Industrial School, a branch of the public school system. He is a son of Timothy Joseph and Catherine M. Murphy, his father, now deceased, having been one of the employees of the Mt. Washington Glass Company. Timothy J. and Catherine M. Murphy were the parents of fourteen children, five deceased, eight sons and one daughter living.

James Francis Murphy was born in New Bedford, August 8, 1873, and was educated in Fifth Street Grammar School, attending this until fourteen years of age. His first employment was as errand boy with J. G. Childs & Son, fish dealers, he remaining with that firm three years.



James F. Murphy



Hugh Linn Dorcas

He was but seventeen, when, profiting by his experience with Childs & Son, he opened a fish stand at South Water street, near Cannon, an enterprise he conducted under his own name for eighteen months. Then came his opportunity to learn the plumber's trade with George E. Hatch, of New Bedford, and three years were thus spent as an apprentice at the Hatch concern, corner of Purchase and William streets. Soon after he had completed his term of apprenticeship and arrived at the dignity of a journeyman, he entered the employ of S. C. Love, located at No. 87 Union street, and for seventeen years was in his employ, two years as a journeyman plumber and fifteen years as foreman. In this capacity he was connected with the plumbing of many mills and large residences in New Bedford and far around vicinity, becoming a well known expert in his line. In 1912, having accumulated sufficient capital, he decided to turn his skill and knowledge toward developing a business of his own, and located at Nos. 436-38 Pleasant street, New Bedford. He specializes in mill work, gas water heaters and repair work of all kinds, and has built up a good business among those who understand and appreciate. When employed by others, Mr. Murphy became a member of the Journeyman Plumbers Union, serving as its president for thirteen years, and since has become a member of the Master Plumbers Association, serving on its executive committee. For the past five years he has been an instructor in plumbing at the New Bedford Industrial School. He is a member of the New Bedford Chamber of Commerce, and when a clerk was connected with the Provision Clerks Mutual Benefit Association. In politics he is an Independent, and in religious faith a Roman Catholic, belonging to St. James Parish.

Mr. Murphy married in New Bedford, August 29, 1900, Frances Anna Blecha, daughter of Joseph Blecha, a mill worker, Mr. and Mrs. Murphy are the parents of two sons and two daughters: Francis, born in 1904; Catherine, in 1906; James F., in 1910; Mary Frances, in 1914; a fifth child, a daughter, is deceased.

HUGH LINN DONAGHY.

When a boy of tender years, Hugh Linn Donaghy lost both his parents, and it was through the kindly aid of a society of the Presbyterian church, whose special duty was the care of orphans, that he was enabled to obtain an education and learn a trade. He was one of a family of eight thus bereft and one of these was to have the privilege which fell to the boy, Hugh L. The trade was learned, and in this country Mr. Donaghy has built up a business and a reputation as a smith which has brought him large returns. To the Presbyterian church of New Bedford he is a strong pillar of support, and in serving that church as trustee and active member he feels that he is only in a measure repaying the debt of gratitude he owes to the church in rescuing him when orphaned and giving him the opportunity which he has so

well improved. To craftsman and churchman must be added valuable service as a citizen, for his life in New Bedford also included civic service of a high order.

Hugh L. Donaghy was born in Londonderry, Ireland, June 6, 1864, son of Scotch Presbyterian parents, Nixon and Matilda Donaghy. On being left an orphan, the Presbyterian Society arranged for his support with an uncle of the lad, and until fourteen years of age he attended the state schools. He was then hired out to a farmer by his uncle, the stipulated term being six months, but he remained a year at the farm. He was then apprenticed to a blacksmith, his term only to terminate with his coming of age, a date then six years in the future. He served the entire period, receiving no wages except his food, the society standing sponsor for all his other needs, a debt of gratitude paid and repaid over and over in loyal support of the church which befriended him. In 1885 he came to the United States, landing at Castle Garden, New York City, with ten cents which was invested in a loaf of bread, his only food until he reached Fall River, Massachusetts, his brother, who was living there, having sent him a ticket good on the Fall River boat. He did not long remain in Fall River, but came to New Bedford, almost immediately securing employment at his trade with N. T. Fuller, with whom he remained two years. Work then becoming slack at the Fuller shop he entered the employ of a Mr. Hamlin, forging the iron work for loom harness on which Mr. Hamlin held a patent. With Mr. Hamlin and with Joseph B. Ashley, father of the present mayor of New Bedford, who was a member of the firm of Brownell & Ashley, manufacturers, Mr. Donaghy spent nine years, being foreman for eight of those years.

In 1895 he formed a partnership with John A. Taylor, who had been a fellow workman with Brownell & Ashley, and they conducted a general blacksmith business for three years under the firm name, Taylor & Donaghy, their shop at No. 447 Kempton street. In 1898 Mr. Taylor withdrew and Mr. Donaghy became sole owner. A general blacksmithing business, very large in its volume, is transacted, skilled blacksmiths being employed in the different departments, and modern machines also being used wherever possible. For twenty-one years the shop has been in its present location, headquarters for all iron repair work, horseshoeing, carriage iron work and wheelwrighting. Integrity in his dealings has marked his business career, and superiority of workmanship is a guaranteed feature of all that goes from his shops. As a man he ranks equally high, and as this North of Ireland still comparatively young man reviews his years, thirty-two, in New Bedford, he can feel nothing but genuine satisfaction in his achievement.

For seven years Mr. Donaghy represented Ward Four in Common Council, elected as a Republican, and loyally served his constituency and his city. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of which he has been a trustee for twenty-one years and president of the board,

and is a generous contributor to its varied interests. He is a member of Eureka Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Adoniram Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; the Encampment, Canton, New Bedford Patriarchs Militant, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Nonquitt Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men; New Bedford Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; New Bedford Aerie, Fraternal Order of Eagles; and the Calendonian Club, of which he was a trustee. He is interested in all these organizations, and held in high esteem by his brethren of these orders.

Mr. Donaghy married Elizabeth Conn, born in Armagh, Ireland, in 1886, the only five dollars he had in the world going to pay the minister who performed the ceremony. But that was the real beginning of his prosperity, and want has never invaded the Donaghy home. They are the parents of two sons, Samuel N., born in 1892, now in the employ of Bates & Kirby; and Francis A., born in 1898, employed with his father in his blacksmithing business.

C. CHESTER GIFFORD.

C. Chester Gifford, now manager of the New Bedford branch of the R. W. Powers Company, distributors of the Hudson Automobile in Southern Massachusetts, has been connected with the commercial life of the city for all the years of his business life. He is a son of Charles L. and Ellen M. Gifford, the former named for many years prior to his death in 1913 was assistant city engineer of Fall River.

C. Chester Gifford was born in Fall River, Massachusetts, August 22, 1881. He was educated in the public schools, later pursuing advanced courses at Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Massachusetts. He began business life in 1903 with the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of New York City, filling the position of solicitor for nine years. He was then for a term of years associated with the Franklin Howes Medicine Company of Boston as treasurer, and is still a director of this company. In both these positions, New Bedford was embraced in the territory he covered and at regular intervals he was in the city in pursuit of business. In 1914 he entered the employ of the R. W. Powers Company of Fall River, and in 1915 was appointed manager of their New Bedford office. The Powers Company have the agency for the sale of the Hudson Automobile in Southern Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and the New Bedford office is one of the important offices of the Hudson Power Company. The company's showrooms and garage are located at No. 501 County street, and there a large volume of business is transacted. Mr. Gifford is a Republican in politics, an attendant of the Congregational church, and formerly a member of the Seventh Regiment, New York National Guard.

Mr. Gifford married, in 1907, Corina M. Lewis, daughter of Thomas L. and Lillian (Hicks) Lewis, of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, her father an owner of the Westport Manufacturing Company.

CHARLES RICHMOND GIDLEY.

A Dartmouth boy, educated in New Bedford schools, trained to business methods in the offices of New Bedford corporations, one of which he now serves as treasurer, Mr. Gidley is a true son of that old Dartmouth of which New Bedford was once a part. As treasurer of the New Bedford Textile Company, he holds important position in the manufacturing life of the city and is vested with an authority and responsibility uncommon for a man of his years. But in business youth is no crime nor a bar to promotion, and this young man of thirty-six has fairly won the recognition that has been bestowed upon him. He is a son of Elijah B. Gidley, born in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, September 19, 1858, now connected with the Texas Oil Company, and his wife, Sarah A. (McGinn) Gidley, born in Providence, Rhode Island, they now residing at No. 1384 Rockdale avenue, New Bedford.

Charles R. Gidley was born in Dartmouth, Bristol county, Massachusetts, January 21, 1881. After the family moved to New Bedford he began his public school education, which was continued through grammar school and a preparatory school. He began his business career with the New England Cotton Yarn Company of New Bedford, as an office employee, continuing there three years. The following five years he was with the Lambeth Cordage Company, in charge of their plant, then aided in the organization of the New Bedford Textile Company, of which he was elected treasurer. He is a Republican in politics, a member of Abram H. Howland, Jr. Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Adoniram Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; New Bedford Council, Royal and Select Masters; and Sutton Commandery, Knights Templar. His club is the Wamsutta, his church the Trinitarian (Congregational).

Mr. Gidley married in Marion, Massachusetts, July 7, 1906, Susan T. Delano, daughter of Captain Clark Wheeler Delano, born January 19, 1858, died November 4, 1916, and his wife, Fanny J. (Hamilton) Delano, born in 1859, yet residing in New Bedford. Mr. and Mrs. Gidley are the parents of four daughters and a son: Elizabeth Richmond, born August 26, 1907; Fanny Delano, January 28, 1911; Ruth, October 14, 1913; Charles Richmond (2), June 26, 1915; Alice, June 6, 1917. The family home is No. 474 Park street.

FREDERICK HUGH McDEVITT.

When a boy of twelve years in Canada's Maritime Province, New Brunswick, Frederick H. McDevitt began mill work. His ambition to rise bore instant fruit and even before coming to the United States he had risen through the various grades that separate the beginner from the overseer and was filling the last named position. He came to the United States in 1900, the man of knowledge and experience, and filled several positions of responsibility before coming to New Bedford in 1915

to the Soule Mill. As agent of that mill, he carries the responsibility of both the buying and selling departments, and as the corporation is capitalized at \$1,250,000, operates ninety-three thousand spindles, twenty-three hundred looms and employs nine hundred hands in the manufacture of lawns, organdies, sateens, dimities, lenos and fancies. It is readily seen that his position is no sinecure. He is a son of Hugh and Catherine McDevitt, of St. John's, New Brunswick.

Frederick Hugh McDevitt was born in St. John's, New Brunswick, Canada, and until twelve years of age attended school. He then became a mill worker in Canada and so rapidly did he advance that in four years he was rated as second hand. Two years later he was made an overseer, then in 1900 came to the United States, spending his first year in North Adams, Massachusetts. The following nine years were spent in Easthampton, Massachusetts, mills, in different departments, after which he was superintendent of a new mill which he organized in East Boston, manned with city labor—a difficult undertaking at that time, and operated it for three years very successfully. On June 11, 1915, he came to the Soule Mill as agent, and in the three years that he has been in New Bedford he has won high position among the men whose skill is such an important factor in the success of the great cotton industry, the city's pride and source of prosperity. He is a member of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. Socially and fraternally, he officiates with his fellow men in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Columbus, the Wamsutta Club, and is a member of the Roman Catholic church.

Mr. McDevitt married in Boston, Massachusetts, in November, 1902, Nellie Owens, born in Dorchester, Massachusetts. They are the parents of Frederick Anthony and Francis Owens, twins, born December 30, 1904; Paul Fennell, born in 1908; Alice Louise, born in 1912; Mary, born in 1914. The twins, Frederick A. and Francis O., both entered New Bedford High School at the remarkable age of twelve years.

L. J. OSCAR FONTAINE.

Coming in 1904 from his native St. Hyacinthe, Province of Quebec, Canada, to accept appointment as organist at Notre Dame Church, Fall River, Mr. Fontaine has grown in popularity with music lovers, and as the present organist of St. Anthony's Church, New Bedford, as composer and piano instructor, occupies a leading position in musical circles. He has composed and published many pleasing and effective pieces of music for the piano, favorably reviewed by the musical critics. He has given New Bedford many musical treats, one of them the concert given at the inauguration of the new pipe organ at St. Anthony's. The organ recital which formed the main feature of the program was given by M. Gaston Dethier, a distinguished Belgian player, while the rest

of the musical numbers were rendered by members of St. Anthony's under the leadership of the church organist, Mr. Fontaine. The critic of the "Mercury," in reporting the concert, said: "The ninth number, "Illusion," was played by Mr. Fontaine (his own composition), in a manner that bodes well for the future use of the organ, while the singing of the chorus and the double quartet reflected credit upon the talented organist and director." The organ over which Mr. Fontaine presides is a wonderful instrument of great brilliancy and power of tone. In its varied tonal effects it is like an orchestra of stringed, brass and reed instruments. Its soft stops are of lovely quality and delicacy of tone, while its full organ is sonorous, powerful and rich. The organ was built by Casavant, of Canada, and embodies all the modern ideas in organ-building. In his masterly handling, Mr. Fontaine adapts his talents to the capacity and peculiarities of his wonderful instrument and together the musical service adds to the dignified services of the large Catholic church, St. Anthony's.

L. J. Oscar Fontaine was born in St. Hyacinthe, Province of Quebec, Canada, July 4, 1876, a birthday which surely entitles him to the best the United States can give him, the hundredth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. He is a son of Raphael E. and Angelique (Bonin) Fontaine, his father a lawyer and king's counsellor of the judicial district of Montreal, and judge of the superior court of Richelieu county, his legal career covering a period of forty years, filled with professional honors. Judge Fontaine had two sons: Ernest, a lawyer of St. Hyacinthe and king's counsellor; L. J. Oscar, of further mention; and three daughters, one of whom, Eugenie, married H. Abani Beauregard, clerk of court, residing in St. Hyacinthe.

L. J. Oscar Fontaine early developed musical talents, and with his academic study a course of musical instruction was pursued. He was placed under the instruction of Leon Riguet, organist of the cathedral and composer of more than local fame; continued under him until entering the Seminary of St. Hyacinthe. There his musical study continued, and later, at Nicolet Seminary, he spent four years under the instruction of Professor De Chattellon, an acknowledged master of the pipe organ. While at Nicolet, Mr. Fontaine also acted as the seminary organist. After leaving Nicolet he continued musical study under the direction of Professor Octave Pelletier, organist of the Cathedral at Montreal, also pursued studies in harmony and composition under Professor Guillaume Couture. Later he returned to St. Hyacinthe and was appointed assistant to the cathedral organist, his former teacher, Leon Riguet. For seven years he filled that position, constantly growing in power and skill. In 1904 Mr. Fontaine came to the United States, locating in Fall River, Massachusetts, where he was appointed organist and choir director of the Church of Notre Dame, which had just installed a magnificent organ. He continued in that position until 1910,



Joseph C. Fagnette

when he resigned to accept a similar relation with St. Anthony's Church, of New Bedford.

Although Mr. Fontaine has control and is master of the finest organ in this section, he makes no pretensions to being a concert organist, neither does he teach the organ. He has built up a choir of one hundred male and female voices at St. Anthony's, all of them working people, whose only musical instruction is received through him. His musical library is a wonderful collection, containing nothing inferior. His work at the church requires five organ compositions each Sunday, and he is not known to have repeated himself once in a period of several months. He has a large number of piano pupils and these with church services and choir rehearsals, leave him no time for pupils on the organ.

He is a voluminous composer, his library containing many three-part sacred pieces for female voices and selections for male voices in three parts written by himself. He writes many of his organ accompaniments, composed a mass for male voices in which the "Santus," is written in 5-4 time, a most unusual combination. He is one of the most successful composers of what are known as "piano teaching pieces," a field of piano compositions in which he is supreme. Every year he has issued from the music publishing house, Theodore Presser, of Philadelphia, several compositions that reach the teachers of the United States and Canada through the medium of the "Etude," the well-known musical publication. Among the best known of his classical publications are: "L'Elegant," "L'Illusion," "Boat Song," "L'Humoresque." He is a member of the American Guild of Organists, and is very popular with a large circle of friends.

Mr. Fontaine married Berthe Desjardins, daughter of George T. and Philomene (Peloquin) Desjardins, her father a real estate and insurance agent. Mr. and Mrs. Fontaine are the parents of Conrad Rene, born in 1911, and Gaston Pol, born in 1914, both born in New Bedford.

JOSEPH OLIVIER PAQUETTE.

When Mr. Paquette first came to New Bedford from his native Canada, his cash capital consisted of four dollars, and he was unable to speak the language of the country which he had selected as his home. But he had friends among the French speaking people of the city, and within a year had acquired a knowledge of English, had supported himself and gained a business knowledge, which was the foundation of his later successful career as a real estate agent and promoter. The firm name under which he operates, "The Joseph O. Paquette Land Company," is one well known in New Bedford, and he is head of the largest real estate development business in the North End. This is the record of his twenty years of life in New Bedford, 1897-1917, and stamps him as a man of ambition, ability and courage, a self educated, self made

man, honorable, upright and highly esteemed among those with whom his twenty years have been passed. He is a son of Jean and Leas Paquette, both of whom died in Canada; Jean Paquette, a building contractor, died in 1892, two of his uncles serving and losing their lives in the Rebellion of 1837. His widow survived him until 1910.

Joseph Olivier Paquette was born in St. Aime, Quebec, Canada, January 31, 1877. He attended the Montreal schools until fifteen years of age, then became a clerk in a Montreal dry goods store, continuing in mercantile life until coming to New Bedford, April 1, 1897. The first year in New Bedford was spent in the employ of a house painter, and in learning to speak English, his second year as clerk with the Globe Clothing Company, the following six years as agent and assistant superintendent for the John Hancock Life Insurance Company. He was very successful in his insurance work, and later, when offered a real estate agency by a Providence firm, he accepted, making an equal success in that line of business activity. Having demonstrated his ability to transact business profitably for others, he decided to engage in business for himself, and in March, 1910, began real estate operations as "The Joseph O. Paquette Land Company." Success attended his efforts and he is one of the best known real estate operators of this city and Worcester, Massachusetts. He is a Republican in politics, member of the Franco-American Republican Club; New Bedford Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Nashawena Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men; Council No. 3, League Des Patriots, De L'Union St. Jean Baptiste D'Amerique; and the Commonwealth Club of Worcester, Massachusetts.

Mr. Paquette married, in New Bedford, February 18, 1903, Olive A. Normandin, born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, daughter of Francis X. and Josephine E. Normandin, her father now retired. Mr. and Mrs. Paquette are the parents of Normand J., born May 8, 1904; Roland L., October 15, 1905; Raymond H., February 16, 1907; Evelyn V., April 16, 1913.

GEORGE HERBERT NYE.

When in 1881, a young man of seventeen, George H. Nye entered the employ of the City of New Bedford as an attachee of the surveyor's office, he probably had little idea that his life was to be spent in the employ of that and kindred departments of the city public service. But that was the fact, nevertheless, and the city gained for the engineering department that which the private engineering profession lost, although for a very short time, 1893-94, he was engaged as a private surveyor as well. He has given to municipal engineering problems his entire time and talents, and it is gratifying to his townsmen to know that his reputation has extended far beyond city limits, and that he is regarded as an authority and consulted by eminent municipal engineers.



J. Ubaldo Fagundes

George Herbert Nye was born in New Bedford, June 10, 1864. After preparatory study at New Bedford Friends' Academy, he became a student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, there continuing his studies until graduated, class of 1885. During his summer vacation in 1881, he secured a position in the office of the city surveyor of New Bedford, and during the summers, 1881-1885, there spent his vacation periods. In 1886 he received permanent appointment as city surveyor, an office he held until 1893, then for a year was in private practice as a surveyor. His connection with the city engineers began in the summer of 1884, and continued in connection with his duties of city surveyor until the duties of the latter office were retired in 1893, then he gave his entire time to the duties of assistant to the city engineer until 1910, when he accepted appointment as city superintendent of cemeteries, an office he held two years, 1910-1912. In April, 1912, he was elected city engineer by common council in convention, and each succeeding year has been reelected to succeed himself. His office is in Room 303, Municipal Building. Mr. Nye is a member of professional societies, Eureka Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Adoniram Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; New Bedford Council, Royal and Select Masters; Sutton Commandery, Knights Templar; and the Dartmouth and New Bedford Yacht clubs. He married, in New Bedford, in 1888, Anne Freeman Bartlett.

JOSEPH UBALDE PAQUIN, M. D.

Since 1901, Dr. Paquin has practiced his healing art in New Bedford, coming from Canada's great medical department of Laval University, Quebec, Canada, his M. D. bestowed by that institution in 1901. He is an ardent disciple of prevention as well as cure, and as chairman of the New Bedford Board of Health in 1915-16 he strove for the enforcement of all health ordinances of the city and the enactment of more stringent and sweeping laws for safeguarding public health. His practice is extensive and he ranks with the eminent physicians of his community. He is a son of Joseph Albert and Emma (Savard) Paquin, his father a merchant and mayor of St. Eustache.

Joseph Ubalde Paquin was born in St. Eustache, Province of Quebec, Canada, October 4, 1878. His years of preparatory study were passed in the Academy (St. Eustache) of his home city, and at Bourget College, Quebec, Canada. He then entered the classical courses, Laval University, Quebec, whence he was graduated B. A. in 1897, and four years later received his M. D. at the Medical Department of Laval University, Montreal, class of 1901. Since that year he has been continuously in active practice, his residence and practice in New Bedford dating from that time, his offices and residence at No. 1304 Acushnet avenue. He is a member of the New Bedford Medical Society, the Massachusetts Medical Society, the American Public Health Association, was chairman

of the New Bedford Board of Health, 1915-16, and is a trustee of Massachusetts State Hospital at Palmer, his term expiring in 1921.

While deeply engrossed in his professional duties, Dr. Paquin has many social and fraternal connections, and is one of the genial, courteous gentlemen whom his fellow-men delight to meet and honor. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Fraternal Order of Eagles (physician to), Loyal Order of Moose, Fraternal Order of Tigers, Nashawena Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, Franco American Federation of New Bedford, L. Union St. Jean Baptiste d' Amerique (physician), Knights of Columbus, Foresters of America, Knights of Sherwood Forest of Massachusetts (physician), La Societe Historique, Franco Americaine de Boston, Le Club des Franc Tireurs de New Bedford, Le Club Tremont de New Bedford, the Plymouth Club of New Bedford, and St. Anthony Church, Roman Catholic.

Dr. Paquin married, September 23, 1902, at Manteno, Illinois, Nelda Marceau, born there December 5, 1877, daughter of Zephre Marceau, furniture dealer, undertaker, mayor of Manteno, and his wife, Helen (Carney) Marceau. They are the parents of Helen Emma, born April 28, 1904, a student at Academy of the Sacred Heart, Fairhaven, Massachusetts; Zephyra Albert, born May 11, 1905, attending St. Anthony's Parochial School; Jeanne Louise, born January 24, 1906, attending Academy of the Sacred Heart; Beatrice Frances, born January 19, 1907, attending Academy of the Sacred Heart; John Conrad, born January 19, 1912, attending St. Anthony's Parochial School.

ALFRED HOLMES.

A native son of Massachusetts, Mr. Holmes, at the age of twelve, began his successful career as a cotton mill worker at North Pownal, Vermont, a career he has pursued without interruption from that first boy's position to his responsible post as superintendent of Mill No. 2, of the Nonquitt Spinning Company, a two and a half million dollar corporation, operating two mills where fourteen hundred employes and one hundred and ninety-five thousand spindles combine in producing combed cotton yarns. All the way has been won through merit, and a point of vantage once reached was never relinquished except when moving to a higher level in mill service. His ambition from a boy has been to do things well, and to be faithful to a trust has become a part of his very nature. He is master of his business, and from the standpoint of the trained practical worker of wide experience meets his problems and forms his judgments.

Alfred Holmes was born at North Attleboro, Massachusetts, April 6, 1876, son of Leander and Margaret (Duckworth) Holmes, his parents both living, his father also a mill man. He attended in Lonsdale, Rhode Island, the public schools. The family soon moved to North Pownal,



Wm. H. A. Tobey

Vermont, and at the age of twelve he began running a cotton waste machine, continuing until advanced to the carding room. From North Pownal he went to Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and for a short time was a back boy at the E. Jenks Mill, going thence to the Mechanic Mills in East Attleboro, Massachusetts, as picket tender and card stripper, serving as such for three years. He then returned to Pawtucket and for one year worked on "speeders." The next four years were spent in the employ of J. F. Adams, in Adamsdale, Massachusetts, there becoming a carding room "second hand." Back to Pawtucket again was his next move, changing to thread manufacturer at the J. & P. Coates Mills, his rating, "speeder" and "comber." He remained at the thread mills three years, leaving to take the position of overseer with the Lorraine Manufacturing Company in Pawtucket, there remaining one year. The next year was spent at Hebronville, "second hand;" then three years at the New Hampshire Mills in Pennacook, New Hampshire, "second hand;" again one year at Pawtucket with the Dexter Yarn Mills, overseer of the carding room; and three years with the Samoset Mills, overseer of carding in two mills. Another period of about three years was passed at the Luther Mills at Fall River, Massachusetts, as overseer of carding, coming from that position to a similar one in Nonquitt Mill No. 1, at New Bedford, in 1904. In 1911 he was appointed superintendent of Nonquitt Mill No. 2, which position he has occupied to date. He has fairly won his place in the manufacturing field, and is a thoroughly respected and self respecting man. He has many friends, is a member of the Masonic order, and of the Congregational church, but when free from his official duties his home and his family are his first consideration.

Mr. Holmes married in Pennacook, New Hampshire, in 1900, Mary J. Osborne, they the parents of a son, Leander, born January 26, 1902, named for his grandfather; and a daughter, Margaret L., born August 10, 1915, named for her Grandmother Holmes.

WILLIAM HENRY AUGUSTUS TOBEY.

The art of growing old gracefully has been attained in its perfection by Mr. Tobey, his many years in the circus business seemingly communicating to him the good cheer and joviality the circus so freely dispenses to all comers. Now past the age which marks a man with octogenarian distinction he has the merry laugh of a boy, and in his daily walk into the city he meets and greets his old friends with the good fellowship and abandon of a young man. Deprived of children of their own, he and his good wife, both lovers of young people, are well known in the neighborhood and are apparently grandparents to an exceedingly large family. Mr. Tobey is a descendant of Dr. Elisha Tobey, a Harvard graduate, who practiced his profession in the town of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, and there died, May 10, 1781, aged fifty-eight

years. Dr. Elisha Tobey's son, William Tobey, New Bedford's first postmaster, was born in that part of the town of Dartmouth, Bristol county, Massachusetts, now known as Acushnet, March 20, 1755, died in New Bedford, January 5, 1835. The postoffice in New Bedford was established in 1794, William Tobey being the first postmaster and filling the office twelve years until succeeded by Abraham Smith in 1806. William Tobey, before taking the postoffice, followed the sea and commanded vessels. Captain William Tobey was the father of Dr. William Henry Tobey, born in 1804, died in 1864, a physician and druggist. He married Lucy W. Fuller, of New Bedford, who was taken by an aunt to her home on Nantucket Island and there grew to womanhood. She died in 1900, aged ninety-five years, eight months, fourteen days. Dr. Tobey died in Rochester.

William H. A. Tobey, son of Dr. William H. and Lucy W. (Fuller) Tobey, was born in Purchase street, opposite the Common, New Bedford, Massachusetts, March 1, 1835. Two months later he was taken by his parents to Rochester, New York, and there resided until the age of twenty years. He was educated in the public schools of Rochester, and about 1855 he moved to Providence, Rhode Island. The young man worked for a year in Providence and while there became of legal age. He located in New Bedford, became interested in the circus business, and for thirty-five years toured the country, first with the Rivers and Derious shows, then with the Toole and Miles aggregation, then from 1861 until his retirement was with the Forepaugh shows. He is one of the olden time circus men, is full of reminiscences of the palmy days of the business and regards the years spent with the "big top" as a liberal education.

After retiring from the circus business he entered the drug business in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and for seven years was manager for others. He then bought a store which he operated for two years, then sold out and has since lived a retired life at No. 163 River Road in the Acushnet district of New Bedford. He is an enthusiastic member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a charter member of New Bedford Lodge, No. 73, his name being No. 1 on the list of charter members. For six years he was chaplain of the lodge, for many years was a trustee and has attended nineteen annual conventions of the order in as many different cities. He retains a lively interest in lodge affairs and attended the Convention of 1917 in Boston, Massachusetts.

Mr. Tobey married, November 24, 1871, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, Mrs. Catherine R. Stone, daughter of John R. and Mary Otis (Peabody) Arrington, of Salem, Massachusetts.

CLIFTON B. PIERCE.

Clifton B. Pierce, who is serving in the capacity of superintendent of transportation in the Street Railway, is a native of New Bedford,

Massachusetts, born April 12, 1878, son of Crawford S. and Elizabeth (Delano) Pierce, the former named a mason and builder.

Leaving school at the age of thirteen years, Clifton B. Pierce worked for William G. Hayden, who at that time carried on a general plumbing and house furnishing business. After working at the same stand, but under different management, for a period of six years, he accepted a position as local salesman for a mill supply house, serving in that capacity for several years. During the summer of 1901 he became interested in the Street Railway business and applied for a position as motorman, which he secured. Within a year he was promoted to the position of clerk on the night shift, and was later put in charge of the carhouse as night foreman. Mr. Pierce held almost all of the minor positions in the Street Railway business, and was promoted in 1910 to the position of superintendent of transportation, which he is filling at the present time (1918). Mr. Pierce is affiliated with the North Christian Church, with Vesta Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with Dartmouth Club, with the Union Street Railway Employees Association, and is a Republican in politics. He married, June 12, 1907, Lillian M. Moulton.

CHESTER P. REXFORD.

Beginning his business life at the age of seventeen as clerk with the Union Street Railroad Company, Mr. Rexford bent every energy toward mastering every detail of his position, eschewing the allurements and pleasure so attractive to a young man of that age. Promotions have followed in logical sequence until reaching his present responsible position, claim adjuster, all claims for damages against the company passing through his hands. This record of fifteen years' service with one corporation testifies both to the quality of that service and to the value placed upon his faithful, intelligent efforts by the Union Street Railroad Company—the only employer he ever knew. He is a son of George and Eliza (Butts) Rexford, of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, his father a general inspector with the Morse Twist Drill and Machine Company of New Bedford.

Chester P. Rexford was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, February 15, 1885, and has ever resided in the city of his birth. He was educated in the grade schools, continuing his studies until 1902, when he began business life by securing a clerk's position with the Union Street Railroad Company in New Bedford. He was not long allowed to remain in a clerk's position, his promotion carrying him to the desk of the assistant cashier. In that position he proved his quality, and in 1906, which was four years after entering the company's employ, he was made cashier. Two years were spent at the cashier's desk, then he was placed in charge of the company's disbursements, to its operating and office force, as paymaster. Two years later, in 1910, he was promoted to his

present position, claim adjuster, a post requiring an ability—to successfully fill—which comparatively few men possess. Claims against any public service corporation are many, varied in nature and grading as just, unjust and doubtful. To work each claim into its proper class, work injustice to neither claimant nor corporation is a problem which never grows easier of solution with each recurring claim. A deep knowledge of human nature and the workings of the human mind, great tact, infinite patience and stern resolve to get at the truth are some of the requisites for the position Mr. Rexford so ably fills, although a man but fairly out of the valley of youth.

One of New Bedford's ancient and unique institutions is the Protecting Society, which is the oldest part and ever an important adjunct of the Fire Department, volunteer and paid. The officers of the society are a president, eight directors, a secretary and treasurer, Mr. Rexford now holding the last named dual office. The Protecting Society was the outgrowth of the vigilance committee, organized in 1830 to deal with the rough element in the city. Mr. Rexford is also a member of Star in the East Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, the American Order of United Workmen, Trinitarian Church, and in politics is a Republican.

He married, September 11, 1909, Helen Allen Cushman, daughter of Dr. Andrew Barnard and Edith H. (Allen) Cushman, the full record of her father's valuable life and ancestry appearing in another part of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Rexford are the parents of Eleanor, born in New Bedford, August 8, 1910.

ARTHUR JOAQUIN TAVEIRA, M. D.

After completing medical college courses and receiving his degree, Dr. Taveira visited his native Lisbon and as visiting physician in St. Joseph's Hospital in that city, gained valuable and practical experience in the treatment of disease and of the methods employed by his countrymen of the medical profession. With this complete equipment he came to New Bedford in 1912, and offering his services as physician and surgeon proceeded to that hardest of all tasks—the awaiting of a practice. The professional man barred by the ethical tradition and precept may employ none of the arts of the merchant or business man, but must expend years of his life and a great deal of money to prepare for practice, then await the pleasure of the public. Small wonder that of the great number yearly graduated from medical, dental and legal schools, so small a percentage survive those first years of weary waiting and watching. But Dr. Taveira had a more pleasing experience, and instead of the usual experience he found a practice awaiting him. Young and skillful in both medicine and surgery, he is most popular and finds his time fully occupied by the demands of a large practice.

Dr. Taveira is a son of Antonio Joaquin Taveira, born in Minho,



Arthur J. Pereira

Portugal, in 1831, died in Lisbon, Portugal, in 1908. He served in the Royal Army, was a merchant, a devout Catholic and much respected. He married Maria Candida Paes de Silva, born in Serra da Estrella, in 1851, and is yet living in Lisbon, Portugal. They had two sons, Dr. Arthur J., of further mention; and Rev. Augustus Joaquin Taveira, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, New Bedford, Massachusetts. Their only daughter, Marie da Conceicao Taveira, married Captain Antonio Martins, of Lisbon, an officer in the army of Portugal.

Arthur Joaquin Taveira was born in Lisbon, Portugal, December 1, 1887, and there finished courses of study in the city schools corresponding in grade to American primary, grammar and high schools. After that course of study was completed, he came to the United States and pursued study at St. Anselm's College, Manchester, New Hampshire. With classical courses finished he began professional study at the Baltimore Medical College, Baltimore, completing his course at the Maryland Medical College, whence he was graduated Doctor of Medicine, class of 1910. He then returned to Lisbon and for a period was on the house staff of St. Joseph's Hospital, coming again to the United States in 1912, and locating in New Bedford, with offices and residence at No. 1565 Acushnet avenue. He is a member of the New Bedford Medical and the Massachusetts Medical societies, the Portuguese Fraternity, Catholic Portuguese Society of New Bedford, Knights of Columbus, the Immaculate Conception Church, Roman Catholic, his clubs being the Merchants' and Plymouth.

Dr. Taveira married in Lisbon, Portugal, December 8, 1911, Camilla Casais de la Rosa, born there January 3, 1888, daughter of Marcial Benito Casais de la Rosa, a manufacturer, born in Celanova, Province of Hurense, Spain, and Catherinedo Rosario Fernandes, born in Villa Franca de Xira, Portugal. Dr. and Mrs. Taveira have a son, Augustus Casais Taveira, born February 4, 1913.

WALTER ERICH LOTHAR NIETSCH, M. D.

Since coming to New Bedford as pathologist to St. Luke's Hospital and as surgeon in practice for the past five years, 1912-17, Dr. Nietsch has demonstrated the extent of his scientific attainment by his wonderful success as a practitioner and by his research and investigation along broad lines of professional knowledge. He is a young man in years and is comparatively young in practice, but his worth has been recognized, and he already is a quoted authority, and with a thorough understanding of the obligation resting upon him he performs professional service with an efficiency indicative of great skill and ability. Dr. Nietsch is of old and honorable German family, tracing on the paternal side to Hermann Nietsch, of Trachenberg, Silesia, great-great-grandfather of Dr. Nietsch. On his mother's side, the Dudecks trace in direct

line to the Burggraf of Wartburg, an ancient noble family with a castle (now in ruins) in Wartburg, Silesia, dating back to the Thirty Years' War. Dr. Nietsch is a son of Hermann Nietsch, of Breslau, Germany, born May 29, 1858, the owner of an express company business, an honorary judge of the court in Breslau. He married Agnes Dudeck, born June 12, 1857.

Dr. Walter E. L. Nietsch was born in Breslau, Germany, September 1, 1886, and completed his home education with graduation from the "Gymnasium" in Breslau in 1906. The same year he came to the United States, and soon afterward entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated M. D., class of 1910. He then returned to Breslau, was physician to the medical clinic, University of Breslau, and took post-graduate courses in the universities of Breslau, Berlin, Munich and Heidelberg, Germany, specializing in surgery. Upon his return to the United States, he became chief resident surgeon to Garfield Memorial Hospital, Washington, D. C., which position he held for one year, when he was chosen physician to the Dispensary of the University of Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia, leaving these and coming to New Bedford as pathologist to St. Luke's Hospital. For the past five years he has specialized in surgical practice, with offices at No. 294 Union street. He is a member of the professional societies, and of the New Bedford Yacht Club.

Dr. Nietsch married, in New Bedford, February 21, 1913, Emily Margaret Perry, born August 8, 1894, daughter of Charles F. Perry, of New Bedford, her father engaged in the real estate business. They are the parents of Martha Agnes, born April 12, 1914, and Herman Cyril, born April 18, 1916.

JULIUS BERKOWITZ.

In 1888, Julius Berkowitz came to the United States, a boy of eighteen years, landing at Lewiston, Maine, in August of that year. In 1895 he came to New Bedford, where as merchant and real estate dealer he has taken an active part in the business life and development of the South End. He is a son of David Wolf and his wife, Hannah Galda (Smolowsky) Berkowitz, both of whom died in their native Tauroggen, Russia, the father, a bookkeeper, died November 6, 1900, aged seventy-two, the mother, July 26, 1912, at the age of eighty-two.

Julius Berkowitz was born in Tauroggen, Russia, August 8, 1870, and there attended school until fourteen years of age, completing a grammar school course. He was a clerk in a German mercantile house for a time, then went to Riga, Russia, working as clerk until 1888, when he took passage for the United States, locating in Lewiston, Maine, in the month of August, 1888. Two years later he transferred his residence to Boston, where in 1893 he completed all formalities and became a legal citizen of the United States. In Boston he was a salesman and a West



Aldege Chausse

End street car conductor, resigning his position with the street railway company in April, 1895, and coming to New Bedford. His first business move in New Bedford was the purchase of the business of A. J. Freates at No. 791 South Water street, which three years later he moved to a better location at No. 889 South Water street, there remaining in prosperous operation until 1911, when he sold out and began dealing in real estate. In 1913 he opened a store at No. 1003 South Water street, which he conducted for two years, then sold and has since given his entire time to his real estate business. He has developed a large amount of South End property, Roosevelt street being one of his promotions in partnership with others. He is a Republican in politics, a trustee of the Massachusetts State Hospital at Taunton, director of the New Bedford Charity Organization, the New Bedford branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, is president of the Zionist Society, treasurer of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, past president of New Bedford Lodge of Brith Abraham, member of Lodge and Encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, ex-president of the South End Merchants Association, member of the New Bedford Board of Commerce, and a director of the Morris Plan Bank. He is a member of the Ahavath Achin Congregation.

Mr. Berkowitz married, in New York City, July 26, 1896, Sophia G. Shireson, daughter of Joseph and Fannie Schireson. They are the parents of five children: Leo, Rebecca, Miriam, Celia and Benjamin.

ALDÉGE CHAUSSÉ.

When Aldége Chaussé was fourteen years of age, he was brought by his excellent parents to New Bedford, Massachusetts. That was in 1892, a quarter of a century ago, but his parents are still living, comfortably retired, and the boy of fourteen is the successful grocer, undertaker and liveryman, his residence, No. 396, his grocery No. 398, and his undertaking establishment and livery, at No. 388 North Front street. He was still a minor when he first engaged in the grocery business, but youth did not operate against him, and the business begun at eighteen is still conducted and is a prosperous enterprise. As a further outlet for the energy of this virile American of Canadian birth, he elected to add the business of an undertaker and at his establishment modern funeral service has reached a high state of perfection. In connection therewith a private ambulance service is maintained and a livery barn is conducted in connection therewith. In his business relations he is intimately connected with the life of the North End, and hardly less influential in political affairs, fraternal and social. He is a grandson of Joseph Chaussé, a farmer of Canada, and son of Eugene and Vitaline (Desruisseau) Chaussé, his father a harness-maker by trade, now living retired at No. 396 North Front street, New Bedford.

Aldége Chaussé was born at Dunham, Canada, August 20, 1878, and there attended school until 1892, when the family moved to New Bedford, Massachusetts. He was employed for one year at the Bennett Cotton Mill, then for three years was clerk in a grocery. There he became familiar with business methods and custom, improved every opportunity to acquire knowledge of buying stock as well as selling, and having control of a small amount of capital, began business for himself in 1896, although but eighteen years of age. From that year he has steadily progressed, he developing and expanding as his responsibilities increased with the growth of his business. In 1910 he added an undertaking business, and as funeral director and embalmer he maintains a modern establishment with private ambulance service and livery at Nos. 386-388 North Front street. He is a trustee of the United Loan Company of New Bedford, and to each of his lines of activity he gives personal attention and supervision.

He is a Republican in politics, and for three years represented his district in Common Council, 1909-1910-1912. In the latter year he was elected alderman from Ward 1, serving as chairman of the standing committee on burial grounds, and member of the committee on streets, chairman of the joint committee, audit, and member of joint committees, charities, almshouse and the poor, education, finance, fire department, ordinances, street lights, water works and water supply. He served as alderman during 1913-1914, since then his interest in city affairs have been as a private citizen. He is a member of Sippican Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men; the Loyal Order of Moose; the Francs Tireurs (French Sharpshooters); the Federation Franco-American; Court Bonaventure, No. 25, Foresters Franco-American; New Bedford Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Tremont and Dartmouth clubs. In religious affiliation he is a member of St. Anthony's Church, Roman Catholic.

Mr. Chaussé is unmarried, his home now as always being with his parents. His standing is high in his community, and he has a host of true friends attracted by his courteous, whole-souled manner and retained through an appreciation of his many manly qualities.

MANUEL CORREIA LUIZ.

At the age of fifteen years Manuel C. Luiz, a Portuguese boy from the Azores, came to the United States, going to Mattapoisett, Massachusetts, where he spent three years as a farm hand. From the Denham farm he made his way upward, becoming a mill worker in New Bedford at the age of eighteen. He had a taste for machinery, particularly engines, and in course of time, after acquiring the writing, reading and speaking of English, he entered his name with the International Correspondence School of Scranton for the stationary engineering course. The result of his study and practical knowledge gained as a worker in the engine room



Louis E. Destrempe

of the Bennett Mill was the procuring of a license, certifying him a fireman of the second class. This brought him a position as assistant fireman at the Bennett Mill No. 2, and his experience and further study brought him a fireman's license of the first class. Still continuing his studies while working as fireman, he passed the required examination and received a license as an engineer of the second class, his attainments permitting him to pass the third class grade. Next came a position as assistant engineer, followed in due season by his receiving his license as an engineer of the first class, the goal for which he had been so earnestly striving, studying while others slept or played, and giving up all else to further his purpose of becoming a first class engineer. In 1905 he became assistant engineer with the Union Street Railway at the New Bedford power house, and in 1910 was appointed to his present position, chief engineer, having been in the United States twenty-two years. The quality of the man is shown in his achievement, and no estimate of the strength of his character, his courage or his determination is too high.

Manuel C. Luiz was born in the Azores, August 24, 1873, and there attended public school until twelve years of age, coming to the United States in 1888. Mr. Luiz is a member of the New England Association of Stationary Engineers; member of the Union Street Railway Employees; is a Republican in politics; a communicant of Mount Carmel Roman Catholic Church, and a lover of out-of-door sports, particularly boating and fishing. He is a man thoroughly respected by all who know him.

Mr. Luiz married, January 23, 1892, in New Bedford, Izabel T. Fonseca. Mr. and Mrs. Luiz are the parents of a son, Manuel, born in 1894, and a daughter, Margaret, born in 1905.

LOUIS E. DESTREMPs.

Five generations before Louis E. Destremps, New Bedford's highly esteemed architect, first saw the light in his Canadian home, an ancestor, and an eminent surgeon, arrived in Canada from Bordeaux, France, but yielding to the opportunities for trade he abandoned his profession and became a wealthy merchant and ship owner. Louis E. Destremps is a son of Louis G. Destremps, an architect, to whose capable instruction and wise guidance the young man owes much of the success which has come to him in his profession. He and his wife Celina yet reside at Fall River.

Louis E. Destremps was born in Montreal, Canada, June 9, 1875. His parents came to New York City where he attended public school until the removal to Fall River, Massachusetts. After completing grammar school courses his father placed him under private tutors, intending him to enter college, but circumstances altered their plans and the young man decided to prepare for his father's profession, architect.

He was then eighteen years of age, and for four years he applied himself diligently, even going out and taking regular courses of instruction in the various building trades. This thorough instruction created not only a designer of beautiful structures, but one who can intelligently superintend the construction and meet every mechanic on his ground. At the age of twenty-two, he left his father's office, went to Newport and there entered the employ of Andrews & Withers, architects of Newport and New York. From Newport he went to the firm's New York office and from there was sent to the various operations that they were conducting, his ability to superintend construction so capably rendering him a very valuable assistant. With this experience, he returned to Fall River and there spent a year with his father, after which he was for a time in New London, Connecticut, coming to New Bedford in 1905 and opening an office in the Masonic Building. In 1907 he moved to his present offices in the New Bedford Theatre Building, where he serves a large and discriminating clientele. While Mr. Destremps has designed and superintended the erection of many public and private buildings in New Bedford and vicinity, perhaps the buildings which have given pleasure and enjoyment to the greatest number of people are the Fort Phoenix Baths and allied buildings, their full enjoyment, however, to follow the development of the pergola plan of the last building. Among other buildings he has designed are the Third District Court Building, the Star Store, the Betsey Winslow School, the Lincoln School, the Jireh Swift School and many others, public and private. He is not only a designer of buildings, but possesses the genius to fit his buildings to their location and to the purpose for which they are intended. Harmony prevails, and his designs have harmony written large all over them. The front of one of his buildings could never be mistaken for a side or rear elevation, nor a factory be mistaken for a school, nor a school for a church. His work is artistic as well, and in the practical features of his profession he has the advantage of understanding the technicalities of the different trades. Like most professional men he is a lover of the out-of-doors and farm life. He paints in oils and indulges his artistic nature in all its impulses and cravings. He is one of the incorporators of The New Bedford Institution for Savings, and served as councilman at Fall River for three years. When the Spanish-American War broke out he was a private of Battery M, of Fall River, Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, but was honorably discharged, May 2, 1898, not being able to pass the physical tests required before the battery was admitted to the United States army. Although Battery M was stationed at Fort Warren in Boston Harbor, they were not called to active service in the field. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and several other orders, and belongs to the Massachusetts Forestry Association. His clubs are the Dartmouth, Plymouth and Merchants of New Bedford; he is a member of the Chambres De Commerce, Franco-Americane, and for two years he

served as second vice-president and for two years first vice-president of the New Bedford Board of Trade. In religious faith he is a Catholic, belonging to the Church of the Sacred Heart.

Mr. Destremps married in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, June 16, 1897, Antonia Labrode, daughter of Harmidas and Alice (Grandchamp) Labrode. Mr. and Mrs. Destremps are the parents of Louis L., a student of Dean Academy at Franklin, Massachusetts; Pauline F., a student at Jesus Mary Convent, Fall River; Francis C., attending Sacred Heart parochial school.

BARNEY ZEITZ.

A business which was developed to one of large proportions in New Bedford was established by Mr. Zeitz with a capital of about fifty dollars. The first dealing was in small second hand soda fountains, but to-day the Mercantile Wrecking Company will contract to dismantle any plant regardless of its size and pay cash for the amount of their purchase. In addition he is head of a wholesale and retail hardware business which occupies a five-story brick building on Union street.

Barney Zeitz was born in Russia, Europe, February 3, 1882, son of Koppel and Fannie Zeitz, the former deceased, the latter living in New Bedford with her son Barney. When very young his parents came to the United States, landing in New York City, later coming to New Bedford. He attended the public school of New Bedford until twelve years of age, then began assisting his father who was head of the New Bedford Bottling Company. For three years he continued with his father, then went with Bliss & Nye, crockery dealers, remaining with them one year as driver and deliverer. He then spent two years with his father, a bottler of mineral waters, this suggesting the business in which he then engaged, the buying of soda fountain plants, removing them and selling to new customers desiring to install a fountain. The fifty dollars capital with which he began business soon grew to sizable proportions from accrued profits, and he was encouraged to add to his dealing everything that could be resold at a profit. So the Mercantile Wrecking Company was born and stands ready to purchase and remove all metal machinery or fixtures of any kind and in any quantity. Recent operations have been the purchase and removal of the machinery of the old Atlas Tack Company and the Taunton & New Bedford Copper Company Switches, these purchases all having been disposed of to good advantages. A more recent purchase is a handsome steam yacht, the price \$25,000. The offices of the company are at No. 1082 Purchase street, Mr. Zeitz being the owner and manager. This buying and selling of metals, machinery and merchandise has been the main business of his life, but he has other interests. In 1905 he opened a loan office at No. 90 Union street and later a jewelry store at No. 123 Union street, his brother Harry being interested with him. He sold both stores, about

1911, and then started a wholesale and retail hardware business at No. 90 Union street, which eighteen months later he moved to the five-story brick building, Nos. 132-144 Union street. This business he yet owns in addition to that of the Mercantile Wrecking Company. The hardware business was most modestly started with very little capital, but has grown to be the largest of its kind in New Bedford. The success he has met with in his other business has come from his great ability as an appraiser of values. His long experience, keen judgment and quick brain enable him to appraise at a glance, and he makes few mistakes as he knows the market value of everything he buys. He is a member of the Board of Trade. Mr. Zeitz is unmarried.

HARMIDAS PIERRE DION.

Since 1887 the bakery at No. 1070 County street, New Bedford, from which emanates "Butter Krust" Bread, was established by Harmidas P. Dion, who is one of the proprietors and manager. He is a great-grandson of Henri Dion, born in Varenne, Province of Quebec, Canada, whose son, Jean Baptiste Dion, was born at St. Marie de Manon, Quebec, Canada, and married Catherine Candon. He was a farmer of his native province, a devout Roman Catholic, an industrious man of good character. Children: John B., of further mention; Julie; Marie; Timothy; Celina; Azelda and Israel Dion. John B. Dion, the eldest son of Jean Baptiste Dion, was born in St. Marie de Manon, Quebec, Canada, June 29, 1827, died in St. Athanase, Canada, July 26, 1882, a blacksmith. He married Zoe Nerbonne, a farmer's daughter, born in St. Athanase, April 6, 1834, she being seventeen years of age when married. Children: Jean B., a merchant of New Bedford; Harmidas P., of further mention.

Harmidas Pierre Dion, son of John B. and Zoe (Nerbonne) Dion, was born in St. Athanase d' Iberville, Province of Quebec, Canada, June 27, 1859. He attended the parochial school in St. Athanase until coming to New Bedford in 1868, finishing his studies in Foster street public school of that city. He was variously employed until 1884, when in partnership with his brother, Jean B. Dion, he established a furniture business. Three years later he entered his present field of activity. His business established thirty-three years ago has grown to large proportions, the plant a wonder of modern equipment, cleanliness and sanitary condition. His best known product, "Butter Krust" bread, is made from the best Minnesota flour by experienced bakers and scarcely touched by human hands until delivered in air-proof packages to the purchaser. A keen visioned business man, industrious and progressive, Mr. Dion has given a good account of his years in New Bedford, and has other business interests in addition to his bakery business. A Republican in politics, he represented his district in Common Council in 1895 and



Haroldas. P. Dias



L. P. D.
Leo P. D.

1896; is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 73; Loyal Order of Moose; Francs Tireurs; treasurer of the Supreme Conseil, ten years, 1900-1910; Franco-Americaine Federation, treasurer 1894-1900; Catholic Men's Benevolent Association, president 1914-1916; La Gaiete Club; and a communicant of St. Francois Xavier Church, Roman Catholic.

Mr. Dion married (first) at St. Athanase d' Iberville, Canada, July 12, 1881, Rosalie Boucher, born November 28, 1861, died February 3, 1895, daughter of Marcel and Marie Sylvestre Boucher, her father a farmer. He married (second) in New Bedford, Massachusetts, November 2, 1895, Cecelia St. Amour, born in Ottawa, Canada, November 7, 1877, daughter of Joseph and Adele (Lauzon) St. Amour, her father a sawmill operator and foreman. Harmidas Pierre and Rosalie (Boucher) Dion were the parents of one child, Aumore, born April 15, 1885, a graduate of Drummondville Convent, Quebec, Canada, married Arthur Perron, and resides in New Bedford. Children of Harmidas Pierre and Cecelia (St. Amour) Dion: Cecile, born November 20, 1902; Roland, July 21, 1904; Raymond, January 17, 1906; Omer, November 14, 1907; Henri, January 25, 1910; Normand, January 1, 1912.

LEON PIERRE BRAUN.

As organist, composer and instructor, Mr. Braun is well known to the music lovers of New Bedford, Massachusetts, having been a resident of that city since 1901. His fame as a composer is more than local, several of his numbers published by Theodore Presser, of Philadelphia, having met with a large sale in the United States and Canada, and as organist of the Church of the Sacred Heart for the past sixteen years, lovers of the grand organ have been delighted with his skillful manipulation of that wonderful instrument. Mr. Braun was born in Bitsche in the district of Kreis Sarrgemünd, Lorraine, about eight miles from Metz, the province having passed from France to Germany as a result of the War of 1870. During that war the town was shelled vigorously by the Germans, and in the final settlement it nearly remained a part of France, but Belfort was retained instead and Bitsche ceded to Germany. While Mr. Braun's family were Germans for many generations back and spoke the German language in common with a great majority of the people of the town, they greatly preferred French rule, having thoroughly imbibed the spirit of liberty, equality and fraternity. It was very hard for them to pass under the rule of German imperialism and many thousands left the province, Mr. Braun's parents among them. When he was nineteen years of age he returned to his birthplace with his mother. As he had been born under German rule, even though he had left when a baby, he was called to render his allotted years of war military service, but he crossed the border into France and there he remained at the home of an

uncle until joined by his mother. His father, Nicholas Braun, was organist in Bitsche until 1877, then came to America, settling in Montreal, Canada, being there appointed organist at the Sacred Heart Church, a position he filled for thirty-five years.

Leon Pierre Braun, born in Bitsche, Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, in 1873, was brought to Montreal, Canada, by his parents in 1877, and there was educated and received musical instruction from his talented father, who was his only teacher on the pipe organ. He completed a commercial course at Sacred Heart School, at the age of fourteen, and a classical course at St. Mary's Jesuits College, Montreal, at the age of twenty, and while at college was organist of the college choir. While abroad on his visit to his birthplace with his mother, previously mentioned, they spent some time in Paris, where he took a course of instruction on the piano under the celebrated teacher, Louis Diemer. After leaving college he began teaching music, and in 1894 was appointed organist and choir-master at the Church of the Nativity, Montreal. He filled that position most acceptably until 1898, then for one year occupied the same relation to the Church of St. Vincent de Paul. In the year 1900, he came to the United States to fill an engagement as organist at the Church "des Saints Agnes," St. Albans, Vermont, there remaining until 1901, when he came to New Bedford as organist and choir-master at the Church of the Sacred Heart.

His connection with the music of Sacred Heart Church brought him into relation with musicians and music lovers, and he has been most favorably received as a teacher and tuner. His classes of both piano and organ students are large, and through a business arrangement with the music dealing firms he is able to negotiate occasional sales of instruments. He is a member of Local No. 214, American Federation of Musicians, and has contributed largely toward raising New Bedford's musical standard. He has composed many numbers which have been published, most of them carefully arranged for the use of students and very carefully graded. Among these is a popular tarantella, "Napolita," "Pansies and Roses," "Risette," a petite farandole, "Dancing Nymphs," "Young Heroes March," all published by Presser, of Philadelphia, and valse de concert, "Les Fleurs," published by C. W. Thompson, of Boston. Both he and his wife are ardent supporters of everything that is good in music, and wherever there is a good concert being given they are to be found. Mr. Braun, with his wide and varied experience and musical attainments, is exerting an influence in the right direction and one result of his work is seen in the German singing society, "Arbeiter Liedertafel," of which he was conductor for several years until obliged to retire through press of engagements. He is a member of the Loyal Order of Moose, the Francs Tireurs, Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Association, American Federation of Musicians, Arbeiter Leidertafel, Chamber De Commerce (Franco-Americaine), and a communicant of Sacred Heart Parish, Roman Catholic.

Mr. Braun married in Montreal, Canada, January 30, 1901, Laura Angelina Roy, born at Lacadie, Province of Quebec, Canada, January 15, 1875, daughter of Laurent and Eleonore Roy, her father a retired farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Braun are the parents of four children: Leon Alfred Nicholas, born February 22, 1902; Leopold Laurent Simon, July 13, 1903; Laurette Julie Beatrice, November 9, 1907; Marcel Emile, July 19, 1914.

WILLIAM W. CRAPO.

William Wallace Crapo is by unanimous consent reckoned the First Citizen. This was an honor conceded to him many years ago, and he has retained it through several generations. He is eighty-eight years old, and the span of his life covers the transition of the city from a village to the greatest whaling port in the world, and from the famous whaling port to the first position among the cities of the United States in the manufacture of cotton. Of these developments he has been a part, and is still active in the management of great business affairs connected with the textile industry and its financing. He retains at the present time the presidency of cotton mills and banks, and is consulted in the great affairs of the community. His prominence as a business man would make his local fame secure, but he receives admiring consideration from his fellow citizens for other attributes and services. For a half century he has been considered the most graceful and captivating orator. He has been the first choice as a speaker whenever any extraordinary occasion has called the citizens together. His reputation would be secure and permanent if it rested alone upon the addresses, charming in reminiscence and polished in style, delivered upon the occasion of the celebration of the great anniversaries in local history, which have called the people together in the past, at the two hundredth Dartmouth anniversary in 1867, at the Centennial in 1876, the fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the city in 1897, and when it came to the selection of the most effective orator for the dedication of the Bourne Whaling Museum, but two years ago, he was still, by common agreement, the first choice. Not only has he achieved the leading position in the business and literary life of the community, but he acquired State and National prominence in his political career, and wide fame as public servant, historian and leading member of the local bar. And to-day, as he walks the streets amid the lengthening shadows, he carries dignity and reverence in his presence, is full of honors and crowned with esteem.

Mr Crapo is sentimentally attached to every nook and corner of Old Dartmouth and has done more than any other man to preserve its history. The collections at the Free Public Library and the Old Dartmouth Historical Society are enriched by his contributions, not only of his own research and literature, but by paintings, books and pamphlets.

The statue of "The Harpooner," elsewhere described, was his gift to the city. Every morning Mr. Crapo is at his desk in the law offices of Crapo, Clifford & Prescott, and he is still the trusted advisor and inspirer of many perplexed and often discouraged business men who seek his comforting philosophy. He can recall how in the past the perplexities and discouragements of earlier generations have resolved into the general prosperity of the community.

William Wallace Crapo, of the sixth recorded generation of his family, only son of Henry Howland Crapo, who was afterwards Governor of Michigan, was born at Barney's Joy, in the town of Dartmouth, May 16, 1830. Two years later his parents moved to New Bedford, where he has since dwelt. Like his father, he was an accomplished student, and making the law his goal, neglected no detail of preliminary preparation. He completed New Bedford public school courses with graduation from high school, and in turn was graduated from Phillips Academy, Andover; Friends' Academy, New Bedford, and Yale College, being awarded his Bachelor's degree with the class of 1852. In college he was conspicuous for literary achievements and was chosen class poet. After graduation from Yale, Mr. Crapo began the study of law in the office of Governor John H. Clifford, then entered Harvard Law School and was graduated Bachelor of Laws in the class of 1854. He was admitted to the Bristol county bar in 1855, located in New Bedford for practice, and now, sixty-two years later, is the senior member of the law firm, Crapo, Clifford & Prescott, every day to be found at his desk in the Masonic building. During his early years his practice was largely admiralty law and he was connected with the "Geneva Award" and the distribution of the "Alabama Claims." The "Alabama" destroyed scores of vessels and the owners and crews, or their heirs, were compensated later on by England. In later years Mr. Crapo's practice has been largely in connection with the affairs of corporations. In his first year as a legal practitioner, Mr. Crapo was appointed city solicitor and held the office from 1855 until 1867, a period of twelve years. He was chairman of the water board from 1865 to 1875. As the years progressed he was chosen to administer many estates, often to serve as guardian and trustee, until more business of that nature poured in upon him than he could attend to. There are few enterprises of a public nature inaugurated in New Bedford during the last half century with which his name is not connected in some capacity and whether as legal adviser or official, his rare judgment, keen foresight and wise counsel has been strongly relied upon to bring success. In 1870 Mr. Crapo was chosen president of the Mechanics' National Bank, and remained as the head of that institution until 1904. He was chosen the executive head of the New Bedford Institution for Savings in 1896, a position he still holds. He is the president of the Wamsutta, Potomska and Acushnet mills and is in his quietly aggressive way, a power everywhere. Through his father, he became interested in Michi-

gan investments, was for many years president of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company, acquiring extensive lumber interests. Mr. Crapo is at the present time a director of the Genesee County Savings Bank of Flint. He served many years as a director of the International Trust Company of Boston, and held many directorships in manufacturing and railroad corporations, his business interests being so extensive as to indicate the manufacturer or financier rather than the professional man.

From the beginning of his career he participated actively in politics, and was a supporter of the first candidate of the Republican party, General John C. Fremont in 1856, in whose interest he made a number of speeches. In 1860 he supported Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency, and during the war, 1861-65, he gave freely of his time, his means, and his energy to the support of the Union cause.

His first State service was rendered in 1856, when he was elected a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives and his first national service was in 1875 when he was chosen to fill a vacancy in the Forty-fourth Congress. He was elected to the Forty-fifth, the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses, finally declining a renomination. In the Forty-fifth Congress he was a member of the committee on foreign affairs; banking and currency in the Forty-sixth; and chairman of banking and currency in the Forty-seventh Congress. During his last term he was in charge of the bill for extending the charters of national banks, and against determined opposition he skillfully piloted the bill to passage. His Congressional career was marked by a lofty standard, and he became conspicuous as a statesman of ability and integrity. He was the choice of many leaders in the State for Governor, and missed securing the Republican nomination by a small margin.

In a recent interview Mr. Crapo said:

I was the only boy in a family of ten children. Those were the days when people had families, antediluvian days, I suppose, (and there was the quiet chuckle again). When I was getting on toward thirty my father used to take me to see Lincoln and Stanton. These calls all had to do with the routine conduct of the war, the raising of troops and such matters.

As I recall Lincoln, he was always very serious minded. The topics were never mirthful. I can relate no incidents of his story telling. He was a man with a great crisis to handle and he was sober, indeed. He would say, "Well, Governor, you will have to see Stanton about that," and we would go on to the War Department.

Grant, I knew much better. I was in Congress during his Presidency. Before that time I had had much to say about the Alabama claims which meant so much to the people of this city. I had specialized in admiralty law and prepared the first memorial asking that the United States demand reparation for the burning of the barque "Atlantic," with the statements of Captain Tilton and certain of the officers and the crew, as well as of the customs officers and others. Of course, New Bedford suffered severely from the depredations of the rebel cruisers built in England.

I well recall Seward's reply, which, unfortunately, I did not preserve. He was gratified, and so on. He wanted a continuance of such memorials, and so on. But—he did not suppose that Great Britain would acknowledge any obligation to us, but in some future controversy with that country these memorials might be useful, and so on. It was because I wished to induce Congress to act in the matter that I sought to become a member of that body. And thus I came into intimate contact with Grant. I used to see him and urge him in his messages to insert pointed references to that entire subject.

The splendid outcome was the Alabama arbitration, and I knew well Charles Francis Adams, Ambassador to England, and our leading arbitrator. I have always been rather proud of the share I may have had in the honorable adjudication of that great cause.

Mr. Crapo continued in Congress during the time of the Hayes and Tilden controversy, and he was a member of the commission to investigate the Louisiana election, taking testimony as one of a sub-committee in some counties of the "black belt" in that State.

He was selected by his colleagues from Massachusetts to accept on the part of the House of Representatives the desk on which Jefferson had written the Declaration. The desk carried an autograph inscription in the author's handwriting to the effect that upon it he had penned that instrument. The story is known to comparatively few, even in Massachusetts, says Mr. Crapo, how a granddaughter of Jefferson married a Coolidge, and how he presented the desk to her husband some time in the twenties, and how their heirs—J. Randolph Coolidge, Dr. Algernon Coolidge, Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, and Mrs. Ellen Dwight, all of the Bay State—desired to present the relic to the government, and how Robert C. Winthrop acted as intermediary and transferred the desk to the government, and how the President committed it to Congress, when Senator Dawes in the Upper House and Mr. Crapo in the Lower made the acceptance speeches, after which in the House Randolph Tucker made an "eloquent address," says Mr. Crapo.

Yale University in 1882 conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, and many honors have been bestowed in recognition of his erudition and accomplishments. His tastes have run in later years to historical themes and he has written much concerning Old Dartmouth and Old New Bedford. He is a member of Massachusetts Historical, Old Colony Historical and Old Dartmouth Historical Societies, the Pilgrim Society, the Union Club of Boston and the Wamsutta Club of New Bedford. In religious affiliation he is a Unitarian.

Mr. Crapo married, in New Bedford, January 22, 1857, Sarah A. Davis Tappan, born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, October 6, 1831, died in New Bedford, December 13, 1893, daughter of George and Serena (Davis) Tappan, her father a merchant of Newburyport. Mr. and Mrs. Crapo were the parents of two sons: 1. Henry Howland Crapo, born in New Bedford, January 31, 1862, a graduate of Harvard, 1883; president of the Union and other street railway corporations; member of the Bris-

tol county bar, and of the law firm of Crapo, Clifford & Prescott; married Carolina M. Caldwell, who died March 5, 1901. 2. Stanford Tappan Crapo, born in New Bedford, June 13, 1865; a graduate of Yale, 1887; a railroad manager and manufacturer of Detroit, Michigan; married, October 10, 1894, Emma Morley, of Painesville, Ohio. Children: William Wallace (2) Crapo, born August 2, 1895; Catherine Crapo, born July 23, 1897; Mary Morley Crapo, born July 8, 1912.

Governor Henry Howland Crapo, the father of William W. Crapo, was a son of Jesse and Phebe (Howland) Crapo, of Dartmouth, his mother a descendant of Henry Howland, of Duxbury, one of the original purchasers of Dartmouth. Henry Howland Crapo, a Governor of Michigan, was born at the home of his grandfather in the northern part of the town of Dartmouth, near the Freetown line, May 24, 1804, and died at his home in Flint, Michigan, June 22, 1869. His youth was spent at his father's farm and in the winters he attended the district school. He made every effort possible to add to his knowledge, often walking from his home, eight miles, to New Bedford, to consult a book or look up the meaning of words he had encountered in his reading or study. James B. Congdon is authority for the statement that he compiled a manuscript dictionary of words whose meaning he discovered, and that he (Mr. Congdon) had seen the manuscript. He also made himself master of the theory of surveying, and after fashioning himself a crude compass at the blacksmith's shop at the Head of Westport, put his theory into practice. He so applied himself that he became the village schoolmaster. He was twenty-eight years of age when he moved to New Bedford. The immediate reason of Mr. Crapo's coming to New Bedford was that he had the job of surveying and settling the complicated land interests involved in the failure of Seth and Charles Russell. He opened a surveyor's office, advertising as an accountant and auctioneer. He soon became active in public affairs and was elected town clerk, treasurer and collector of taxes, holding these offices fifteen years. When New Bedford became a city he was treasurer and collector of taxes for two years. He had been police justice many years. He served as a member of the board of aldermen, and chairman of the committee on education, and personally prepared the report made by the committee from which sprang the action creating the Free Public Library. He was chosen a member of the library's first board of trustees. He compiled and published directories of New Bedford for 1836 and 1845.

He had whaling interests, owning in several ships, one of which bore his name. He was president of the Bristol County Fire Insurance Company and secretary of the New Bedford Commercial Insurance Company. He organized the Horticultural Society of New Bedford and was its first president; was a regular contributor to the "New England Horticultural Journal" and a well-known grower of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, and flowers. This was his passion, and upon his own grounds he propa-

gated one hundred and fifty varieties of pears and one hundred and twenty varieties of roses, which were exhibited at horticultural fairs in Boston and elsewhere. His long connection with the municipal government won him the abiding confidence of his townsmen, and so precise was he, so exact and methodical, so conscientious and persistent in the discharge of every duty pertaining to his official transactions with the town and city, that no error has ever been detected or improvement made upon his method as a financial or recording officer.

The United States Government issued to the soldiers of the Mexican War "land scrip" in the Territory of Michigan. This scrip was sold by the soldiers and a considerable amount of it was bought by New Bedford merchants, George Howland being a large purchaser. The land was so remote that its ownership became of questionable value, and the Michigan land scrip fell far below par. It was soon after 1840 that Mr. Crapo became interested in buying up this scrip at a low figure and, acting for George Howland, he went to Michigan and took up many acres of land in the southern counties, selling them to prospecting farmers. In this way he became familiar with the territory of Michigan and established business relations with many of its pioneers. It was later that James Arnold, of New Bedford, became involved in a large loan on the timber land in northern Michigan. He employed Mr. Crapo to investigate the security. Mr. Crapo's duties as city treasurer and treasurer of the Bedford Commercial Insurance Company prohibited him from undertaking a personal investigation of Mr. Arnold's investments, and he sent his son, William W. Crapo, about twenty-one years old, to look up the land titles and survey the timber, an employment for which as college student, graduating as class poet, he naturally had very little aptitude. His report was favorable. As a result Mr. Arnold became still more involved in the timber lands, and asked Mr. Crapo to take hold of the whole proposition. Judge Oliver Prescott became interested with Mr. Crapo in undertaking the business. This necessitated Mr. Crapo's removal with his family to Michigan. He settled at Flint, where the logs could be floated down to be manufactured into lumber. It was as a lumber merchant that he gave his most energetic life work.

He also took a deep interest in public affairs, was elected mayor of Flint in 1861, State Senator in 1862, Governor of the State in 1864, re-elected in 1866, retiring from office January 1, 1869. During the latter part of his life he was a regular contributor to the "Country Gentleman," was president of the Genessee (Michigan) County Agricultural Society, retained his interest in the trees, shrubs, plants and flowers, as long as he lived and at the National Horticultural Society's annual meeting at Philadelphia, in 1869, a most beautiful and touching eulogy of their honored comrade was delivered by the president of the society.

It was said of Governor Crapo in the columns of the "Detroit Tribune," July 24, 1869:

In all the public positions he held Governor Crapo showed himself a capable, discreet, vigilant and industrious officer. He evinced wonderful vigor in mastering details, and always wrote and spoke intelligently on any subject to which he gave his attention, Michigan never before had a Governor who devoted so much personal attention and painstaking labor to her public duties as he did. His industry was literally amazing. He was not a man of brilliant or showy qualities, but he possessed sharp and remarkably well developed business talents, a clear and practical understanding, sound judgment and unfailing integrity. In all the walks of life there was not a purer man in the State. So faithful, so laborious, so conscientious a man in office is a blessing beyond computation in the healthful influence which he exerts in the midst of the too prevalent corruptions that so lamentably abound in the public service. We have often thought that in his broad and sterling good sense, Governor Crapo closely resembled the lamented Lincoln. He was a man of the people and most worthily represented them. His decease is an occasion for public mourning and the State has very few men like him and can ill afford to spare such an eminently useful citizen. His death will be deplored throughout our Commonwealth.

As a fitting mate for so sterling a character a great-great-great-granddaughter of the Pilgrim Giles Slocum was chosen, Mary Ann Slocum, of Dartmouth, Massachusetts. Of her it was written:

Mrs. Crapo was a character of rare, precious qualities. Of New England birth and education, she had all the earnestness and exalted veneration for truth and honor and the high sense of duty which fell to the best type of New England people. During a long life of duties and not free from afflictions, she walked always helpfully beside her husband, the two combining in a singular degree the executive force which conquers obstacles and the grace which wins love and esteem. Since the death of her husband she has devoted herself to the duties of her home, meeting all the demands of society and looking with a watchful eye over the interests of her children.

Governor Crapo married, June 9, 1825, in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, Mary Ann Slocum, born May 21, 1805, died in Flint, Michigan, June 9, 1875, daughter of Williams and Ann (Chase) Slocum, of Dartmouth, her mother a daughter of Benjamin and Mary Ann (Almy) Chase, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island. Williams Slocum was a son of Peleg, son of Peleg, son of Giles Slocum, the New England founder of the family. Children of Henry H. and Mary (Slocum) Crapo: 1. Mary Ann Crapo, born November 6, 1827; married John Orrell. 2. William Wallace Crapo, born May 16, 1830. 3. Rebecca Folger Crapo, born March 26, 1833; married William C. Durant. 4. Sarah Bush Crapo, born January 14, 1835; married Alphonso Ross. 5. Lucy Ann Crapo, born November 8, 1836; married H. H. H. C. Smith. 6. Rhoda Macomber Crapo, born July 29, 1838; married James C. Willson. 7. Henrietta Peel Crapo, born July 19, 1840; married Ferris F. Hyatt. 8. Lydia Sherman Crapo, born July 19, 1843, died September 14, 1861. 9. Emma Eliza Chase Crapo, born June

1, 1845; married Harlan P. Christy. 10. Wilhemina Helena Crapo, born April 6, 1849, married Charles W. Clifford.

Jesse Crapo was a son of Peter and Sarah (West) Crapo, of Dartmouth. Peter was born in 1743, a minute-man of the Revolution, marching with Captain Levi Rounseville's company on the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775. Peter, the minute-man, was a son of John and Sarah (Clark) Crapo, who was a son of Peter Crapo, the American founder of the family, a young French lad "cast up by the sea" on the shore of Cape Cod about 1680. There could be nothing learned as to who he was, but the Crapaud, applying to all Frenchmen alike in the minds of those who rescued him from the wreck, he became Peter Crapaud, and the founder of the Crapo family of Dartmouth. He married, May 31, 1704, Penelope White, daughter of Samuel White, of Rochester, Massachusetts, and granddaughter of Resolved White, son of William White, a passenger of the "Mayflower." Peter, the founder, and his son John, resided in Rochester, but Peter of the third generation moved to Free-town. Peter's wife was Sarah West, of Dartmouth. Their marriage intentions were published May 18, 1766. Jesse Crapo, grandfather of William Wallace Crapo, owned a farm in the southern part of the town of Dartmouth, on the Rock-a-dunda road.

HENRY HOWLAND CRAPO.

Henry Howland Crapo, the eldest son of William W. Crapo, has the extraordinary distinction of conducting a great public utility in a way that gives satisfaction to a majority of people. He is at the head of the Union Street Railway Corporation, which operates the line to Fall River, and also of the New Bedford & Onset Line, which runs down Cape Cod as far as Buzzards Bay. The Crapo family were large owners in the road. It was slammed and attacked as are most public utility companies and in his inmost heart Mr. Crapo conceived the criticism was not without reason. So he determined to undertake himself the experiment of popularizing a public utility, surrendered his law business and took up the management of the street railroad. It is one of the few profitable roads in New England and Mr. Crapo has established the policy of being liberal with the people in accommodations. The cars operated are the finest in the country and invariably attract attention and compliment from visitors from other cities. The company has extended its lines to unprofitable sections out of a sense of its duty to the public. It has developed two beautiful parks, Lincoln Park and a Marine Park at Fort Phoenix, Fairhaven, the latter reflecting Mr. Crapo's artistic taste.

Mr. Crapo is a writer of much charm, sharing the genius of his father. A genealogical work in two volumes under the title of "Certain Comeovers," privately published, is in captivating style. Mr. Crapo's ability to make literature of uncompromising material is demonstrated by his chapter upon banking history in this work.

Mr. Crapo was born January 31, 1862. He attended Friends' Academy, graduated from Harvard in 1883, spent two years at Harvard Law School, and in April, 1887, became a member of the firm of Crapo, Clifford & Clifford, where he became a recognized authority on titles. He was at one time a member of the Board of Aldermen, but his business interests left him no leisure for politics. He is at the present time a member of the fuel committee and devotes much time to this problem of the war.

WILLIAM J. ROTCH.

In 1847 New Bedford was chartered a city, and came under the rule of a chief executive called a mayor. In 1852 William J. Rotch, then thirty-three years of age, was elected to that high office, being the second man to fill the mayor's chair, Abraham H. Howland, the first incumbent, holding it through four reëlections, 1847-1852. But Mayor Rotch was emphatically a business man and was not susceptible to the allurements of political life, and after a term in the mayor's office, then as now, one year in length, he steadfastly declined all public office. But his tenure of office as president of the New Bedford Cordage Company was thirty-four years, and as president of Friends' Academy he served forty-four years. In his life he exemplified the best traits of American manhood, and was rich in the love, respect and esteem of his townsmen.

The Rotch name has been intimately and prominently connected with New Bedford since 1765, when Joseph Rotch left Nantucket, and settled in that part of the town of Dartmouth to which he gave the name Bedford. He was attracted to the beautiful harbor, which he saw was especially well suited to become the seat of the whaling industry whose future he foresaw. He purchased ten acres in one tract, now the business center of the town, and built his house on what was long known as Rotch's Hill, a building which was burned by the British when they made their famous raid through Dartmouth during the Revolution. He was succeeded by his son, William (2) Rotch, named for his Grandfather Rotch, born in England, who settled at Provincetown, Massachusetts, about the year 1700. This William (2) Rotch moved from Nantucket to New Bedford in 1795, and there resided until his death in 1828, in his ninety-fifth year. His residence was the "Mansion House," corner of Union and North Second streets. Tall and dignified in person, his face expressive of benevolence, with his long silvery locks, and the Friends' drab colored suit, combined with his noble philanthropic character, rendered him an object of profound respect. He was of the highest type of merchant, a man of strictest integrity, generous and high-minded, broad and liberal, a friend of the down-trodden, using his wealth wisely, and all in all one of those rare characters which approach as near perfection as humanity can hope to attain.

William (3) Rotch followed his father, William (2) Rotch, and from

about the close of the Revolution until his death, in 1850, was one of New Bedford's leading merchants. He was the first president of the New Bedford Institution for Savings, gave nearly one-half the amount subscribed to erect Friends' Academy, built in 1811 on land given by his father. William (1) Rotch was the first president of the Academy. William (2) Rotch, the first treasurer, and for thirty-nine years either treasurer or president. His home, now the Mariners', was nearly opposite the former Merchants' National Bank, William and Water streets. Later he moved to a mansion on County street. He was most hospitable in his entertainment of strangers, and like his father was an ardent Abolitionist, aiding many a slave on his way to freedom. He married Elizabeth Rodman, of Newport, Rhode Island, the line of descent to William J. Rotch coming through the second son, Joseph Rotch, born in 1790, died in 1839, who married Anna Smith, of Philadelphia, and there resided for a few years, after which he resided on William street, between County and Eighth streets, in New Bedford.

William J. Rotch, second son of Joseph and Anna (Smith) Rotch, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in May, 1819, and died at Beverly Farms, Massachusetts, August 17, 1893. After graduation with honors, Harvard, Bachelor of Arts, 1838, he entered business life, and with his brother, Benjamin S. Rotch (Harvard, 1838), engaged in many business enterprises. In connection with Joseph Ricketson, they founded the New Bedford Cordage Company, one of the successful enterprises of New Bedford, Mr. Rotch continuing president of the company for thirty-four years. The Rotch Brothers were closely associated with Gordon McKay in the development of the McKay Sewing Machine, and there were few New Bedford enterprises of importance with which he was not connected. He was president of the Howland Mills Corporation, president of the Rotch Wharf Company, vice-president of the New Bedford Institution for Savings, a director of the National Bank of Commerce, Old Colony Railroad Company, Cleveland & Canton Railroad Company, Rotch Spinning Company, New Bedford Copper Company, Wamsutta Mills, and the Potomska Mills. He was always ready to aid in the founding of new industries or the extension of old ones, and like his ancestors was an instant champion of the cause of the oppressed.

He was the second man elected mayor of New Bedford, succeeding Mayor Howland in 1852. Previously, he had served two terms in the Massachusetts Legislature, 1848-1850. He was one of the founders of the Republican party in Southeastern Massachusetts, and had long been an ardent advocate of the cause of abolition of the slave trade. A man of culture and refinement, he graced any assembly, and as a platform speaker was ready, eloquent and forceful. He was of graceful, courtly manner, of upright dignified carriage, a conspicuous figure at public gatherings on the city streets. In nature, kindly and considerate, he had a cheery word for all, and, although one of the wealthiest men of the city there was nothing ostentatious about him, his smile as ready and

unforced in greeting one as another. Although a Friend by inherited right, he was a member of the Unitarian church. For forty-two years he was president and treasurer of Friends' Academy, an institution always dear to the Rotch heart.

When finally the end of his useful life was reached, and he was laid at rest in Oak Grove Cemetery, there was an unusual display of public sorrow. The many corporations with which he was connected passed suitable resolutions of respect and many eulogies were uttered. One of these expressions of respect was that passed, August 21, 1893, by the board of directors of the National Bank of Commerce:

Resolved, That the Directors of the National Bank of Commerce of New Bedford recognize that in the death of their late vice-president, the Hon. William J. Rotch, they have lost not only the guidance and assistance of one upon whose wisdom and character they were accustomed to lean, but also the companionship of one whose charming personality commanded the respect and won the friendship of his associates. And they desire thus to record their appreciation of the value to this bank of his long and constant service of more than forty years.

William J. Rotch married (first) in 1842, Emily Morgan, eldest daughter of Charles W. and Sarah (Rodman) Morgan. Mrs. Rotch died in 1861, leaving seven children, one, Charles M., dying in infancy. The others are: 1. William, married Mary Rotch Eliot, of New Bedford, now resident of Boston. 2. Helen, married Dr. Thomas Morgan Rotch, formerly of Boston; Dr. Rotch died March 9, 1914, and Mrs. Rotch died September 3, 1914. 3. Isabel M., the widow of Pierre Severance, of Boston, who died in 1886. 4. Sarah R., the widow of Frederick Swift, of New Bedford. 5. Emily M., married Dr. J. T. Bullard, of New Bedford. 6. Anna S., married Francis H. Stone, of New Bedford. Mr. Rotch married (second) in 1866, Clara, youngest sister of his first wife, who survives him. The daughter of this marriage, Mary R. Rotch, died February 19, 1917. From 1876 until 1881, the winter home of the family was in Boston, the summer home, the County Street Mansion, built by James Arnold, an uncle of Mr. Rotch. In 1881-1882 Mr. Rotch with his wife and four daughters toured Europe, returning to New Bedford in the fall of 1882.

Mrs. Clara (Morgan) Rotch is a daughter of Charles Waln Morgan, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 14, 1796, died at his home on County street (the present site of New High School), New Bedford, Massachusetts, April 7, 1861, son of Thomas and Anne (Waln) Morgan. He located in New Bedford in 1819, became an extensive shipping merchant in connection with the whaling industry, and ranked among the wealthy and prominent men of the city. He was a man of strict integrity, and most generous nature, there yet existing monuments to his philanthropy and bountiful liberality. Mr. Morgan was an incorporator of the New Bedford Institution for Savings in 1825; a founder

of the New Bedford Lyceum in 1826; member of the committee in charge of the erection of the First Congregational Church, 1836-38; a contributor to the fund to establish Friends' Academy; donor of the second trust fund to New Bedford Free Public Library, established under the act of 1851; portraits of George Howland, Jr., donor of the first fund, and of Charles W. Morgan adorning the library walls, with those of other friends of the institution.

Mr. Morgan married, June 3, 1819, Sarah Rodman, born October 31, 1793, died September 26, 1888, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Rotch) Rodman, a direct descendant of John Rodman, of Barbadoes, father of Thomas Rodman, of the same place and Newport, Rhode Island, 1640-1728. Charles W. and Sarah (Rodman) Morgan were the parents of: Emily, born December 31, 1821, died in 1861, married William J. Rotch; Samuel Rodman, born August 18, 1824, married Josephine Wharton Craig, of Philadelphia; Isabel, born October 21, 1829, died May 18, 1847; Elizabeth Rodman, born February 20, 1833, the widow of George Hussey, of New Bedford, Mrs. Hussey is still living at an advanced age; Clara, born December 1, 1836, married William J. Rotch, whom she survives, a resident of New Bedford.

FRANK RIVERS KIRBY.

For over thirty years Frank Rivers Kirby was one of New Bedford's successful merchants, and when, at the close of his years, sixty-five, he journeyed to "that bourne from which no traveler ever returns," he left behind him the memory of a man, genial and kindly to all, honorable and upright in every business transaction, quiet and retiring, very fond of his home and family. He came to New Bedford a man of mature years, and experienced in mercantile business, and in the city of his adoption bought out an established bakery and confectionery store, later known as Bates, Kirby & Company.

Mr. Kirby was of the eighth generation of the family founded in Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1636, by Richard Kirby, who the next year was one of the founders of Sandwich, and later of the town of Dartmouth that ancient town which at one time included New Bedford. This Richard Kirby moved to Dartmouth after 1660, and there died in 1688, being succeeded by his son, Richard (2) Kirby, of Sandwich and Dartmouth. He married (first) Patience Gifford, of Sandwich, their son, Robert Kirby, being a resident of that part of Dartmouth which, in 1787, became the town of Westport, his homestead of two hundred and twelve acres lying both sides of the Coaxit river. With Robert Kirby membership in the Society of Friends began officially, although both his father and grandfather were friendly to the Society, but are not of record as members. Robert Kirby married Rebecca Potter, the next in line being their son, Nathaniel Kirby, who mar-



Frank K Kirby

ried Abigail Russell, a direct descendant of Ralph Russell, who came from England and set up an iron forge at Russell's Mills in Dartmouth. The line of descent from Nathaniel Kirby is through his son, Justus Kirby, and his wife, Catherine (Cornell) Kirby, of Westport; their son, Wesson Kirby and his wife, Hannah (White) Kirby, of Westport, she a descendant of Francis Cooke of the "Mayflower;" their son, Abraham Kirby, and his wife, Eunice (White) Kirby, of Westport; their son, Stephen P. Kirby, and his first wife, Harriet N. (Brownell) Kirby, of Westport, they the parents of Frank Rivers Kirby, to whose memory this review is dedicated.

Frank Rivers Kirby was born in Westport, Bristol county, Massachusetts, May 28, 1850, died in New Bedford, Massachusetts, January 22, 1915. He was educated in the public schools of Westport and Pierce Academy, Middleboro, going thence to the Mason Machine Company at Taunton, Massachusetts, there serving four years as an apprentice, learning the machinist's trade. But neither that trade nor his father's business, cattle buyer and drover, attracted him sufficiently to retain him, and he soon left the machine shop for the store, his real ambition being for mercantile life. His first store was a grocery at Taunton, ex-Senator Walter O. Luscomb being his partner, the firm name Kirby & Luscomb. This partnership was finally dissolved, Mr. Kirby returning to his home in Westport, and there again engaging in business under the firm name, Kirby & Hicks, an association which was dissolved early in the eighties. Such had been the career of Mr. Kirby at the time of his coming to New Bedford immediately after the dissolution of Kirby & Hicks. Here he formed a partnership with Orrin Bates, whose brother, William Bates, was proprietor of a bakery and confectionery store. The partnership Bates & Kirby bought out the William Bates business, which they enlarged and successfully conducted at No. 592 Pleasant street, later admitting a third partner, Charles G. Tripp, the firm then becoming Bates, Kirby & Company. Mr. Kirby continued active in the business until 1913, when he retired to enjoy the full benefits of his life of well directed effort.

Mr. Kirby married, October 11, 1877, Cora L. Eddy, who survives him, still residing at the Cottage street home in New Bedford.

RODOLPHUS ASHLEY.

Founder of the New Bedford Ice Company and one of the strong men of the "long ago," Rodolphus Ashley lived a life of usefulness and honorable endeavor in keeping with the honored name he bore. He was a son of John Sherman Ashley, and brother of Joshua Bishop Ashley, father of the present mayor of New Bedford, Charles Sumner Ashley, and a descendant of the family founded by Joseph and Elizabeth Ashley, who early settled in Rochester, Massachusetts. John Sherman Ash-

ley, born May 3, 1790, married in Rochester, Massachusetts, June 17, 1815, Mary G. (Gouch) Brown. Their second son was Rodolphus, to whose memory this review is offered.

Rodolphus Ashley was born in Rochester, Bristol county, Massachusetts, May 19, 1818, died in New Bedford, Massachusetts, May 16, 1873. He attended the town schools until thirteen years of age, then began learning the blacksmith's trade in Randolph, Massachusetts, later coming to New Bedford, where he entered the employ of Mr. Brownell, where his brother, Joshua Ashley, was later admitted a partner, Brownell & Ashley continuing for several years. Later Mr. Ashley bought a farm on the county road, and until 1849 bought and sold ship timber. In 1849 he went to California with the gold-seekers, and spent two years at the mines as a blacksmith, returning to New Bedford in 1851. In the year 1860 he moved to a large farm at Clarke's Point, which he owned, and in 1865 built ice houses on his property and organized the New Bedford Ice Company with which he was connected until his death. He also operated his farm, dealt in real estate, lumber and live stock, conducting profitable operations along all these lines. He was well known as a standing timber appraiser. He was a man of energy and good judgment, meeting every demand good citizenship made upon him. He was superintendent of streets for some time, was a member of the Masonic order, and in all respects measured up to the full stature of a man.

Mr. Ashley married, January 14, 1841, Ruth Parker, born September 8, 1818, died in February, 1900, daughter of Elijah and Anna (Spooner) Parker, her father a noted shipbuilder. Mr. and Mrs. Ashley were the parents of four sons and five daughters, one of the sons, Isaac L. Ashley, yet living (1918). The deceased sons are: R. Emery, Freeman H. and Henry T. Ashley. The five daughters of Rodolphus Ashley are all living and reside in New Bedford: Caroline, married Edwin Swan; Mary G., married Killey E. Terry; Ellen I., married Alexander Omev; Ruth, unmarried; Emma, married Thomas B. Tripp. The married daughters are all widowed.

ZEPHANIAH W. PEASE.

Zephaniah W. Pease, the editor of this work, was born in New Bedford, August 21, 1861, the son of Peleg and Joanna Morton (Thomas) Pease. He is of "Mayflower" and Revolutionary ancestry, being of the eighth generation from John Howland, and a descendant of Noah Thomas, a Revolutionary soldier, who was wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill. Mr. Pease graduated from the High School in 1877 and after a brief experience on a Fall River newspaper, became a reporter on the morning "Mercury" of New Bedford in the fall of 1880. In 1895 Mr. Pease became editor of the "Mercury," a position he has since occupied. The same year Mr. Pease was appointed by President Cleveland collector of customs for the Port of New Bedford, an office he held until 1900.



Zephaniah W. Pease.



my
Frederick Swift

Mr Pease has also served on the New Bedford water board and is a member of the selective service board of Division No. 3. Mr. Pease is the author of "The Catalpa Expedition," published in 1897, and has contributed many special articles to various publications. He was married, October 24, 1888, to Anna F. Bryden, of Fairhaven, and has one son, Bryden Pease, aged twenty-five, at the present time in the United States Army.

The father of Mr. Pease was Peleg Pease, who was an assistant editor of the "Mercury" in 1876 and a writer of verse and many humorous articles that appeared in the local newspapers. He was, for many years, a member of the school board. He was born in New Bedford in 1822, the son of Zephaniah Pease and Mary (Spooner) Pease. He died in 1879. The mother of Z. W. Pease was the daughter of the Captain of a merchant ship and was born in Plympton, Massachusetts, in 1828. She is still living.

FREDERICK SWIFT.

When William Swift left his native England and came to Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1634, he brought to his new home the attributes of character, which, under pioneer conditions and needs, developed to their full and made him the fitting ancestor of a race of men and women whose lives and deeds are preserved in the histories of many communities and states. Frederick Swift, of New Bedford, was a son of the ninth American generation of his family, coming through the Falmouth branch, a grandson of Reuben Eldred Swift, the first of this branch to settle in New Bedford, who was a son of William (6) Swift, a farmer of Falmouth, a tailor by trade and a man of influence; son of William (5) Swift; son of William (4) Swift; son of William (3) Swift; son of William (2) Swift, born in England, and lived in Sandwich, Massachusetts; son of William (1) Swift, the founder of the family of Bocking, England, Watertown, Massachusetts, 1634; Sandwich, Massachusetts, 1637, died at the latter place, in January, 1643.

Reuben Eldred Swift, of the seventh generation, grandfather of Frederick Swift, was a cabinetmaker of Falmouth and Acushnet until 1620, then moved to New Bedford, there becoming a manufacturer of furniture. Prior to his moving to Acushnet, he had been associated with his brothers in the live oak timber business, and had spent considerable time in the states of South Carolina and Florida, seeking tracts of live oak, buying and shipping the timber to the ship yards of New Bedford and vicinity. He established a profitable furniture business in New Bedford, was captain of a company of Light Infantry during the Second War with Great Britain, and for a time was stationed at Clark's Point. He married, in Fairhaven, Massachusetts, March 24, 1803, Jane, a daughter of Captain Obed Nye, a soldier of the Revolution, and a direct descendant of Benjamin Nye, who came from England to Lynn, Massa-

chusetts, in 1635. Captain Obed Nye was a well known sailing master, and by his first wife, Mary (Sellers) Nye, had twelve children, James being the youngest. Reuben Eldred and Jane (Nye) Swift were the parents of five sons, one of them, William Cole Nye Swift, father of Frederick Swift.

William Cole Nye Swift was born in Acushnet, Bristol county, Massachusetts, April 27, 1815, and died in New Bedford, May 11, 1892. He became one of New Bedford's whaling merchants, senior of the firm, Swift & Perry, later Swift & Akin. The outfitting of whaling vessels and other craft was the business of the firm, and was prosperously conducted. With his brother he was also interested in whale fishing and the live oak timber business. Mr. Swift married, June 15, 1847, Eliza Nye Perry, they the parents of Frederick Swift, to whose memory this review is inscribed.

Frederick Swift was born in New Bedford, December 12, 1852, and died in the city of his birth, December 16, 1915. He was a graduate of Friends Academy, New Bedford, prepared for college at Phillip's (Exeter) Academy, and completed his education at Harvard University, A. B., class of 1874. With this splendid mental equipment, he joined his father in the whaling business, as merchant outfitter, so continuing until the decline of New Bedford as a whaling center, and the substitution of Pacific ports as outfitting centers left the business an unprofitable one. By outfitting at Pacific ports the long voyage around Cape Horn was avoided, that great item of expense thus being saved. After retiring from the business with which the Swifts had long been connected, Frederick Swift was associated with the American Car & Foundry Company, of Chicago, and later and until 1914 was closely identified with the Griffin Wheel Company of Boston. In 1914 he was appointed a United States deputy collector of internal revenue, and at the time of his death was holding that position. Mr. Swift had the love of the sea in his blood and was an ardent yachtsman, being at one time commodore of the New Bedford Yacht Club. He was a man of genial, social nature, and thoroughly enjoyed the society and companionship of his fellowmen. He was a member of the Wamsutta Club, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Unitarian church, his political affiliations, Democratic. He was an excellent business man and official, faithful to every trust, progressive and public spirited. He met obligations of manhood and citizenship to the full, bore well his part, and left behind him the record of a just and upright life.

Mr. Swift married, in New Bedford, Sarah R., daughter of William J. and Emily (Morgan) Rotch, of the old and influential Rotch family of New Bedford. William J. Rotch, of the sixth American generation, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in May, 1819, and died at Beverly Farms, Massachusetts, August 17, 1893. He was a graduate of Harvard, class of 1838, was founder of the New Bedford Cordage Company, and its president for thirty-four years, president of the Howland Mills Cor-

poration, president of the Rotch Wharf Company, vice-president of the New Bedford Institution for Savings, director in most of New Bedford's manufacturing enterprises, and all his life exemplified all the best attributes of manhood, few men more fully deserving the respect and esteem in which he was held. He married (first) in 1842, Emily Morgan, of New Bedford, daughter of Charles W. and Sarah (Rodman) Morgan. She died in 1861, and five years later Mr. Rotch married her youngest sister, Clara. Mr. Rotch was a grandson of William (3) Rotch, born in Nantucket, who soon after the Revolution moved to New Bedford, and was one of the most prominent merchants and citizens. He was the first president of the Institution for Savings; first, and for thirty-nine years, treasurer of Friend's Academy, his father, William (2) Rotch, its first, and his grandson, William J. Rotch, its president and treasurer for forty-two years. He married Elizabeth Rodman, they the parents of Joseph Rotch, who married Ann Smith, of Philadelphia, and there resided, they the parents of William J. Rotch. Frederick and Sarah R. (Rotch) Swift were the parents of a daughter and two sons: 1. Helen Rotch, married William M. Scudder, of Chicago. 2. Frederick Rotch, a graduate of Harvard University, A. B., Harvard Law School, LL. B.; he practiced law in New York many years, then returned as employment manager of the Atlas Tack Company, now filling that position with the Groton Ship Yards near New London, Connecticut. 3. Rodman, a graduate of Harvard, and as a finish to his education circumnavigated the world in a sailing vessel; he was a capable civil engineer, connected with the mines of Grass Valley, California, but since 1910 has been identified with the Submarine Signal Company, of Boston. Mrs. Frederick Swift survives her husband, a resident of New Bedford Village, to which her great-great-grandfather, Joseph Rotch, came in 1765, who gave the name of Bedford to the village, but more important gave to the infant whaling industry of the village his experience, sagacity, skill and capital, factors which insured its permanence and success.

WILLIAM FRANCIS READ.

From the time of the coming of John Read to New England until the present generation of which William Francis Read, of New Bedford, is representative, the Reads have been residents of Rehoboth and New Bedford, Massachusetts, Mr. Read, above mentioned, and his brother, Charles W. Read, and Ella H. Read, being the only natives of New Bedford, their father, Joseph R. Read, a successful merchant, the first of his line to make that city his home. Behind John Read, of Rehoboth, the American ancestor, are fourteen generations of Englishmen, descent being traced in direct line to Brianus De Rede, living in 1139, from whom came the Reeds, Reids, Reads and Reades. The line from Brianus De

Rede to John Read, the Pilgrim, is thus traced: Brianus De Rede; his son William; his son Robert; his son Golfinus; his son Thomas; his son Thomas (2); his son Thomas (3); his son John, Mayor of Norwich, England, in 1388; his son Edward; his son William, a professor of Divinity; his son William (2); his son William (3); his son Matthew, an Esquire; his son William (4), married Lucy Henage; their son John, the American ancestor.

John Read, of the fifteenth English generation and founder of the family in New England, came from England in 1630. He was of Weymouth in 1637, Dorchester in 1638, Braintree next, Rehoboth in 1643, going there with Rev. Mr. Newman and his company, his name being placed third in a list of purchasers of land in the town. He held the then important office of constable, and seems to have been highly esteemed by his townsmen. His home was in that part of Rehoboth, now Seekonk, and there he was keeper of the inn. He died September 7, 1685, aged eighty-seven. His wife Sarah bore him the following children: Samuel, William, Abigail, John (2), of further mention; Thomas, Ezekiel and Zechariah (twins), Moses, Mary, Elizabeth, Daniel, Israel, and Mehitable.

John (2) Read was born August 29, 1640, his parents then living in Braintree, soon afterwards moving to Rehoboth. He was killed in the fight with the Indians, identified in history as "Pierce's Fight," March 21, 1676. He was distinguished by the title of Mr. in the records which indicates prominence in his community. By his wife Rachael he had children: Sarah, Mehitable, John (3), and Thomas, of further mention.

Thomas Read, born in Rehoboth, July 23, 1672, died November 25, 1748. He married (first) June 21, 1699, Sarah Butterworth, who left a daughter, Patience, born April 16, 1708. His second wife Martha was the mother of Thomas, Martha, Noah, of further mention; Hannah, Sarah and Peter.

Noah Read was born in Rehoboth, December 26, 1717, and died October 14, 1773. He married Anna Hunt, they the parents of Peter, Martha, Noah (2), Perez, Cyril, Thomas, of further mention; Anna, Judith, William and Lois.

Thomas Read, born in Rehoboth, December 25, 1752, died there September 2, 1816. He married Hannah Bourne, born December 24, 1761, died January 10, 1817. Children: William, of further mention; Frances, Betsey, Thomas, Samuel, Noah and John B.

William Read was born in Rehoboth, October 19, 1785, died at Fall River, Massachusetts, November 2, 1863. He married, March 6, 1808, Sarah Rogers, and prior to their removal to Fall River resided at Somerset, Massachusetts, that town being the birthplace of some of their children of whom there were eight: Hannah, Bourne, Peter, William, Thomas, Francis Bourne, Joseph R., of further mention; and Julia Ann, the last survivor of the family, born December 21, 1821, died unmarried in 1904.

Joseph R. Read, of the seventh American and the twenty-first recorded generation of his family, was born in Somerset, Massachusetts, July 5, 1818, died in New Bedford, Massachusetts, September 12, 1879. He was educated in the public schools, and after the removal of the family to Fall River he learned the tailor's trade, located in New Bedford, and there until 1850 was in the employ of the clothing firm, O. & E. W. Seabury, as a cutter. He was thirty-three years of age when in 1850, in partnership with Edward Taber, a fellow employee, he bought the Seabury clothing business, which he successfully conducted until his death. Read & Taber later admitted Nathan Ellis to a partnership, and after his death Darius P. Gardner bought the Ellis interest. Mr. Reed, an excellent business man, continued at the head of the business, which became a large and profitable one, until his death in 1879, he then being succeeded by his son, William Francis Read.

Although devoted to his business, Mr. Read was not slavishly so, nor was he unmindful of his responsibilities as a citizen. A man of clear mind and strong convictions, he was very quiet in manner, but forceful, and one to inspire instant respect. He would have preferred to serve his city as a citizen only, but he never shirked duty, and when his ward nominated him for the Board of Aldermen in 1874, he consented to run, was elected and rendered good service during his term. He was devoted to his home and family, was very hospitable, and a most entertaining conversationalist. His library of choice literature, a feature of his home, was very dear to him, his reading covering a variety of subjects, history perhaps being his favored theme. The Read home was the abode of good cheer, and there Mr. Read met his many friends under the happiest conditions.

Mr. Read married, November 17, 1844, Cynthia A. Potter, born September 30, 1823, died January 19, 1913, daughter of Jonathan and Cynthia (Howard) Potter, a direct descendant of Nathaniel Potter, who came from England, and settled at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, signing the "Compact" in 1639, his residence beginning at least a year earlier. Mr. and Mrs. Read were the parents of two sons and two daughters: Clara A., born September 28, 1845, died July 9, 1914, while on a tour of Scotland; William Francis, of further mention; Ella Howard, born December 13, 1850, a resident of New Bedford; and Charles Warren, born January 19, 1853, married Elizabeth Williams, daughter of Theodore Dean Williams, of New Bedford.

William Francis Read, eldest son of Joseph R. and Cynthia A. (Potter) Read, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, October 14, 1848. He completed full public school courses with graduation from high school, then was a student at Highland Military School at Worcester, Massachusetts. He began business life as clerk for a New York City commission house, but after three years in that line he entered the employ of the Boston wholesale clothing house, Merrill & Co., continuing with them as a salesman until the great fire of 1872, which devastated

Boston's business district. Being thrown out of a position by the fire he decided to return to New Bedford, and the same year he entered his father's employ, the firm then being Taber, Read & Gardner, clothiers. He continued with the firm as a salesman until the death of Joseph R. Read in 1879, the son then succeeding to the father's former interest and place in the firm. For twenty-one years he continued the business founded by his father. Edward T. Taber, the senior partner, and Darius P. Gardner, the junior, were both gathered to their fathers and alone Mr. Read continued the business until 1900, then sold it to a New York concern, but now it is owned by Louis Jean and Frederick C. Clarke and operated as Read & Company. The business when founded by Joseph R. Read was in one store, south of the present First National Bank on Union street and Acushnet avenue, and is still on that street, but on the opposite side. For fifty years, 1850-1900, Joseph R. Read and his son, William F. Read, there served the public as tailors and clothing outfitters, and the name yet is attached to the business although the Read interest has ceased. Since the sale of his clothing business in 1900, Mr. Read has lived a retired life, but is a director of the Kilbourn Mill and Merchants National Bank. His clubs are the Wamsutta and Country. In political faith he is a Republican.

Mr. Read married, October 22, 1879, Eleanor Masters, of Syracuse, New York, who died May 21, 1908. They were the parents of three sons: 1. Warren Kempton, born August 18, 1883, now in the employ of the Kilbourn Mill, New Bedford; he married, October 27, 1907, Jessie Sawyer, of Sharon, Massachusetts, and they are the parents of three children, viz: Warren Kempton, Jr., Cynthia A. and William S. 2. Joseph Masters, born 1885; a cotton broker of New Bedford; married Amelia Haselton, of Rome, New York, parents of three children: Eleanor M., Elizabeth H. and John H. 3. Everett Preston, born April 25, 1887; married Pauline Mowry, of Rome, New York, the parents of one child, Nancy.

HENRY BARNARD WORTH.

Henry Barnard Worth, lawyer, and secretary of the Old Dartmouth Historical Society, has rendered the city and succeeding generations unique service. For many years he has devoted himself to research and historical and genealogical investigation, compiling masses of manuscript of inestimable value. These manuscripts have been deposited with the Old Dartmouth Historical Society and the Free Public Library. Mr. Worth has gone about this service without ostentation. Comparatively few people have knowledge of the vastness of the labor and those who know his work and appreciate it have never learned of it from him, for he has no ambition for notoriety. The records cover a wide scope. One undertaking was a history of the old houses of New Bedford and surrounding towns. This is illustrated with photographs of every old house

in the vicinity. The history of these houses has not been assembled casually. Mr. Worth spent the spare time at his command for a period covering several years in the compilation and the facts and dates have been verified by the examination of court records. The expense of these volumes was borne by Mr. Worth and when the work was done he deposited it among the archives and took up the next task. He has written exhaustively upon topics of such variety as the fortunes of the rich men of olden days, the old cemeteries and those buried therein, and old ships, and he is keeping at the task persistently, constantly adding to a store of material which is invaluable.

Mr. Worth was born at Brooklyn, New York, February 24, 1858. He was educated in the schools of Nantucket, the Bridgewater Normal School, from which he graduated, then spending a year at Amherst College. He taught school from 1877 to 1881, then passed his examination to the bar and commenced the practice of law in New Bedford. Mr. Worth came of an old Nantucket family and has contributed to the history of Nantucket as well as of New Bedford. Mr. Worth's father was Captain Calvin G. Worth, of Nantucket, who commanded whaleships and merchant vessels. Mr. Worth is of "Mayflower" and Revolutionary ancestry, including the Gardiners of Long Island and allied families, the Worths of Nantucket and all the families of the Nantucket settlers and the Winslows of Freetown, Massachusetts, back to Kenelm Winslow. Mr. Worth married, on August 18, 1891, Sarah E. Tuell, a daughter of Charles D. and Sarah A. Tuell. He is a member of all the bodies of Free Masons in New Bedford, excepting the lodge, and of Union Lodge of Nantucket.

Captain Calvin G. Worth, the father of Henry B. Worth, was born in Nantucket, March 1, 1812. He married, in 1855, Helen B. Winslow, daughter of George Winslow and Love Barnard, of Nantucket. The children were Henry B. Worth and Helen B. W. Worth. The latter was born in 1861 and died in 1907. Captain Worth died in Nantucket in September, 1879, and his wife died in January, 1911.

Henry B. Worth's grandfather was William Worth, a blacksmith, born in Nantucket in 1763. He died in 1851. William Worth married Rebecca Gardiner in December, 1807. She was born in 1787 and died in 1841. William Worth was a Quaker. The children were Sophia, Margaret, Calvin, Thomas, William, Matthew and Lydia.

OTIS SEABURY COOK.

Otis Seabury Cook was born in New Bedford, July 30, 1873. His father, William Cook, was born in New Bedford in 1833, and died in 1876. For a time he was in business as a merchant tailor. In 1863 and 1864 he served in the Third Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and was a first lieutenant at the time of his discharge for disability.

William Cook was the son of Thomas Cook, who was born in Newport, Rhode Island, in 1801, and died in New Bedford in 1890, having been for many years a well-known resident. Otis Seabury Cook's mother, Cornelia A. (Seabury) Cook, was born in New Bedford in 1836, the eldest daughter of Otis and Caroline A. (Bailey) Seabury, who was formerly of Little Compton, Rhode Island. Otis Seabury, born in Little Compton in 1808, died in 1880. He was one of New Bedford's prominent and highly respected citizens. William and Cornelia A. Cook were the parents of Clarence A., Elizabeth B. Mackie, Mary T. Stanton, Cornelia S. Abbott, and Otis Seabury Cook.

After attending the public schools and Friends' Academy in New Bedford, Otis Seabury Cook received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1896 at Harvard, and he was given the same degree from Boston University in 1897. In 1896 he entered the office of Knowlton & Perry, and soon afterwards became a partner in the firm of Knowlton, Perry & Cook, with Attorney-General Hosea M. Knowlton and Arthur E. Perry, in the same offices now occupied by the firm of Cook, Brownell & Taber as their successors. Mr. Cook belongs to the American Bar Association and the Massachusetts State Bar Association, and since his graduation has been engaged in practice without interruption.

He has served in the school committee, and for years has been a trustee of the Free Public Library and of Friends' Academy. He is a director in several corporations; and with Morris R. Brownell, of Fairhaven, and Frederic H. Taber, of New Bedford, is counsel for numerous companies and interests. Mr. Cook was chairman of the organization committee of the New Bedford Morris Plan Company. For two years he was president of the Board of Trade and a national councillor of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. In 1917 he was one of the principals in forming the New Bedford Committee of One Hundred for public safety and war work; and in other ways has given freely of his time in seeking to promote civic welfare. Mr. Cook attends the Unitarian church. In politics he is an Independent Democrat, although not active in political affairs. He is a member of a number of clubs.

On December 13, 1899, in Ansonia, Connecticut, he married Katharine L. Mathews, formerly of New Bedford, the daughter of William H. and Catherine Treadway (Macomber) Mathews, then residing in Ansonia. Mr. Mathews was a manufacturer of copper products. Most of his life was spent in New Bedford, where he was engaged in business and took a lively interest in municipal affairs. He was the son of Captain John Mathews, a native of Devonshire, England, a shipmaster, who made his home in New Bedford from early youth. Catherine Treadway Mathews is a daughter of Captain John A. Macomber, of New Bedford, long interested in shipping. Mr. and Mrs. Cook have four children, namely: Seabury, Helen, Barbara and Cornelia.



Fredk. S. Stanton,

REV. FREDERICK SKIFF STANTON.

Music was the great talent possessed by Rev. Frederick S. Stanton, a man whose loving heart and sunny disposition made his life "one grand sweet song," which brought him in return the love and affection of all who came in contact with him. He was a regularly accredited minister of the Christian Advent church, and in evangelistic and pastoral work spent several years of his life, but during that period he kept up his music, finally resigning to devote himself to the composing and teaching of music. As a composer, his fame rests upon sacred music, hymns, songs and cantatas, although he published many concert, exercise and orchestra pieces. Many of his hymns are rendered in the churches of all denominations and brought him the high recommendation of musical authorities. Although he was a writer of hymns principally, his individual musical talent knew no bounds. After becoming a teacher of music in New Bedford he had large classes, and at one time he was instructing pupils on thirteen different instruments. He was self-educated, and prepared for the ministry through self-study and the aid of ministerial friends, but his musical genius, so early and strongly developed, was cultivated, and he held the degree, Bachelor of Music. But Mr. Stanton would have been a man of note in his circle had he never preached a sermon nor composed a hymn, for he possessed that wonderful faculty of attracting men to him, and through a life of practical daily Christian living retained the friends his ready smile and genial disposition brought him. His life was a busy one and he had no affiliation with club or fraternity, his home being his haven of rest in his hours "off duty."

Rev. Frederick Skiff Stanton was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, December 27, 1857, and died in the city of his birth, October 1, 1915, a son of Henry and Charity C. (Skiff) Stanton. Henry Stanton was a seafaring man. He attended grammar school, but his school years ended early, his earnings being a source of great help to his widowed mother. His first position was with the Union Boot and Shoe Company, and later he was with Hathaway & Soule, shoe manufacturers of New Bedford. During these years he maintained courses of evening study, and becoming converted to the faith of the Christian Advent church he prepared for and was ordained a minister of that faith. He was twenty-six years of age when he began his ministerial work as an evangelist, and for some years his work was the upbuilding and strengthening of old churches, and organizing ones wherever the field seemed ripe for the harvest. He held services in tents, halls and in private homes during his years of evangelistic service, and found his work inspiring and blessed. He later was settled as pastor over the Christian Advent church at Hudson Falls, New York, and from that church was transferred to the church at Lawrence, Massachusetts. He served these two churches with great acceptability for eight years. On December 24, 1896, the death of his

mother-in-law, the wife of James G. Harding, long associated with Wood, Brightman & Company, of New Bedford, made his duty plain, and resigning from the ministry, he returned to New Bedford and Mr. Harding and Mr. Stanton's aged mother were henceforth the objects of the loving care of their son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Stanton.

The relinquishing of ministerial work gave Mr. Stanton his full time to devote to his musical work, although he had never ceased to use his talents freely while in the ministry. Neither did he now abandon church work, but during this period and for many years prior, totalling altogether twenty-one years of service, he was secretary of the Massachusetts State Conference of his denomination. At the age of twenty-three he printed a religious song book in his home for the use of the children in the Sunday school, that being the commencement of a musical career which ended only with his death. He had sung, played and composed music for church needs all during his ministerial life, but in New Bedford he first used his gifts in the practical form of a profession. He organized classes in music, taught about every kind of instrument, gave lessons privately in any branch of music, wrote and published continuously, in fact, gave himself without reserve. This was hard, fatiguing work, but his labors were greatly lessened from the fact that he was a natural musician and music literally flowed from him with almost unconscious effort. He wrote both libretto and score of cantatas, composed hymns, and set them to music, published many instrumental pieces, arranged for concert and orchestra, and taught pupils and classes incessantly. His last work was the arrangement of seventeen voluntaries orchestral scores. While the amount of work he accomplished was prodigious, he was never other than most agreeable and companionable, his smile and his ready wit always driving away gloom or weariness. He loved his work and his fellowmen, and they loved him. That was his great reward, the love of his fellowmen, and most abundantly he reaped that which he sowed, kindly words and deeds. Finally the limit of his strength was reached, and the end of his useful life among men came, finding him ready. In speaking of Mr. Stanton, after his death, Rev. Charles H. Oliphant, pastor of the First Congregational Church at Methuen, said:

Had he enjoyed the early advantages (which he indeed showed so little need of) of liberal training, he would have been one of the notable men of the times. In him the sweetness of childhood was united with a maturity and strength of character seldom seen. His moral vigor, his determined and persistent pursuit of the ends he sought, his contagious merriment, and most of all, his rare sensitiveness to spiritual values of every kind, made him a most lovable and unusual man.

Mr. Stanton married, October 13, 1880, Mary Althea Harding, who survives him, daughter of James G. Harding, of New Bedford. Mr. and Mrs. Stanton were the parents of three children, all deceased.

JAMES EDWIN BRIERLY, C. S. D.

In 1887 James Edwin Brierly came to New Bedford. He was a member of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Boston, the Mother Church, and a graduate of the Massachusetts Metaphysical College in Boston, presided over by Mary Baker Eddy, its founder. The addition of one family to the thousands already there is a trivial matter, but the coming of Mr. and Mrs. Brierly was the "little matter which kindleth a great fire." He was then, as now, an accredited practitioner and authorized teacher under his degree, C. S., D., Doctor of Christian Science, and came to New Bedford, a city then without a church of his faith and a most inviting field to a believer in Christ's command to "go preach the Gospel and heal the sick." From the efforts of Mr. Brierly and his devoted wife sprang the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of New Bedford, whose church edifice at the corner of Mill and County streets was erected without a pledge or subscription from anyone, all of its cost, \$31,000, having been dropped in the collection plates on Sunday mornings. The congregation at each service makes a goodly showing, and five practitioners carry their cards in the Christian Science Journal from New Bedford, which fact is proof that they are duly authorized. All of this is a result of the coming of James E. Brierly, thirty years ago.

James Edwin Brierly was born in Milbury, Massachusetts, April 12, 1852, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Hoyle) Brierly, both his parents born in England. Joseph Brierly came to Milbury, Massachusetts, with his parents and became a cotton mill worker in charge of a department. In Milbury he married Elizabeth Hoyle, who had likewise come from England with her parents. Joseph Brierly died in Worcester, Massachusetts. James Brierly, father of Joseph Brierly, was born in England and he died in Milbury.

James E. Brierly grew up in Milbury, was educated in the grammar and high schools there, finishing with a course at a business college in Worcester, Massachusetts. He began business life as clerk in a book store in Worcester, there continuing seven years. He then established a retail book, stationery and jewelry store at Birmingham, now Derby, Connecticut, a business which he conducted for ten years. There he terminated his career as a merchant, the change coming to him unexpectedly, but the call was so insistent and came to him so naturally that it was heeded.

Mr. Brierly had been reared under the influences of the Congregational church, but after his marriage he identified himself with the Methodist Episcopal, the church of which Mrs. Brierly was a follower. Christian Science came into their lives through the serious illness of Mrs. Brierly, a practitioner of that faith having been called in at the eleventh hour with a result that recovery followed. Such convincing proof could not be disregarded, and both Mr. and Mrs. Brierly gave their allegiance to the old-new faith. With the revelation of God's power which was so

clearly demonstrated to him in the healing of his wife, a desire came to Mr. Brierly to know more of this truth which sets men free, and with that knowledge came a resolve to spread the "glad tidings" and to devote his life to the practice of the Science of living and healing as taught in the Bible, and "Science and Health" by Mary B. Eddy. In preparation therefor he became a member of a class at Massachusetts Metaphysical College, personally taught by Mary Baker Eddy, founder of the College and author of "Science and Health," the text book of the denomination, that book and the Bible the only preachers allowed in Christian Science churches. After the completion of his first course he located his home in Worcester, Massachusetts, there practicing Christian Science about fifteen months. In January, 1887, New Bedford being without a practitioner or a church devoted to Christian Science, he located in that city and began the work of creating an interest in a religion without creed, a religion which demonstrates its power at all times, everywhere, a religion such as all believe once existed, but which Christian Scientists believe is as potent to-day as ever.

After eighteen months in New Bedford, Mr. Brierly returned to Massachusetts Metaphysical College for the Normal course of instruction, and at graduation in September, 1888, received the degree, C. S. D. At his rooms in the old Mt. Pleasant House which once stood opposite the present standard building on Pleasant street, he held his first class, a single student, and his first Sunday service, until April 1, 1887. He removed to Middle street, September, 1887, and organized a Christian Science Bible School. James E. Brierly was superintendent; Mrs. Clara Hicks, treasurer; and Miss Mary J. Eldridge, secretary. It was not until September, 1893, that a church was organized and a charter secured, but in the quarter of a century which has since elapsed its growth has been steady, until it is a strong, virile church, radiating an influence exceedingly blessed and powerful. During these early years the little body of devoted men and women led by Mr. Brierly, their first pastor, met in many different places, their meeting places being the old Mt. Pleasant House, now demolished; No. 187 Middle street; the Five Cents Savings Bank Building; No. 109 Fourth street; the corner of High and Purchase streets; the Universalist church; Vesta Hall; Christian Church on Middle street, and finally their own church, completed in May, 1916. So this work, which began in a gathering of "two or three" the first Sunday after Mr. Brierly's arrival in January, 1887, has gone on and on gathering strength with each day.

Mr. Brierly was the first pastor of the church, serving until Mrs. Eddy decreed that The Bible, "Science and Health," should be the pastor of the denomination. Then Mr. Brierly was chosen first reader, Mrs. Roxa D. Long as second reader, followed by Mrs. Nellie Delano and Mrs. James E. Brierly. After this the readers were chosen. For three years Charles L. Kirkland, first reader; Mary J. Eldridge, second reader; George S. Taber, first reader; Miss Louise R. Macy, second reader;

Mrs. Fannie Lowell, first reader ; Mrs. Ella Hillman, second reader ; Mrs. Daisy Snow, first reader ; Walter R. Mitchell, second reader ; Mrs. Alice B. Taber, first reader ; and George W. Holbrook, second reader. A second church was formed through the efforts of Charles L. Kirkland, but three years later, in September, 1902, the two united, as at present. A reading room was first started in the Five Cents Savings Bank Building, after which it was transferred to No. 109 Fourth street, corner of High and Purchase streets, Cushing Building, Christian Middle Street Church, and now is maintained in the bookstore building, No. 222 Union street. During the year 1902 Mrs. Eddy informed her students that all readers that had served three years should retire at the proper time, and Mr. and Mrs. Brierly, feeling that a union of forces was desirable, invited the officials of both congregations to meet for a conference at the First Church, No. 109 Fourth street. From this meeting came the final reunion consummated in September, 1902. At the same time they resigned.

Since 1887 Mr. Brierly has taught classes under the authority granted him, his students being allowed in common with all class students to use the title "S. S." after their names if they become practitioners. On May 1, 1901, the New Bedford Institute of Christian Science received a charter of incorporation for the purpose of teaching "Christian Science mind healing as is taught in a certain book called "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker G. Eddy. James E. Brierly, Ella F. Hillman, Louise R. Macy, Cordie F. Hillman, Elizabeth Salisbury, Esther I. Seales, Latetia M. Eldredge, Minnie C. Ruedinger, Mary E. Oliver and Priscilla B. Case are the incorporators. The following are the officers which were elected on April 15, 1901: President, James E. Brierly; clerk, Minnie C. Ruedinger; treasurer, Ella F. Hillman; directors, James E. Brierly, Cordie F. Hillman and Louise R. Macy; principal, James E. Brierly. On September 23, 1915, at sunrise, with simple but impressive services, the cornerstone of the new First Church of Christ, Scientist, was laid on the site at County and Mill streets in the presence of the officers of the church, the building committee and the contractors. The brief service was conducted by the readers, Mrs. Alice B. Taber and George W. Holbrook. James E. Brierly put the stone in place. Beneath it was imbedded a copper box containing the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, copies of the publications of the Christian Science Publishing Society, and a paper containing the names of the church officials, the building committee and the contractors. The new church was ready for occupancy in 1916. Mr. Brierly maintained an office at No. 948 Kempton street, where he keeps office hours morning, afternoon and evening, ministering to the spiritual and physical needs of a large clientele there and at their homes. He is the dean of New Bedford practitioners and a bulwark of strength to the church he was instrumental in founding in New Bedford.

Mr. Brierly married, October, 1877, Ruth Agnes Harrison, of Fall River, Massachusetts, daughter of William H. Harrison, who died at

Fall River, aged ninety-three, a quarry operator, but for many years was retired from all active business pursuits. His wife, Ruth Ann (Brayton) Harrison, was born in Dartmouth, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Brierly are the parents of Raymond H., born in New Bedford, in May, 1888, now in charge of the shipping department of the Weeden Manufacturing Company of New Bedford; he married Maud Brightman, they the parents of sons, Roland and Earl Brierly.

HERBERT ELLSWORTH CUSHMAN.

At the bottom of one of the panels of the forefathers monument at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in this inscription: "Robert Cushman, who chartered the Mayflower and was active and prominent in securing the success of the Pilgrim Enterprise, came in 1621." This Robert Cushman, whose term of residence in New England was short, was one of the leading spirits in all the preliminary measures taken both in England and Holland by the Pilgrims prior to the actual sailing of the "Mayflower." His own coming for some reason was delayed, but the year following he came in the "Fortune" accompanied by his only son, Thomas. This Thomas Cushman married Mary Allerton, a "Mayflower" passenger, and became prominent in church and colony life. Robert Cushman returned to England on business for the colony and there died in 1626, but Thomas Cushman continued in Plymouth until his death, December 10, 1691. He was laid at rest in that holiest of American shrines, Burial Hill in Plymouth, his gravestone proclaiming him "that precious Servant of God." He was the founder of this one of New England's historic families, he being the only son of Robert Cushman, who is commemorated on the Forefathers' Monument.

Herbert Ellsworth Cushman, for many years financial head of one of New Bedford's great corporations, The Morse Twist Drill and Machine Company, and an eminent citizen, is of the ninth American generation of the family. The line of descent from Robert Cushman is through Elder Thomas Cushman, elder of Plymouth Church for forty-three years, and his wife Mary (Allerton) Cushman; their son, Thomas (2) Cushman, and his second wife, Abigail (Fuller) Cushman, of Rehoboth; their son, Benjamin Cushman, and his first wife, Sarah (Eaton) Cushman; their son, Jabez Cushman, and his wife, ——— (Padelford) Cushman; their son, Zebedee Cushman, who moved to Taunton, Massachusetts, and his wife, Mary (Padelford) Cushman; their son, Alvah Cushman, of Taunton, and his wife, Sally (Leonard) Cushman; their son, William H. Cushman, of Taunton, and his wife, Joanna Harlow (Paine) Cushman; their son, Herbert Ellsworth Cushman, of further mention.

William H. Cushman was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, November 2, 1839, and there died, August 27, 1901. For many years he was engaged in nail manufacture with his brother David, was well known, highly esteemed and greatly beloved. He married Joanna Harlow

Paine, born October 12, 1840, daughter of John B. and Rebecca (Reed) Paine, and granddaughter of Levi and Lucy (Doten) Reed, of Plymouth. Mrs. Cushman survived her husband and later became a resident of New Bedford, where her sons were prominent in manufacturing corporations. William H. and Joanna Harlow (Paine) Cushman were the parents of eight children: Henry Presbrey, died young; Herbert Ellsworth, of further mention; Albert Francis, died aged twenty years; William Alvah, of New Bedford, clerk of Morse Twist Drill and Machine Company; Jennie E., married Louis Bright Barker; Everett Morton (q. v.), superintendent of the Holmes Manufacturing Company, New Bedford; Grace Reed, died young; Bessie May, married Francis N. Smith.

Herbert Ellsworth Cushman, eldest son of William H. and Joanna Harlow (Paine) Cushman, was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, January 1, 1862. There he completed full courses of grade and high school study, finishing with graduation, class of 1880. He began business life with the Taunton Locomotive Works, serving that corporation as clerk for one year, then for about six years was head bookkeeper for the Williams Manufacturing Company of Taunton. In 1887 he resigned his position and came to New Bedford, entered the employ of the Morse Twist Drill and Machine Company, as sales agent, and is now rounding out his thirty-first year of continuous service with that very important corporation. He continued as sales agent for the company until 1902, his record in that responsible position then bringing him promotion to his present office, treasurer and general manager, succeeding Gideon Allen, Jr., who succeeded E. S. Taber as treasurer in March, 1889, became vice-president in 1902, and upon the death of Andrew G. Pierce, September 11, 1903, was elected president. As treasurer of so important a manufacturing corporation, Mr. Cushman at once became a factor in the financial world and during the years which have passed since assuming the duties of his office he has grown to full stature as a financier and general manager. The corporation is strong in all its departments, factory, office and selling, but in its finance department particularly so, that department being the cornerstone of every successful manufacturing enterprise.

During his thirty years of residence in New Bedford, Mr. Cushman has been called to other positions of trust, he now serving the First National Bank as director, the New Bedford Institution for Savings, as trustee, the Fireman's Mutual Insurance Company and Union Mutual Insurance Company, of Providence, as director, the New Bedford Foundry and Machine Company, as director, and is a director of the company which he also serves as treasurer, the Morse Twist Drill and Machine Company. He is an ex-president of the New Bedford Board of Trade, member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Engineer and Machinery clubs of New York City, the Wamsutta and Country clubs of New Bedford, Hope Club of Providence, the Old Colony Historical Society of Taunton, the Peabody Museum and Essex

Institute of Salem, the American Museum of Natural History of New York, and the Old Dartmouth Historical Society of New Bedford. He has been for several years and is now president of the Old Dartmouth Historical Society of New Bedford. In religious affiliation he is a member of the Unitarian church of New Bedford. His masonic memberships are held with Alfred Baylies Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Taunton; St. Mark's Chapter, Royal Arch Masters, of Taunton; New Bedford Council, Royal and Select Masters, of Taunton; St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar, of Providence. In political faith he is a Republican.

Mr. Cushman married, January 22, 1901, Anna Russell Taber, daughter of William C. and Sarah A. W. Taber. Mr. and Mrs. Cushman are the parents of three children: Mary Allerton, who died in infancy; Sarah, born September 30, 1902; Eleanor Jarvis, born November 28, 1905. This record of the life of a busy business man necessarily touches the principal happenings of its half century of years. From the age of eighteen years he has been a worker, performing well each duty as presented and continually rising to a high level of usefulness. He is a worthy twentieth century representative of a family which dates back to the earliest English settlement of New England, a family, which during the near three centuries which have elapsed since Robert Cushman, "that precious servant of God," first stepped upon the sacred soil of Plymouth, has borne well its part in the upbuilding and development of the new Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

HORACE ALLEN LAWTON.

Scion of an ancient Rhode Island family, Horace Allen Lawton was brought when an infant to New Bedford, Massachusetts, and there his years, fifty-five, were passed. He selected a business career, and for twenty-three years conducted two drug stores in New Bedford, one at the corner of Union and Purchase streets, the other at the corner of Union and Second streets. He operated in connection with his brother, Charles H. Lawton, the firm of C. H. & H. A. Lawton, organized January 1, 1873, continuing until July 1, 1896, both brothers then retiring, after settling their affairs, and selling the business to the C. H. & H. A. Lawton Drug Company. While Horace A. Lawton was an excellent business man, well informed and possessed of strong literary taste, he took little part in city affairs, and found in his home his greatest happiness. This does not imply that he was not interested, for on the contrary he was keenly alive to his responsibilities as a citizen, and in his own quiet way bore his part. But he was essentially a business man, won his way from the bottom of the mercantile ladder, and in his business and in his home found the full measure of a contented, successful life.

Horace Allen Lawton was of the eighth generation of the family founded in Newport, Rhode Island, by George Lawton, who was one of



Horace A. Laist

the twenty-eight signers of the Compact, April 30, 1639, for the formation of a "Civil Body Poloticke." George Lawton was prominent in Colonial affairs, serving six terms as deputy and nine terms as assistant to the Governor. He owned land at Portsmouth, and there died October 5, 1693, his body being laid at rest in his own orchard. He married Elizabeth Hazard. The line of descent is through the founder's third son, Robert Lawton; his son, Captain George Lawton; his son, Robert Lawton; his son, William Lawton; his son, Peter Lawton; his son, Peter (2) Lawton; his son, Horace A. Lawton.

Bristol, Portsmouth or Newport, Rhode Island, continued to be the homes of the preceding until Peter (2) Lawton, born May 20, 1811, a cabinetmaker, moved to Seekonk, Massachusetts, thence to New Bedford, in 1843, and there died at his home, now No. 198 Kempton street, July 24, 1869. At one time he was a manufacturer of pianos. Peter (2) Lawton married, in Bristol, Rhode Island, August 12, 1839, Nancy F. Simmons. They were the parents of two sons, Charles Henry and Horace Allen, both now deceased, founders of the business, now the C. H. & H. A. Lawton Drug Company.

Horace Allen Lawton was born in Bristol, Rhode Island, December 14, 1843, but shortly afterward New Bedford became the family home and there his life was spent. He attended the public schools of the city until seventeen years of age, then began his business life which ended with his retirement in 1896, three years prior to his death, April 26, 1899. He began as a dry goods clerk, and while connected with that line of merchandising was employed by R. H. Whitcomb and E. B. Whiting. From the dry goods store he changed to drugs, and until January 1, 1873, was clerk in the drug store conducted by Thornton & Gerrish, his brother, Charles H., having been a clerk in the same store from his sixteenth year, entering it in 1856, he being the senior of Horace A. by three years. On January 1, 1873, the Lawton brothers, having left the employ of Thornton & Gerrish, began business as C. H. & H. A. Lawton, purchasing the two drug stores owned by E. Thorton, Jr., one at the corner of Union and Purchase streets, the other at the corner of Union and North Second streets. The brothers conducted these two stores for twenty-three years, retiring July 1, 1896. Those were years of honorable business success, and when the brothers retired a stock company, the C. H. & H. A. Lawton Drug Company, purchased both stores.

Horace Allen Lawton was a member of the New Bedford Protecting Society from 1867 until his death, attended Trinitarian Church, and held membership in the Wamsutta Club; Eureka Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Adoniram Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; New Bedford Council, Royal and Select Masters; and Sutton Commandery, Knights Templar. In politics he was a Republican, but never sought nor accepted public office. At the time of his decease he was fifty-five years, four months and twelve days old, and his remains were interred in Rural Cemetery, New Bedford.

Mr. Lawton married, January 5, 1871, Clara P. Taber, daughter of Captain Jacob Taber, whose sketch follows in this work. Mrs. Lawton survives her husband and continues her residence in New Bedford (1918).

CAPTAIN JACOB TABER.

Philip Taber, the first ancestor of Captain Jacob Taber, of whom we have definite information, was a resident of Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1634, from whence he removed to Providence, Rhode Island. One of the descendants of Philip Taber was Jacob Taber, great-grandfather of Captain Jacob Taber, who was a resident of Acushnet, Bristol county, Massachusetts, erecting a house in which many generations of the family resided. The line is carried down through his son, Stephen Taber, grandfather of Captain Jacob Taber, and then through Joseph Taber, father of Captain Jacob Taber. Joseph Taber was a farmer of Acushnet, and there spent his life. He married (first) Phoebe, daughter of William Ashley, and (second) a widow, Mrs. Dexter, who survived him. Children of first wife: 1. Stephen, in early life a mariner and whaling captain, later moved to Walworth, Wayne county, New York, there becoming a land owner and farmer; he married Charity Nye, of Acushnet. 2. Abram, was also a mariner in early life; married Marcia Nye, a sister of Charity Nye, and moved to Walworth, also becoming a land owner and farmer. 3. Jacob, of further mention. 4. Phineas, a master mariner, who after retiring from the sea settled in the State of Maine; he married Abigail Gifford. 5. Marcus W., a whaling captain of New Bedford, which city was his home for many years; married Olive C. Ashley, who survived him. 6. Betsey A., became the wife of David Chace, a farmer of Acushnet, whom she survived.

Captain Jacob Taber was born August 13, 1813, in the house built by his great-grandfather, Jacob Taber, in the now town of Acushnet, Bristol county, Massachusetts. He attended the district school during the winter months, and assisted with the work of the home farm during the remainder of the year. At the age of nineteen he shipped on the whaler, "South Boston," of Fairhaven, Captain Sheffield Read, sailing from that port in 1832. This was a short voyage to the South Atlantic, extending over a period of a month, and he then sailed on his second voyage, this time in the ship, "Marcia," Captain Peter Butler, sailing from Fairhaven, which extended over a period of thirty-three months. He continued a member of the crew of that vessel until April, 1838, then shipped on the "James Monroe," this service continuing until September, 1842, when he became a member of the crew of the ship, "Arab," as second mate, under Captain Benjamin Cushman. The tender of the "Arab" was sent home from Desolation Island, Terra Del Fuego, under command of the first mate, this causing Second Mate Taber to advance to the rank of first mate. The "Arab" made her port in October, 1845, and on July 7, 1846,



Jacob Faber

Captain Jacob Taber sailed from New Bedford in command of the ship, "Condor," he being then thirty-three years of age. He was on that voyage for twenty months, to the coast of Chile, and in July, 1848, sailed for the northwest coast and the sea of Okhotsk in command of the ship, "Chandler Price," returning with a profitable catch, nearly three years later. In 1851 he repeated the trip with the same ship, and at the expiration of the three years again entered his home port with a profitable cargo. In 1860 he went to Honolulu, there taking command of the ship, "Abigail," a vessel which had sailed from New Bedford in 1856. In November, 1861, he sailed as master of the "Northern Light" for the Hudson Bay Whaling Ground, returning the following October with a valuable cargo. He sailed again in the same ship in April, 1863, and cruised the same grounds until October, 1864, and while the catch was about the same as on the first voyage the price of oil had so increased, owing to the destruction wrought among the whalers by the Confederate cruisers, that it netted the owners about \$30,000 more. Captain Taber sailed as a whaling master for the last time in September, 1865, in command of the ship, "Three Brothers." He cruised in the Arctic ocean until August, 1869, then returned to New Bedford, well laden. This was his last whaling voyage, but his last sea voyage was not taken until 1870, when he went to San Francisco, California, and from that port sailed the bark, "Norman," around Cape Horn to New Bedford. He was a successful captain from every point of view; he made money for his owners and for himself, never lost a vessel, never hoisted a signal of distress, never sustained personal injury, and never advanced a claim against any of his underwriters for even the smallest amount of damage.

The twenty-one years following his last voyage were spent in honored retirement, his private affairs being his only care. He resided at his home, corner of County and Middle streets, and there or at the Chronometer Club, a club composed of retired whaling captains, he could usually be found. He was a man of genial, friendly nature, very approachable, and always retained the many friends he so easily made. He was highly regarded in the various capacities he filled, employee, shipmate, employer, friend or neighbor. He was a Republican in politics, and twice represented Ward Three in the Common Council, 1872 and 1874.

Captain Taber married, April 16, 1840, Hannah Mendell Blackmer, born in 1817, died April 3, 1881, daughter of Salisbury and Lucy Blackmer, of Acushnet. Captain and Mrs. Taber were the parents of three daughters: Lucy M., became the wife of John S. Perry, of New Bedford; Clara P., became the wife of Horace Allen Lawton, whose sketch precedes this in the work, and whom she survives, a resident of New Bedford; Alice R., became the wife of Clarence M. Hathaway, of Fall River. Captain Taber died suddenly at his home in New Bedford, December 16, 1891.

GIDEON ALLEN, JR.

The history of the branch of the Allen family, long eminent in New Bedford business annals, of which Gideon Allen, Jr., is a leading representative, begins in New England on May 6, 1635, when George Allen, his wife, and their sons, George, William and Matthew, arrived at Boston from Weymouth, England. From Boston, George Allen went to Weymouth, Massachusetts, but soon afterward to Sandwich, where in 1646 he built a house near the meeting house of the Society of Friends on the main road to Cape Cod, where he died in 1648. That old house stood until 1882, when it was taken down. After his death members of his family moved away from Sandwich, two of his sons going to Connecticut, one to Martha's Vineyard, another to Braintree, Massachusetts, but five sons remained in Sandwich.

One of these, Ralph Allen, was the ancestor of most of the Dartmouth Allens, although it cannot be said whether or not he ever lived in that town, yet it is probable that he did. His land holdings were large both in Sandwich and Dartmouth, but before his death he divided his lands among his children confirming his gifts by deed. Ebenezer Allen, son of Ralph Allen, held land on the west side of Cocksit river as well as the homestead land, and in 1727 Ebenezer Allen, a blacksmith, was deeded the meadow at Horse Neck on the west side of Long Lot. He was succeeded by his son, James Allen, to whom he willed part of the homestead. James Allen married Mary Akin, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, the line of descent to Gideon Allen, Jr., being through their son, Prince Allen and his wife, Deborah (Butler) Allen; James (2) Allen, son of Prince and Deborah Allen, married Sarah Howland, of another old Dartmouth family, they the parents of Gideon Allen and grandparents of Gideon Allen, Jr., whose life story is herein told.

Gideon Allen, born May 29, 1791, in Dartmouth, died in New Bedford, December 6, 1878. He was long one of New Bedford's prominent business men, having extensive whaling interests, his firm owning many vessels. His place of business was first located on Front street, later on Water street and Hazard's Wharf, he continuing active in business until his death, although he saw New Bedford's glory as a whaling port depart. He was a director of the Merchants Bank, member of the First Congregational (Unitarian) Church, and one of the committee in charge of the erection of the edifice at the corner of Eighth and Union streets. He was one of the original incorporators of Rural Cemetery, April 12, 1837, the property being sold to the city of New Bedford by Gideon Allen and Benjamin T. Sanford in 1849 for about \$5,000. With him was associated his sons, Gilbert and Gideon, Jr., but they realized quickly when the tide turned against whaling and engaged in other lines. When the business finally departed, they were both well established in their new enterprise. Gilbert Allen, who died April 27, 1899, was president of the New Bedford Copper Company, president of

the Merchants Bank, at one time president of the New Bedford Gas Light Company, and held other official positions in the corporations of his city. Gideon Allen married (second) Betsey H. Nye, born January 14, 1796, died September 27, 1844, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Hathaway) Nye, and granddaughter of Stephen and Abigail Hathaway. Mr. and Mrs. Allen were the parents of: Hannah, married Jireh Swift; Eliza Nye, married Isaac Davenport, Jr.; Annie P., died aged thirteen years; Mary S., died aged sixteen years; Alice, married Griffith B. Davenport; Henry H.; Gilbert, of previous mention; Annie Perry; Gideon, of further mention; and Mary S.

Gideon Allen, Jr., youngest son of Gideon and Betsey H. (Nye) Allen, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, September 27, 1837, and is yet an honored resident of his native city. Although he has obtained octogenarian honors, he is the executive head of the First National Bank and the Morse Twist Drill & Machine Company, two of New Bedford's leading corporations, leaders in finance and manufacture. His mother having been a member of the Society of Friends, his early education was obtained in Friends School at New Bedford, and Haverford, Pennsylvania, his preparatory education being completed at Phillips (Andover) Academy. He then entered Harvard University, whence he was graduated with the usual Bachelor's degree, class of '58," his business career beginning immediately thereafter. He was associated with his father and brother in the whaling business until 1862. The years, 1862-1865, were spent in San Francisco, California. From 1865 until 1873 he was again associated with his father in business, but in 1873 began a connection with the Morse Twist Drill & Machine Company, which has now continued for forty-four years, during which time he has advanced from bookkeeper to president. He filled the position of bookkeeper so well that he was soon advanced to the head of the office force, holding that position for several years until the death of the treasurer, E. S. Taber, in 1889, whereupon he was elected to fill that responsible position. In March, 1902, he resigned, having been elected vice-president; his position as treasurer being taken and being still held by Herbert E. Cushman. On September 11, 1903, Andrew G. Pierce, president of the Morse Twist Drill & Machine Company died, and Mr. Allen was at once chosen by the board of directors to fill the executive chair, and from that time he has been president of the company and active in its duties. He has long been connected with the directorate of the First National Bank of New Bedford and for a number of years has been its honored president. He is also a member of the board of investment of the New Bedford Institution for Savings. He has given his life largely to the prosecution of his business interests, but has served his city as a member of the school committee, was for many years a member of the Protecting Society, a valuable branch of the fire department, and is a long time member of the First Congregational (Unitarian) Church. In political faith he is a Republican. His clubs are the Wamsutta and Country, both of New Bedford.

Mr. Allen married, October 16, 1860, Horatia Anna Howland, daughter of Williams and Mary R. (Wood) Howland, this uniting two of the oldest New England families. Mr. and Mrs. Allen are the parents of: Mary Howland, Frank Howland, both of whom died young; George Swain, died at the age of fifteen years, April 15, 1882; Helen Howland, who resides at the family home, No. 35 Grove street, a lady greatly interested in benevolent work, particularly the Children's Aid Society, of which she is treasurer.

Mr. Allen can review with satisfaction a life of successful effort in which there has been few unproductive periods. His business career, which began upon his release from the University in his twenty-first year, has now continued over a period equal to an average man's life, and he is yet the active head of two great corporations.

CHARLES ALLEN CASE.

Dartmouth, Bristol county, Massachusetts, became the home of John Case, great-grandfather of Charles Allen Case, John Case, being the father of Captain Allen Case, a master mariner, who resided in New Bedford, where his son, Allen (2) Case, was born and became a member of the prosperous firm, Delano & Case, coopers. In the palmy days of the whaling business, Delano & Case did a large business at their plant on Fish Island, they receiving also the first schooner load of staves ever landed at a wharf north of the New Bedford and Fairhaven bridge. Along in the forties they sold their cooperage business to Adams & Peck in order that they might become oil inspectors and gaugers. In the year 1866, Delano & Case dissolved, Mr. Case continuing an oil inspector until 1871, when he retired. He married, October 27, 1836, Cordelia Leonard, two children being born to them: Avis Delano, married Philip Howland, they now both deceased; and Charles Allen, to whose memory this review is inscribed.

Charles Allen Case was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, September 10, 1845, died at his home on Purchase street in his native city, April 28, 1905. He was educated in the private schools of New Bedford, and at the completion of his school years he entered business life as a traveling salesman. He continued on the road for some time, then abandoned that line to enter the drug store owned by Ezra Holmes. He learned the apothecary business thoroughly, and in 1882 purchased the business, which he successfully conducted until the breakdown of his health, which was the forerunner of his death in 1905. The business with which Mr. Case was so long connected was founded in 1846, by M. Israel, who was succeeded by A. R. Holmes, he by Ezra Holmes, he by Charles Allen Case. The store was located from the first at the corner of Purchase and Hillman streets. A Democrat in politics, Mr. Case bore his full share of civic responsibility, and gave freely of his time and ability to the public service. He was a member of Common Council in



Geo. F. Brightmore.

1876 and 1877, and again in 1885 and 1886. In 1878 he represented New Bedford in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and at all times could be relied upon to aid in any undertaking looking toward the common good. He was a member of the New Bedford Protecting Society, was a Baptist in religious preference, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He died at the age of sixty and was buried in Oak Grove Cemetery.

Mr. Case married, at Gardner, Maine, January 16, 1889, Nellie M. Townsend, born there, June 9, 1861, daughter of Stephen Townsend. Mr. and Mrs. Case were the parents of two sons: Allen (3rd), born October 30, 1890, now an employee of the Commonwealth Bank of Boston; and Leonard Townsend, born January 8, 1896, now enlisted in the United States Navy.

CAPTAIN GEORGE FOX BRIGHTMAN.

For twenty-seven years Captain George F. Brightman sailed the seas as foremast hand, mate and master. His first command was the ship "California," of which he was first mate for four years. Captain Brightman was known as the "lucky captain," the master who never sailed on an unprofitable voyage. His luck was proverbial and he never had any trouble in securing a crew. Not until his last voyage, in 1889, did serious misfortune overtake him. The ship, well laden, was but two days sailing from her home port, New Bedford, when a hurricane which continued three days struck the "California," dismasted her and sorely tested the good ship, but she weathered the gale, and under jury rig finally made Block Island in safety. After his marriage, in 1872, Mr. Brightman, within a month, sailed for the South seas as mate, returning four years later. When he sailed on his next voyage it was as Captain Brightman, and Mrs. Brightman was a passenger. She proved a good sailor, and henceforth as long as he continued a whaler she shared the privileges of the quarter deck. This was not merely courtesy, for the captain's wife had mastered navigation, could take the ship's position with the quadrant, and with precision work out the latitude and longitude. Frequently, when whales were plentiful, she navigated the ship, and when Captain Brightman was once stricken with fever she took his place for several days and correctly navigated the ship. In the many ports at which the "California" touched, Mrs. Brightman would secure a souvenir of her visit, and now, in her New Bedford home, amid other cherished mementoes of her gallant sailor husband, she has these curios which furnish abundant material for an illustrated travel talk. The sailors were firm believers in the luck of their captain, but attributed a good share to the captain's wife, and two of her mementoes are a small model of a sperm, and a right whale carved by one of the officers. Together Captain and Mrs. Brightman sailed three long whaling voyages to the South Pacific, then with much regret bade good-bye to the

"California," so long their home, and retired to the tame existence of a dweller on land in a city. Their first home was on Acushnet avenue, the old Covell place, but when the mills came the home was sold, and in 1903 they moved to the corner of County and Willis streets, New Bedford, and resided there until the bond was broken, and the strong arm upon which the wife had leaned so long was withdrawn.

George Fox Brightman was born at Smith's Neck, South Dartmouth, Bristol county, Massachusetts, March 5, 1844, and died in New Bedford, Massachusetts, July 3, 1914. His parents moved to New Bedford the year following his birth, therefore that city may be styled his life long home. He attended the public schools of New Bedford, and for a time tried farming after his school days ended. But he was not temperamentally fitted for a farm, and he soon followed the example set him by other young men of his acquaintance, the result being that his name appeared on the papers of the bark "Rocius" as a foremast hand entitled to a 175th. lay, which meant that every time one hundred and seventy-five barrels of oil were taken, he received one barrel, this in lieu of all other remuneration. The "Rocius" sailed from New Bedford, in March, 1863, cruised the Atlantic whaling grounds until December, 1863, then returned to New Bedford with seven hundred and twenty-four barrels of oil, the young whaler's share netting him \$175.

This was the beginning of twenty-seven continuous years of exciting, arduous, and often perilous life as a whaler. On his next voyage, which was also a short one, in 1864, he sailed on the "Minerva," then made his third voyage in the bark "Pacific," sailing in June, 1865, and returning with a good catch in October, 1867. On his third voyage he had reached the dignity of boat steerer, which meant that he was becoming a skilled whaler and drawing a better share of the profits. His fourth voyage was as fourth mate of the ship, "John P. West," they cruising in the Indian Ocean the first year out, and taking one thousand four hundred barrels. He left the "West" at St. Helena, and shipped on the bark "Nautilus" as second mate in 1872, with two thousand barrels of whale oil and eight hundred barrels of sperm oil. This catch, with the larger portion coming to him as second mate, brought him in a good sum, and on July 3, 1872, he married Elizabeth F. Douglas, of Rochester, Massachusetts, daughter of Barnabas Nye Douglas, of Middleboro, but at the time of the marriage of his daughter a farmer of Rochester. Mr. Douglas enlisted during the War of 1812, but saw no active service. He served Rochester as school committeeman, and was interested in other town activities. He married Phoebe Nye Swift, who was born in Pocasset, Massachusetts. Captain and Mrs. Brightman were the parents of a son, George F., born April 19, 1882, during Mrs. Brightman's second voyage, and died on Norfolk Island (between Australia and New Zealand) April 22, 1882.

A month after his wedding, Captain Brightman shipped as first mate of the ship, "California." Four years they sailed and cruised the Pacific

for whales before again entering New Bedford harbor, but when, in 1876, he again sailed in search of oil and gain, he was master of the "California," and Mrs. Brightman was on board, an honored guest. For twelve years they sailed together in that ship, making three voyages of four years each. Captain Brightman kept his ship in the South Pacific mostly, making a New Zealand port occasionally. Mrs. Brightman circumnavigated the world three times during the twelve years, and became not only a good sailor but a skilled navigator, one who could be depended upon in stress and storm, as well as in fair weather. These three voyages as master were very profitable ones, the second being the most successful, that catch, four thousand barrels of sperm and whale oil and twenty-five thousand pounds of whale bone. He retired from the sea in his forty-fifth year, having sailed continuously from his eighteenth year.

Captain Brightman retired from the sea in 1889, and for twenty-five years lived a semi-retired life in New Bedford. He took a deep interest in politics, was alderman from Ward 1 under Mayors Brock and Stephen Brownell, and in March, 1895, he was appointed a member of the license board by David L. Parker, an office he held two years. While he never lost his interest in public affairs he would never accept office after leaving the license board. He was an ardent Democrat, and enjoyed the confidence of a large circle of friends. He was a most entertaining talker, and the veranda of his County street home was usually well filled with interested visitors, sometimes young, sometimes old people, and sometimes both. He was most hospitable and enjoyed these visitors to the full. In his later years he became quite a baseball enthusiast, enjoying the games with his friends, young and old. These were twenty-five happy years for Captain and Mrs. Brightman, who in time forgot that they loved the sea so dearly, and in their home spent those years of quiet contentment. On the forty-second anniversary of their wedding day, July 3, 1914, Captain Brightman died.

ISRAEL ELLIS RUDMAN, M. D.

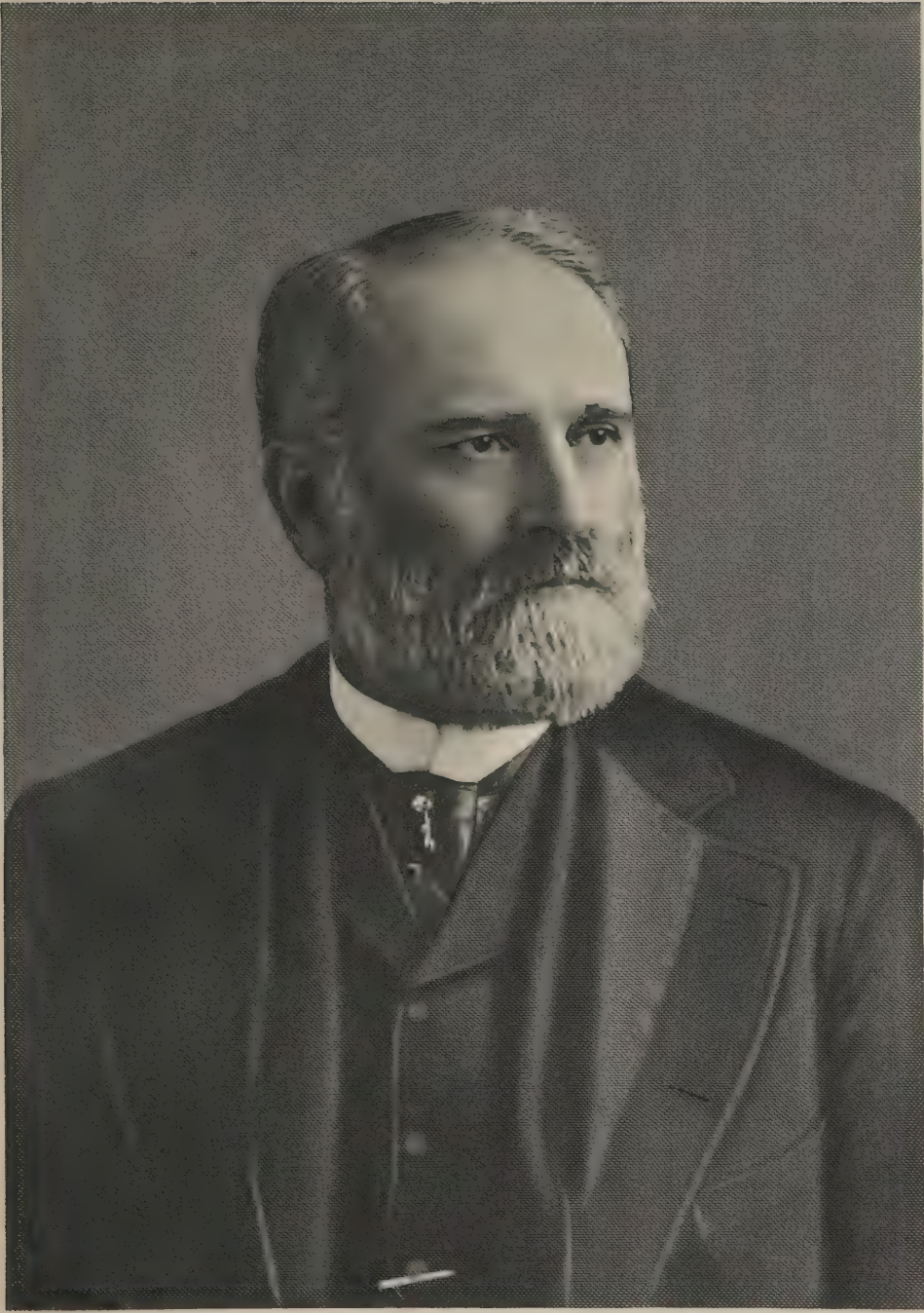
In the sixties, the grandfather of Dr. Rudman came from his native land to the United States, settling at Bangor, Maine, being one of the first Russian Jews to locate in that city. He did not bring his children with him, but left them with their mother in Russia to complete their studies in Jewish institutions. In time they also came to Bangor and there the grandfather died in 1905, aged about seventy. His son, Samuel Ellis Rudman, born in Smargon, Russia, in 1865, served four years in the Russian army, ranking as quartermaster, most of his service being near Vilna, Russia. He married Ida Shnipelisky, born in Vilna in 1872, granddaughter of Rabbi Eleazer Strassoner. In the Strassoner family were several famous Rabbis. Among them was Matthew Strassoner, and among the monuments reared by those of the name is the Free Jewish

Public Library in Vilna. Strassoners intermarried with the Rome family, famous as printers and publishers in the City of Vilna. In 1899 Samuel E. and Ida Rudman came to the United States, joining his father in Bangor, Maine, where he became a well-to-do dealer in lumber and lumbermen's supplies.

Israel Ellis Rudman, son of Samuel Ellis and Ida (Shnipelisky) Rudman, was born in Vilna, Russia, April 15, 1893. There he passed the first six years of his life, being brought by his parents to Bangor, Maine, in 1899. He completed the grade and high school courses of study in 1912, then entered Tufts College Medical School, whence he was graduated M. D., class of 1916. During the years 1915 and 1916 he was house physician on the Neurological Dermatological Service of the Boston City Hospital. After graduation he came to New Bedford as house physician to St. Luke's Hospital, but after six months service he resigned to enter private practice and is now located at No. 909 South Water street, New Bedford. In November, 1917, Dr. Rudman enlisted in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army. He was commissioned as first lieutenant in January, 1918, and soon after he was called into active service. He is at present connected with the Evacuation Hospital, No. 14, Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Independent Order of Brith Abraham, the Max Levy Progressive Society, the Labor League, the Young Men's Hebrew Association and the New Bedford Zionist Society. Dr. Rudman is unmarried.

THEODORE DEAN WILLIAMS.

Theodore Dean Williams was a prominent and successful business man of New Bedford, Massachusetts. He was born July 5, 1829, in Raynham. He died in New Bedford, August 4, 1900, on the dawn of the new day. He was the son of Jonathan Williams and his wife, Phebe (Elmes) Williams, of Raynham, Massachusetts. He came to New Bedford when he was a young man, and was a clerk in the store of Sylvanus Thomas, who was a relative by marriage. After a few months the firm of Dow & Company wanted Theodore, and offered him a very fine position in their store. He asked Sylvanus Thomas what he should do about accepting it. Sylvanus answered and said, "I cannot pay you as much as Dow & Company have offered to you, but you are worthy of it, and, Theodore, I am not going to stand in your way of advancement." In the year 1849, Theodore D. Williams went to California, with others who had the gold fever, in a ship that sailed from New Bedford, to seek their fortunes. They came near being shipwrecked, and they all returned to New Bedford, with less gold in their belts than they carried away. Afterwards Theodore D. Williams entered into partnership with Amassa Bullard, under the firm name of Bullard & Williams. Later on, in the



Theodore Dean Williams

fifties, he entered into copartnership with Andrew H. Potter and Simeon Doane, under the firm name of Potter, Doane & Williams, on Water street, No. 28, corner of Shepherds lane, where they purchased the building, and carried on a very successful and lucrative business for several years. The firm owned extensively in whaling ships that brought in large returns. Some years afterwards Mr. Williams withdrew from the firm and reestablished himself on Union street, in the clothing business, where he remained until Acushnet avenue was cut through to William street, and his store had to be torn down to make room for a new part of the street. Then he retired from an active business life. Mr. Williams was always courteous to everyone, generous and noble hearted, and a man of fine personal appearance. No one ever appealed to him for assistance in vain. He never shirked his obligations, to do his part was a pleasure to him, and he was strictly honest in all of his dealings with everyone. He married, January 2, 1849, Caroline Tuckerman, who was born in New Bedford, January 25, 1828, and died in New Bedford, December 24, 1893. She was the daughter of Captain Robert Tuckerman, who was born in New Bedford, July 14, 1795, and died in New Bedford, February 3, 1884, aged eighty-eight years, six months, twenty days, and his wife, Betsey (Buloid) Tuckerman, born in New Bedford, 1798, died August 14, 1875, aged seventy-six years, six months, fourteen days. Captain Robert Tuckerman was the son of Captain Stephen Tuckerman and his wife, Elizabeth Tuckerman, of Nantucket. Captain Stephen Tuckerman and his wife had children: 1. Sally, born April 5, 1792. 2 and 3. Niobold and Robert (twins), born July 14, 1795; Vollintine, born March 31, 1798; Stephen, born June 14, 1801; Robert, married Betsey Buloid, March 2, 1818; their children were: Stephen, born February 5, 1819, died 1873; Maria, born January 28, 1825, died November 10, 1842; Caroline, born January 25, 1828, died December 24, 1893, married, January 2, 1849, Theodore Dean Williams, of New Bedford. Robert and Charles, born January 6, 1831; Charles died July 28, 1837; Robert died in Auburn, New York, December 14, 1900; he married Harriet Bowman, of New Bedford, September 21, 1865. She was born July 7, 1834, died in Auburn, New York, November 10, 1902. Their daughter, Alice H. Tuckerman, was born in Scipioville, Cayuga county, New York, November 14, 1868, and was married in Auburn, New York, October 12, 1899, to Jesse H. Stanton, of Auburn, New York. The children of Theodore Dean Williams and his wife, Caroline (Tuckerman) Williams were: Maria Tuckerman Williams, born October 19, 1849, died June 13, 1883, married Alfred M. S. Butler, of Boston, December 23, 1869, the son of Leonard and Sophronia Butler, of Hanover, Connecticut, afterwards of Hartford, Connecticut. Elizabeth Williams, married, January 22, 1908, in Boston, Massachusetts, Charles Warren Read, the son of Joseph R. and Cynthia A. (Potter) Read, of New Bedford, Massachusetts. Caroline Williams, born May 30, 1855, died August 23, 1855. Charles Dean Williams, born August 17, 1860, died May 8, 1878, in New Bedford. The

children of Alfred M. S. Butler and his wife, Maria T. (Williams) Butler were: Theodore, Minnie P., Maria Caroline, Sophronia Elizabeth, Alfred M. and Katherine James Butler. She married Arthur Taylor; their son was Robert Taylor. Alfred M. Butler, A. M., married June 23, 1908, Irene (Endrés Von Dilscher) Butler, and their children were: Clara W. Butler, born June 26, 1909, and Elizabeth Caroline Butler, born February 23, 1916, of Boston, Massachusetts. Alfred Munson Butler, A. M., son of Alfred M. S. and Maria T. (Williams) Butler, was head of Science Department, High School of Practical Arts, Boston, 1914.

Jonathan Williams, Jr., was born December 16, 1785, in Raynham, Massachusetts. Married, November 12, 1820, Phebe Elmes. He and his wife died in Raynham; their children were: Elijah, born June 25, 1823, who married Fidelia Leonard; Theodore Dean, who married Caroline Tuckerman; Sophia, who married Eliphalet Thomas, of Middleboro, September 26, 1838; Edward, who died at Sterling, Illinois. The father of Jonathan Williams, Jr., was Captain Jonathan Williams, born June 8, 1764, died January 23, 1814; married, October 14, 1784, Polly Dean, born 1766, died December 27, 1830; their children were: Jonathan, Jr., who married Phebe Elmes, November 12, 1820; Polly, Hannah, Sally, Eliab, Augustus Dean and Eli, who married Fannie Pickens, March 25, 1830. He was born April 12, 1796, died December 6, 1884, in Lakeville, Massachusetts. He was the brother of Jonathan Williams, Jr., who was the father of Theodore Dean Williams. Captain Jonathan Williams' father was Deacon Abiel Williams, Jr., born 1740, died February 10, 1830, aged ninety years; married, November 16, 1758, Zeruiah Staples, born January 27, 1740, died February 1, 1814; she was the great-grandmother of Theodore Dean Williams, and the daughter of Deacon Seth Staples, of Taunton, Massachusetts, who married Hannah Standish, born 1704. She was the daughter of Ebenezer Standish, born 1672. He was the son of Alexander Standish, born in Duxbury, died 1702. He was the son of Captain Miles Standish, of Duxbury, of the "Mayflower" in 1620. He was born 1586, died October 3, 1656, married Rose, who died 1621; Barbara, second wife. Deacon Abiel Williams' father was Abiel Williams, Sr. He was born 1713, died December 19, 1778, married Mehitabel Williams. Abiel (1) Williams' father was Seth Williams, born 1676, married Mary Dean. Seth Williams' father was Samuel Williams, married Jane Gilbert; Samuel Williams' father was Richard Williams, born 1606, in Huntingdon, England. He first came to Dorchester, Massachusetts, 1633, afterwards to Taunton.

(Richard Williams, ancestor of Theodore Dean Williams).

Theodore Dean Williams, of New Bedford, formerly of Raynham, is a member of the ancient Williams family of Taunton, Massachusetts, that was early located there. The Williams family of the name of England and Wales, of which Sir Robert Williams, ninth baronet of the

House of Williams of Penrhyn, was a lineal descendant from Marchudes of Cyan, Lord of Abergeten, in Denbighshire, of one of the fifteen tribes of North Wales, that lived in the time of Roderick the Great of the Britons, about A. D. 849. The seat of the Welsh Williams family was at Flint, Wales; and in Lincolnshire, Oliver Cromwell, the "Lord Protector," was a Williams by right of descent, and was related to Richard Williams, who settled at Taunton, Massachusetts.

(I) Richard Williams, of Taunton, Massachusetts, is a descendant in the eighth generation of Howell Williams, Lord of Rborn, the progenitor of the Williams family in Wales, from whom his descent is through:

(II) Morgan Williams, married Joan Batten.

(III) Thomas Williams, of Lancashire, died in London.

(IV) John Williams, married Margaret Smyth.

(V) Richard Williams, a native of Rochampton, settled at Monmouth and Dexter.

(VI) John Williams, of Huntingdonshire, near Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucester.

(VII) William Williams, of Huntingdon, married (second) December 4, 1603, Jane Woodward.

(VIII) Richard Williams, born January, 1606, son of William and Jane Williams, was born 1606 in Huntingdon, England. He was married in Gloucester, England, February 11, 1632, to Frances Dighton (daughter of Dr. John Dighton); they came to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1633, and were the first of the American family of Williams; afterward to Taunton. He was one of the eighty purchasers of the tract of land bought of the Cohannet Indians, called The Eight-mile Square, receiving name of Taunton in 1639, at time of incorporation. (Raynham was a sub-division of Taunton). He removed to Taunton and sold land and privileges at Dorchester in October, 1646. He and his sister Elizabeth, then both in New England, were legatees in the will of their sister Jane, of Whetenhurste, Gloucestershire, dated May 30, 1650, and proved June 3, 1655. Richard Williams was a freeman at Plymouth, June 5, 1644. He was a deacon and deputy to the General Court from Taunton. He returned to Dorchester and was a town officer there in 1658. His wife was formerly Frances Dighton, sister of the first wife of Governor Thomas Dudley. He died July 13, 1683. Their children were: John, died young; Samuel; Joseph; Nathaniel; Thomas; Benjamin, who married Rebecca, daughter of Captain George Macy, of Taunton; Elizabeth, who married John Bird, of Dorchester, and Hannah, who married John Parmenter, of Boston. Through Benjamin and John Williams, sons of Benjamin, and grandsons of Richard, came the early Williamses of Easton. They were the first of the Williams family to settle in the town where their father took up land about 1700. Through Joseph, who married and had children: Richard, Joseph, Benjamin, Ebenezer, and Mehitabel. Through Richard, who married and had sons George, Rich-

ard and Ebenezer, came some of the Raynham Williamses. George, born in 1745, married Bathsheba King, of Raynham.

(IX) Samuel Williams, the second son of Richard and Frances (Dighton) Williams, married (first) Jane Gilbert. Their children were: Seth, of whom further; Samuel, Daniel, Mary, Sarah and Hannah.

(X) Seth Williams, the son of Samuel and Jane (Gilbert) Williams, born 1675, died 1761. He married Mary Dean. Their children were: James; Abiel, of whom further; Benjamin, born February 25, 1721, died March 18, 1784; Mary Elizabeth; Susanna; Rachel; and Jemima.

(XI) Abiel Williams, son of Seth and Mary (Dean) Williams, born 1713, married Mehitabel Williams.

(XII) Abiel Williams, Jr., son of Abiel and Mehitabel (Williams) Williams, born 1740, married Zeruiah Staples, November 16, 1758. She was the daughter of Deacon Seth and Hannah (Standish) Staples. Hannah (Standish) Staples, born 1704, was the daughter of Ebenezer Standish, born 1672. He was the son of Alexander Standish. He was the son of Captain Myles Standish, of Duxbury, and of the "Mayflower," 1620. Deacon Abiel Williams, Jr., and his wife, Zeruiah (Staples) Williams, had son Jonathan, of whom further.

(XIII) Jonathan Williams, son of Abiel, Jr., and Zeruiah (Standish) Williams, was born June 8, 1764. He married, October 14, 1784, Polly Dean, born 1766. Their children were: Jonathan, Jr., Polly, Eli, Sally Leonard, Eliab and Augustus Dean. Jonathan, of whom further. Polly, born March 16, 1789, married a Mr. French. Eli, born April 12, 1796, married Fanny Pickens. Sally Leonard, born November 20, 1798, married (first) ——— Randall, (second) ——— Pickens. Eliab, noted lawyer of Fall River, born May 10, 1803, married (second) ——— Winslow, (third) Theodora Reed. Augustus Dean, born October 7, 1808.

(XIV) Jonathan Williams, Jr., the son of Captain Jonathan Williams, Sr., and his wife, Polly (Dean) Williams, of Raynham, was born December 16, 1785. He married, November 12, 1820, Phebe Elmes, of East Taunton. Their children were: Theodore Dean, Elijah, Sophia and Edward.

(XV) Theodore Dean Williams, son of Jonathan, Jr., and Phebe (Elmes) Williams, married Caroline Tuckerman, of New Bedford. Their children were: Maria T., Elizabeth, Caroline and Charles D. Maria T. Williams married Alfred M. S. Butler, of Boston. Elizabeth Williams married Charles Warren Read, of New Bedford, Massachusetts.

(Williams (Taunton Family)).

Theodore Dean Williams is a member of the ancient Cromwell-Williams family that early located at Taunton, Massachusetts. In the ancient town of Taunton there are still representatives of the famous Cromwell-Williams line of the family bearing the latter name. Refer-

ence is made to some of the posterity of Richard Williams who, with Oliver Cromwell, the "Lord Protector," sprang from the same ancestor. William Cromwell was a son of Robert Cromwell, of Carlton-upon-Trent, a Lancastrian, who was killed at the battle of Towton, 1461.

The fact that the family of Richard Williams, of Taunton, Massachusetts, was connected by blood with that of Oliver Cromwell was established by the wonderful patience and perseverance, and at considerable expense, of the late Hon. Joseph Hartwell Williams, of Augusta, Maine, a former governor of Maine, a direct descendant of Richard Williams, of Taunton, Massachusetts. The following is an account of this connection, taken from the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register of April, 1897," abridged by the late Josiah H. Drummond, LL. D., of Portland, Maine:

Cromwell—The Cromwell line dates from Alden de Cromwell, who lived in the time of William the Conqueror. His son was Hugh de Cromwell, and from him descended ten Ralph de Cromwells in as many successive generations; but the tenth Ralph died without issue. The seventh Ralph de Cromwell married, in 1351, Amicia, daughter of Robert Berer, M. P., for Notts; besides the eighth Ralph they had several other sons; among them was Ulker Cromwell, of Hucknall, Torkard, Notts. Ulker had Richard; and he John of Cromwell House, Carlton-upon-Trent, Notts; and he, Robert; the names of the wives are not given.

(I) Robert Cromwell, of Carlton-upon-Trent, was a Lancastrian. He was killed at the battle of Towton, in 1461. His lease of Cromwell House was seized by Sir Humphrey Bouchier, Yorkist, who was the husband of Joan Stanhope, the granddaughter of the ninth Ralph, through his daughter Matilda, wife of Sir Richard Stanhope. Robert left a son William, the ancestor of Robert Cromwell, and a daughter Margaret, the ancestor of both Oliver Cromwell and Richard Williams, of Taunton, Massachusetts.

(II) William Cromwell, of the prebend of Palace Hall, Norwalk, Notts, settled in Putney, Surrey, 1452. He married Margaret Smyth, of Norwalk, Notts, and had: John, Margaret Cromwell, married William Smyth (son of John). They had son Richard Smyth, and daughter Joan Smyth.

(III) John Cromwell, son of William Cromwell, married his cousin, Joan Smyth. He was a Lancastrian and his lands were seized by Archbishop Bouchier, Lord of the Manor of Wimbledon, and his lease of Palace Hall, Norwalk, Notts, remised by Lord Chancellor Bouchier. They had among other children, William Cromwell, Richard Smyth, of Rockhampton, Putney, by wife Isabella, had daughter Margaret Smyth, who married John Williams, fourth in descent from Howell Williams, the head of the Williams line.

(IV) Walter Cromwell married, in 1474, the daughter of Glossop of Wirksworth, Derbyshire; in 1472 he claimed and was admitted to two virgates (thirty acres) of land at Putney; in 1499 Archbishop Morton,

Lord of Wimbledon Manor, gave him six virgates (ninety acres) of land, in Putney as a solatium for the property taken from his father by the Bouchier Yorkists. He died in 1516, leaving among other children, Katherine Cromwell.

(V) Katherine Cromwell married Morgan Williams, fifth in descent from Howell Williams, and had a son Richard Williams, born about 1495.

(VI) Sir Richard Williams, alias Cromwell, married, in 1518, Frances Murfyn. He died at Stepney, 1547, and was buried in Gt. St. Helen's Church, London. He left a son,

(VII) Henry Cromwell, alias Williams (called "The Golden Knight") of Hinchbrook, Huntingdon, England. He married Joan, daughter of Sir Ralph Warren, Lord Mayor of London, and they had: Sir Oliver, Robert, Henry, Richard, Philip, Joan, Elizabeth and Frances.

(VIII) Robert Cromwell, of Huntingdon, brewer, married Elizabeth Stewart, widow of William Lynn, of Bassingbourn, and their fifth child was Oliver Cromwell, the "Lord Protector." Robert's sister, Elizabeth Cromwell, married William Hampden, of Great Hampden, Bucks, and among their children were John Hampden, "The Patriot," and Richard Hampden.

Williams—George Williams, through his assistants, traced the Williams line back to Howell Williams, Lord of Ribour.

(I) Howell Williams, Lord of Ribour, married Wenlion, daughter and heiress of Llyne ap Jevan, of Rady, and had son Morgan Williams.

(II) Morgan Williams, of Lanishen, Glamorgan, married Joan Batton, and had Thomas and Jevan. Jevan Williams married Margaret, daughter of Jenkyn Kemeys, of Bagwey Man. They had son, William Williams, of Lanishen, bailiff for Henry (VIII) who (wife not known), was the father of Morgan Williams, of Lanishen, Glamorgan, and later Putney, Surrey, and the husband in 1494 of Katherine Cromwell (see *ante* Cromwell, No. 5, *et seq.*)

(III) Thomas Williams, of Lanishen, Glamorgan, died at St. Helen's, Bishopgate, London; was buried in the church there, "with his brass on stone."

(IV) John Williams, steward of Wimbledon Manor, Surrey, married Margaret Smyth, daughter of Richard Smyth, and granddaughter of Margaret Cromwell (see *ante* Cromwell No. 1, 2). He died at Mortlake in 1502, and she in 1501. They had two sons, John and Richard. John Williams, born in 1485, married Joan Wykys, daughter of Henry Wykys, of Bolleys Park, Chetney, and sister of Elizabeth Wykys, who married Thomas Cromwell (brother of Katherine), secretary to Henry the VIII., Lord Cromwell of Oakham, Earl of Essex.

(V) Richard Williams was born in Rockhampton in 1487. He settled at Monmouth and Dixton, Mon., where he died in 1559. He married twice; the name of his first wife is not known. She is credited with

one daughter, Joan. His second wife, Christian, had two daughters, Reece and Ruth, and one son, John.

(VI) John Williams, of Huntingdon, near Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucester, died in 1579, leaving son William. No other particulars of this family are given.

(VII) William Williams, of Huntingdon, married, November 15, 1585, Jane Shepherd. She died about 1600, a child of hers having been baptized December 2, 1599. He married, December 4, 1603, Jane Woodward. She died February 2, 1614, and he in 1618. The first child by his second marriage, born in January, 1606, was Richard Williams, of Taunton. Of the change of his name by Sir Richard Williams, Governor Williams said: "Oliver Cromwell in the male line of Morgan Williams of Glamorganshire. His great-grandfather, Sir Richard Williams, assumed the name of 'Cromwell' it is true, but not until in mature years he had distinguished himself in the public service (temp. Henry VIII), under the patronage of his uncle, Thomas Cromwell (Vicar General, 1535), whom he proposed to honor by the adoption of his name. In fact, ever afterwards, Sir Richard used to sign himself Richard Cromwell, alias Williams; and his sons and grandsons and Oliver Cromwell, himself, in his youth (1620), used to sign in the same manner. In important grants from the crown to Sir Richard (29 and 31, Henry VIII) the grantee's name appears in both forms, 'Cromwell, alias Williams,' and 'Williams, alias Cromwell'." It is not believed that, in the light of Governor Williams's researches, the relationship of Richard Williams, of Taunton, and the Cromwell family will again be questioned.

(VIII) Richard Williams, son of William Williams, of Huntingdon, and his wife, Jane (Woodward) Williams, born in January, 1606, married in Gloucester, England, February 11, 1632, Frances Dighton, daughter of Dr. John Dighton, and for whom the town of Dighton, Massachusetts, was named. Richard Williams came to America, and was among the first purchasers of Taunton. He was a man of good abilities; was deputy to the General Court of Plymouth Colony from 1645 to 1665; selectman in 1666 and 1667. He was one of the proprietors of the "New Purchase," now Dighton. He was a member and deacon of the First Church. He died in the year 1683, aged seventy-seven. The children born to Richard and his wife, Frances (Dighton) Williams, the eldest two being born while the parents were living in Gloucester, in the parish of Whitcombe Magna, and both of whom died when young, were: 1. John, baptized March 27, 1634. 2. Elizabeth, baptized February 7, 1635-36. 3. Samuel, married Jane Gilbert, and is mentioned further on. 4. Joseph, of whom further. 5. Nathaniel, married, in 1668, Elizabeth Rogers, of Duxbury, and their children were: John, born August 27, 1675; Nathaniel, born April 9, 1679; Elizabeth, born April 8, 1686. 6. Thomas and his wife Mary had children: Mary, born 1680; Jonathan, born 1683, married, April 3, 1707, Elizabeth Leonard, born 1680; Sarah, born 1685; Bethia,

born 1692; Mehitabel, born 1695; and Damaris, born 1698. 7. Benjamin, married, March 18, 1689-90. Rebecca Macy, and their children were: Rebecca, born November 27, 1690; Josiah, born November 7, 1692; Benjamin, born July 31, 1695; and John, born March 27, 1699. 8. Elizabeth, born about 1647, married John Bird, of Dorchester. 9. Hannah, married John Parmenter, of Boston.

(IX) Samuel Williams, second son of Richard and Frances (Dighton) Williams, married (first) Jane Gilbert. Their children were: Seth, Samuel, Daniel, Mary, Sarah and Hannah.

(X) Seth Williams, born 1675, was the son of Samuel and Jane (Gilbert) Williams. He was chief justice of the County Court of Common Pleas from 1754 until 1761, the time of his death. His children were James, Daniel, Abiel, Benjamin, of whom further; Mary, Elizabeth, Susanna, Rachel and Jemima. James Williams, son of Seth Williams, died 1765. He was a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, after the death of his father, and was also appointed register of deeds in 1746, when the records were removed from Bristol, then set off from Massachusetts to Rhode Island, serving until his death. Abiel, son of Seth Williams and his wife, Jane (Gilbert) Williams, was born 1713, died December 19, 1778, married Mehitabel Williams, born January 3, 1716, died November 4, 1778. Their son Abiel, born 1740, died February 10, 1830, married, November 16, 1758, Zeruiah Staples, born January 27, 1740, died February 1, 1814; she was the daughter of Deacon Seth Staples and Hannah (Standish) Staples, born 1704, who was the daughter of Ebenezer Standish, born 1672, who was the grandson of Captain Myles Standish, of the "Mayflower," 1620.

Deacon Abiel Williams, Jr., born 1740, and his wife, Zeruiah (Staples) Williams, had children: Hannah, Mary, Jonathan, Anna, Macy, Zeruiah, Abiel, Eli and Abiah. Their son, Jonathan Williams, born June 8, 1764, died January 23, 1814, married, October 14, 1784, Polly Dean, born 1766, died December 27, 1830. They had a son Jonathan, Jr., born in Raynham. He married, November 12, 1820, Phebe Elmes, of East Taunton, the daughter of Cyrus Elmes. Their children were: Theodore Dean Williams, who married Caroline Tuckerman, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, the daughter of Captain Robert and Betsey (Buloid) Tuckerman; Elijah, married Fidelia Leonard; Edward; and Sophia, who married Eliphalet Thomas, of Middleboro. The children of Theodore and Caroline Williams were: Maria T., who married Alfred M. S. Butler, of Boston; Elizabeth, who married Charles W. Read, of New Bedford; Caroline, who died in infancy; and Charles D. Williams, who died May 8, 1878, in New Bedford.

(XI) Benjamin Williams, son of Seth Williams, born February 25, 1721, was appointed judge of probate for the county in 1778, and held the office until his death, March 18, 1784. His children were: Lemuel, who became a member of Congress; Benjamin, of whom further; Joshua;

Elisha; Ann, who married a Tubs; and Mary, who married Rev. Mr. Spaulding.

(XII) Benjamin Williams, Jr., son of Benjamin Williams, was born July 17, 1757, and died January 29, 1830. On November 28, 1793, he married Lydia Williams, who was born January 24, 1774, and died September 11, 1845, youngest daughter of James Williams, and sister of Judge John M. Williams. The children of this marriage were: Ann, born February 8, 1795, who died in July, 1797; Myra, born August 11, 1796, who married Rev. Samuel Presbrey; Benjamin F., born July 5, 1798; George W., of whom further; Sydney, born February 13, 1803; Henry, born November 30, 1805; Edgar, born 1807, died April 6, 1808; Lydia, born January 27, 1809, died September 7, 1830; and Anna Augusta, born August 24, 1811, died December 2, 1838.

(XIII) George W. Williams, son of Benjamin, Jr., and Lydia (Williams) Williams, was born July 13, 1800. He married Emma Willis, and they became the parents of children, born as follows: Emma Augusta, March 11, 1827; George Edgar, August 16, 1829; Julius, January 11, 1834; Andrew, August 28, 1837; Lewis, April 25, 1840; Felix, October 17, 1843; Arthur Herbert, February 23, 1846.

(XIV) Lewis Williams, son of George W. and Emma (Willis) Williams, was born in Taunton, April 25, 1840, and died there December 23, 1902. He was brought up in Weir Village, and attended Bristol Academy. After his school days he promptly entered upon business life, and in the early seventies was busy in the old firm of Staples & Phillips, who were the leading shippers, vessel owners and coal movers and sellers in southeastern New England for a long term of years. On the dissolution of that firm he joined his fortunes with those of the Staples Coal Company, and vigorously assisted in developing the business of that corporation, until it became one of the leaders in New England in moving and selling coal, owning shipping (both barges and tugs) and constantly enlarging its sphere of operations until they covered a great portion of this territory, both coast and interior. A public spirited man and open-handed citizen, Mr. Williams was among the foremost in various enterprises to increase the commercial facilities of the city, add to its manufactories, and give employment to workers. His advice was always sound and his foresight good. He was interested as a part owner in the West Silver Works, the Dighton Furnace, the Taunton Crucible Works, and he owned stock in the Carr and Winthrop Mills, of Taunton, and was also interested as a heavy stockholder in a number of Fall River Mills. He never shirked his obligation to do his part in charitable work, and no one who was really needy, no deserving public benefaction, ever called upon him in vain. He was brought up in the old First Church, believed in it, and stood by it always, both by his presence at its services, and in every other way to strengthen its growth and its power as an element of good in the city and the denomination. On September 22,

1870, Mr. Williams married Adelaide W. Staples, daughter of Sylvanus W. and D. Adaline (Hood) Staples, and one daughter blessed this union, Hattie Staples, who married Frederick Ludlam. Mr. Williams's wide family and personal connections made the termination of his useful and busy life and the loss of his kindly and courteous personality far-reaching, his high citizenship touched and influenced so many sides of the community's social, religious and business life.

(IX) Joseph Williams, son of Richard and Frances (Dighton) Williams, married (first) Elizabeth Watson, and (second) Abigail Newland. His children were: Elizabeth, Richard, Mehetabel, Joseph, Benjamin, Ebenezer, Phebe, and Richard, of whom further.

(X) Richard Williams, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Watson) Williams, born March 26, 1689, died in 1727. He married (first) Anna Wilbore, and (second) January 1, 1740, Elizabeth Merick. His children were: George, of whom further; Richard and Ebenezer.

(XI) Colonel George Williams, of Taunton, son of Richard and Anna (Wilbore) Williams, born in Taunton in 1717, married (first) January 6, 1736-37, Sarah Hodges, born in 1715, in Taunton, Massachusetts, daughter of Henry and Sarah (Leonard) Hodges, of Taunton. The second marriage of Colonel Williams was to Mrs. Nancy Dean. He died in 1803, and his wife in 1797. His nine children, all born in Taunton, were: 1. Phebe, born in 1737, died in 1813, in Taunton. She married (first) John Hart, of Taunton, son of Lawrence and Elizabeth Hart; (second) February 15, 1759, Simeon Tisdale, of Taunton, son of Joseph and Ruth (Reed) Tisdale, and (third) April 27, 1763, Eliphaz Harlow, of Taunton, son of Eleazer and Hannah (Delano) Harlow. 2. Sarah, born in 1739, died in 1820. On April 14, 1757, she married Richard Godfrey, of Taunton, son of Richard and Theodora (Dean) Godfrey. 3. A child, born in 1741, died May 5, 1750, in Taunton. 4. George, of whom further. 5. Anna, born in 1747, died November 2, 1833, at Taunton. She married (first) September 16, 1763, Elisha Coddington, and (second) July 19, 1788, Jonathan French, of Berkley, Massachusetts, son of Ebenezer and Keziah French, of Berkley. 6. Ebenezer, born in 1751, died April 30, 1814. He married, March 7, 1769, at Raynham, Sarah Ellis, of Raynham, daughter of Phillip Ellis. 7. Lydia, born 1753, died March 5, 1773. She married, August 6, 1772, Isaac Tobey, of Berkley, son of Rev. Samuel and Bathsheba (Crocker) Tobey, of Berkeley. 8. Richard, born in 1755, or 1757, died in Taunton in 1814. He married Hannah Padelford, of Taunton, daughter of Edward and Sarah (Briggs) Padelford. 9. Abiathar, born June 4, 1759, died October 4, 1760, at Taunton.

Colonel George Williams lived in Taunton, on the east side of the Taunton river, on what is William street. He was a man of property, owning a large landed estate. From the soldierly qualities which he evidently possessed it seems that he served in the war with the French in 1744-45; and perhaps in the first year of the French and Indian War.

But the record thus far found of his military service begins in 1757. He was then ensign of a company stationed at Fort William Henry, when the French and Indians under Montcalm invested the place, August 3, 1757. He was sent out at the beginning of the siege under Captain Saltonstall, but his party was driven back, and he himself taken prisoner. He was released not long after, and returned to Taunton. He rose to the rank of captain of the Third Taunton Company, and in 1772 was major of the Third Bristol County Regiment. On February 2, 1776, he was elected colonel of this regiment by the Legislature, and commissioned February 7, and did good service during the Revolution. His principal military services were in Rhode Island, which State was constantly harried and threatened by the British navy. He was a prominent member of the Taunton Committee of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety for several years, beginning in 1775, and was selectman of Taunton in 1780. His son, Richard Williams, was one of the minute-men of the company of Captain James Williams, Jr., who marched to Roxbury at the news of the battle of Lexington. During the last six months of 1776 he was serving at the defense of Boston, being sergeant under Captain Joshua Wilbore. He very likely served at other times, but the Revolutionary rolls are not sufficiently explicit for his identification among the many soldiers of this name.

(XII) George Williams, Jr., son of Colonel George and Sarah (Hodges) Williams, was born in Taunton, August 18, 1745, and died in Raynham, February 23, 1814. He married, October 2, 1766, Bathsheba King, daughter of Phillip and Abigail King. Children, all born in Raynham, were: Sarah, born July 27, 1767; George, February 26, 1769; a son, May 6, 1771; Abiathar, of whom further; Bathsheba, January 25, 1775; Melancy, February 28, 1777; Francis, October 13, 1779; Narcissus, September 13, 1781; Enoch, December 29, 1783; and Samuel K., November 17, 1785. George Williams was of fine personal appearance, according to the accounts handed down in the family. He was a farmer and owned a fine property. While it is certain he served in the Revolution, it is difficult to pick out his record from the many. It is thought he served in New York State from about the beginning of 1776, until December, being or becoming a sergeant in Captain James Allen's company, Colonel Simeon Carey's regiment. He certainly was quartermaster of his father's regiment in Rhode Island, December, 1776, and January, 1777.

(XIII) Abiathar Williams, son of George, Jr., and Bathsheba (King) Williams, was born in Raynham, January 8, 1773. He married Anna Dean, daughter of Joseph and Anna (Strobridge) Dean, and they had eleven children, as follows: Anna, born September 1, 1806; Bathsheba, September 11, 1808; Harriet Dean, November 17, 1810; Frances Amelia, January 30, 1813; Abiathar K., March 11, 1815; Helen Melancy, July 6, 1817; George Bradford, of whom further. Abiathar Williams was known as Captain Williams. He ran a sloop from Taunton to New

York from the time he was fifteen years of age until he was fifty-five. He made his sons, Abiathar R. and George B., his partners. A successful and influential citizen, he represented his town in the General Court, and held various local offices.

(XIV) George Bradford Williams, son of Abiathar and Anna (Dean) Williams, was born November 12, 1824. He was educated in the Taunton public schools, and always prided himself on being an old Academy boy. He became one of the staunch monied men of Taunton, starting early in life with a goodly inheritance. He constantly added to it by thrift and good management, until gradually he became the largest real estate owner in Taunton. Like his father, he was engaged in the lumber business. In the early days lumber was discharged far down the river, and rafted up, and Mr. Williams was a prominent figure on all of these rafts after he became old enough to go into business. He became his father's partner, and his name appeared in the firm, through all its changes, until his retirement in 1887. He was a sturdy specimen of old New England stock. He was quiet and unpretentious in manner, keen in business affairs, and strictly honest in all of his dealings. It would seem that no man could leave a better heritage to his family. Like his ancestors, he was a staunch supporter of the First Congregational Society of Taunton. Mr. Williams married Sarah Carver Barstow, daughter of Charles Carver Barstow, and sister of the late Charles M. C. Barstow. They reared a large family, as follows: George, born July 29, 1849; Charles K., February 9, 1851; Sarah, born September 4, 1852; Frederick, born August 4, 1854; Abiathar G., born February 4, 1856; Enos D., October 30, 1857; Charlotte A., October 20, 1858; Alice M., September 17, 1860; Franklin D., November 21, 1861; Enos D., August 9, 1863; Alfred B., July 8, 1865; Ida L., October 11, 1868.

Simeon Williams, of Taunton, son of John and Hannah (Robinson) Williams, born February 21, 1716-17, in Taunton, died September 10, 1799. He was twice married; his first wife, Zipporah (Crane) Williams, of Raynham, whom he married, August 26, 1742, died in Taunton, May 21, 1748. In 1750 he married (second) Waitstill Hodges, born December 21, 1723, died November 21, 1820, in Taunton. Their children were: Zipporah, born February 5, 1750-51, died October 28, 1812; Lurana, born December 30, 1752; Nathaniel, of whom further; Waitstill, born August 10, 1758, died September 16, 1776, at Taunton; Hannah, born January 22, 1761, died February 24, 1846; Levi, born August 25, 1763, died August 5, 1764; Jemima, born June 30, 1765, died December 18, 1793, at Raynham; and Cynthia, born September 9, 1767, died December 6, 1854.

Deacon Simeon Williams was one of the many members of the First Church of Taunton who withdrew from the Society in 1792, and founded the Westville Congregational Church. The cause of the withdrawal was dissatisfaction with the new minister selected for the original church—dissatisfaction which seems to have been well grounded. Deacon Simeon

Williams was a man of ability, strength of character and influence. He doubtless served in the French and Indian war; served as corporal of the Second Company (Taunton) April 6, 1757, according to the roster of that date; he rose to be lieutenant and captain of the company, as he was on the alarm (or reserve) list, December 6, 1776; saw no active service in the Revolution. In 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, and possibly other years, he was probably elected a member of the Taunton Committee of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety, whose multifarious duties included the discipline and reformation of Tories, the care of confiscated property, the regulation of prices, the obtaining of supplies for the American troops, etc. He was selectman of Taunton from 1760 to 1766, in 1770 and in 1777.

Nathaniel Williams, of Taunton, son of Deacon Simeon and Waitstill (Hodges) Williams, born March 29, 1755, at Taunton, died there June 30, 1829. He married, April 20, 1780, Lucilda Hodges, born May 27, 1760, at Norton, Massachusetts, died May 7, 1847, at Taunton. Their children were: Lucilda, born May 16, 1781, died February 8, 1869; Polly, born May 2, 1783, died May 30, 1860; John, born September 2, 1785, died March 21, 1850; Charlotte, born April 26, 1789, died October 24, 1873; Susannah, born April 24, 1791, died May 13, 1884; Philander, born October 18, 1793, died November 16, 1796; Amelia, born May 7, 1796, died May 17, 1838; Nathaniel Hodges, born November 11, 1798, died December 25, 1879; Simeon, born May 31, 1801, died August 10, 1847; and Cassander, born December 9, 1804, died January 8, 1873.

Nathaniel Williams was one of the minute-men who, at the news of the battle of Lexington, marched toward Boston under Captain Robert Crossman. In December, 1776, and January, 1777, he served as corporal under Captain Samuel Fales in Rhode Island. In 1778 he served two terms, aggregating four and one-half months, as sergeant in Rhode Island, of the companies of Captain Samuel Fales and Captain Josiah Crocker. He may have served other terms, for the name occurs repeatedly in the records, but as in other cases the rolls are not explicit enough to identify the different individuals of the same name.

Theodore Dean Williams is also a direct descendant of Captain Myles Standish, from whom his descent is through Alexander, Ebenezer, Zachariah, Ebenezer (2), Shadrach and Levi. These generations somewhat in detail and the order named follow:

(1) Myles Standish, of Plymouth and Duxbury, came in the "Mayflower" in 1620, with his wife Rose, who died January 29, 1621. He early became a leading man of Plymouth Colony. He was chosen captain at a general meeting held in February, 1621, to establish military arrangements, and vested with the command. He conducted all the early expeditions against the Indians, and continued in the military service of the Colony during his whole life. He was also prominent in the civil affairs of the Colony, was for many years assistant, one of the governor's

council, etc. He died October 3, 1656. It is supposed he was born about 1586. Captain Standish early went to live across the bay of Plymouth, in what is now called Duxbury, and the hill rising abruptly from the waters of Plymouth Bay, upon which he built his house and lived the remainder of his life, has been called Captain's Hill to this day, and here in his memory has been erected the Myles Standish monument. His children were: Alexander, Charles, John, Myles, Josiah, Lora and Charles G.

(II) Alexander Standish, of Duxbury, was admitted to the freedom of the Colony in 1648; was third clerk of Duxbury, 1695-1700. He married (first) Sarah, daughter of John Alden, and (second) Desire, widow of Israel Holmes and William Sherman, and daughter of Edward Doty. He died in Duxbury in 1702. Desire died in 1723. His children were: Myles, Ebenezer, Lorah, Lydia, Mercy, Sarah, Elizabeth, all born to the first marriage; Thomas, Desire, Ichabod and David.

(III) Ebenezer Standish, born in 1672, and of Plymouth, married Hannah, daughter of Samuel Sturtevant, of Plymouth. He died March 19, 1755, and she January 23, 1759. Their children were: Zachariah, Moses, Hannah, Zerviah, Sarah, Ebenezer and Mercy. Their daughter, Hannah Standish, married Deacon Seth Staples, of Taunton "Neck of Land," who was the son of Deacon John Staples, of Raynham. Their daughter Zeruiah married Deacon Abial Williams, of Raynham, November 16, 1758. Their son, Jonathan Williams, of Raynham, married, October 14, 1784, Polly Dean, the daughter of Thomas Dean and his wife, Sarah (Leonard) Dean.

The children of Captain Jonathan Williams, born June 8, 1764, and his wife, Polly (Dean) Williams, born 1766, married, October 14, 1784, were: Jonathan Williams, Jr.; Polly; Hannah; Eli, who married, March 25, 1830, Fannie Pickens, of Middleboro, Massachusetts. Their daughter Mary Dean Williams, married, January 1, 1857, John Hiram Nelson, of Middleboro, now called Lakeville. Jonathan, Jr., the son of Captain Jonathan and his wife, Polly (Dean) Williams, married, November 12, 1820, Phebe Elmes, of East Taunton, the daughter of Cyrus Elmes. The children of Jonathan and Phebe were: Theodore Dean Williams, born July 5, 1829, in Raynham, died in New Bedford, Massachusetts, August 4, 1900, married, January 2, 1849, Caroline Tuckerman, who was born in New Bedford, January 25, 1828. She died in New Bedford, December 24, 1900. She was a daughter of Captain Robert Tuckerman. He was born July 14, 1795, died in New Bedford, February 3, 1884, aged eighty-eight years, six months, twenty days, and his wife, Betsey (Buloid) Tuckerman, of New Bedford, born 1798, died August 14, 1875, aged seventy-six years, six months, fourteen days. The children of Theodore Dean Williams and his wife, Caroline (Tuckerman) Williams, were: Maria T., who married December 23, 1869, Alfred M. S. Butler, of Boston; Elizabeth, who married Charles Warren Read, January 22, 1908,



Thomas Mandell

the son of Joseph R. and Cynthia A. (Potter) Read, of New Bedford, Massachusetts; Caroline, died in infancy. She was born May 30, 1855, and died August 23, 1855. Charles D. Williams, the son of Theodore Dean and Caroline Williams, was born August 17, 1860, died May 8, 1878. The children of Maria T. (Williams) Butler and her husband, Alfred M. S. Butler, were: Theodore, Minnie Peirce, Maria Caroline, Sophronia Elizabeth, Alfred M., Jr., and Katherine James Butler. Alfred M., Jr., married Irene (Endres Von Dilscher) Butler; their children were: Clara W., and Elizabeth Caroline Butler. Katherine J. Butler married Arthur Taylor, of Boston; they have one son, Robert.

THOMAS MANDELL.

Thomas Mandell was born in Fairhaven, August 9, 1792, and died in New Bedford, February 13, 1870. He was for a long time clerk in a store at the Head-of-the-River, and before reaching his majority commenced business here as partner with the late Caleb Congdon. Soon after he took the entire management of a mechanics' store, developing there the business traits which attracted the notice of the firm of Isaac Howland & Company, and induced them to offer him an interest in their house. He became a member of the firm in 1819, and it is exact justice to say that to him more than any other partner is due the high credit which the house for a half century maintained, and the colossal fortunes built up. The late Edward Mott Robinson entered the firm about 1833, which soon after consisted of that gentleman, Mr. Mandell, and the late Sylvia Ann Howland. The new partner brought to the firm an eagerness and boldness in enterprise which greatly extended its operations, but which never disregarded the sound judgment of Mr. Mandell; and the two, although widely differing in almost everything else, perfectly agreed in their notions of mercantile integrity, and each entertained the highest regard for the honor of the other. Besides his responsibility as a partner, Mr. Mandell for more than a quarter of a century had the entire care and management of the estate of the late Sylvia Ann Howland, and her appointment of him as sole executor of her will was a just recognition of his integrity, while her bequest to him of \$200,000 was nothing more than a fair remuneration for the valuable service he had rendered.

Mr. Mandell was many years ago one of the selectmen of the town, and was the first to commence the keeping of the records by the board. He was a member of the Legislature for the years 1830 to 1836, inclusive. These were the only public offices held by him. He sought no such honors; but he was never without proofs of the confidence reposed in his probity and discretion as the responsible positions he held in various corporations showed. He was not a great man, but he was better than that—he was a good man.

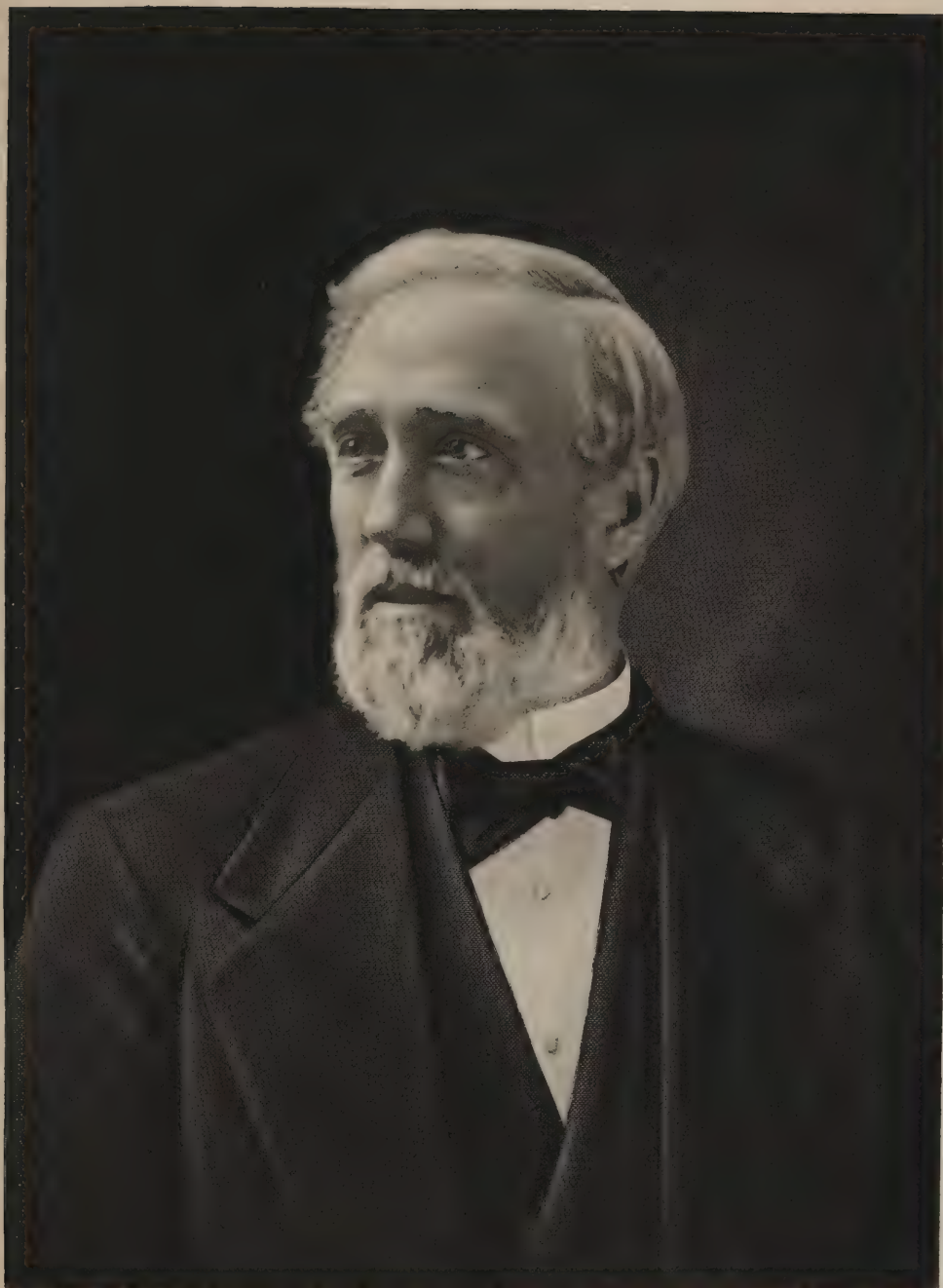
A merchant of the old school, he knew no road to success but that of upright and honorable dealing. Modest and unobtrusive, no man was more tenacious of an opinion when satisfied of its correctness. His name was a synonym of rectitude. He was a benevolent man. He was the almoner of his own bounty, which did not break out at long intervals in noisy, startling displays of beneficence, but flowing quietly, steadily, refreshingly. We need not speak of the objects of his charity, or the extent of his benefactions. He never spoke of them, and shrank from any mention of them by others. He may be forgotten as the honorable and successful merchant, but his memory will live in the hearts of those who have been sustained and cheered by his unostentatious and gentle charities.

JOSEPH R. READ.

A man of quiet manner, unostentatious, devoted to business, yet public spirited, with clear decided convictions of duty, Joseph R. Read in his day and generation enjoyed a secure position in the regard of his fellow citizens of New Bedford, Massachusetts. His fine mind was richly stored with the best in literature, history being his favorite study, while his unusual conversational powers and social qualities endeared him to a very large circle of intimate friends. In his home his qualities of mind and disposition shone brightest, and there he found his greatest happiness. In business he was head of a prosperous firm of men's outfitters, ranking as one of the city's substantial men. He traced descent to John Read, who is of record in Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1637, and through his marriage with Cynthia A. Potter, Mr. Read formed an alliance with an ancient family of Rhode Island, founded by Nathaniel Potter, who was one of the twenty-nine signers of the "Compact," his residence in Portsmouth dating from the year 1638. Both the Reads and Potters were English families of ancient lineage, and in this country have attained unusual eminence.

John Read, the founder, remained in Massachusetts until 1643, then accompanied Rev. Mr. Newman and his church society to Rehoboth, settling in that part of Rehoboth now known as Seekonk, Rhode Island. The line of descent from John and Sarah Read is through John (2) and Rachael Read; their son, Thomas Read, and his second wife, Martha; their son, Noah Read, who married Anna Hunt; their son, Thomas Read, and his wife, Hannah (Bourne) Read; their son, William Read, and his wife, Sarah (Rogers) Read, the parents of Joseph R. Read, of New Bedford, whose life this review commemorates. William and Sarah (Rogers) Read resided in Somerset, Massachusetts, where some of their children were born including Joseph R. Later the family moved to Fall River, Massachusetts, and there William Read died, November 2, 1863.

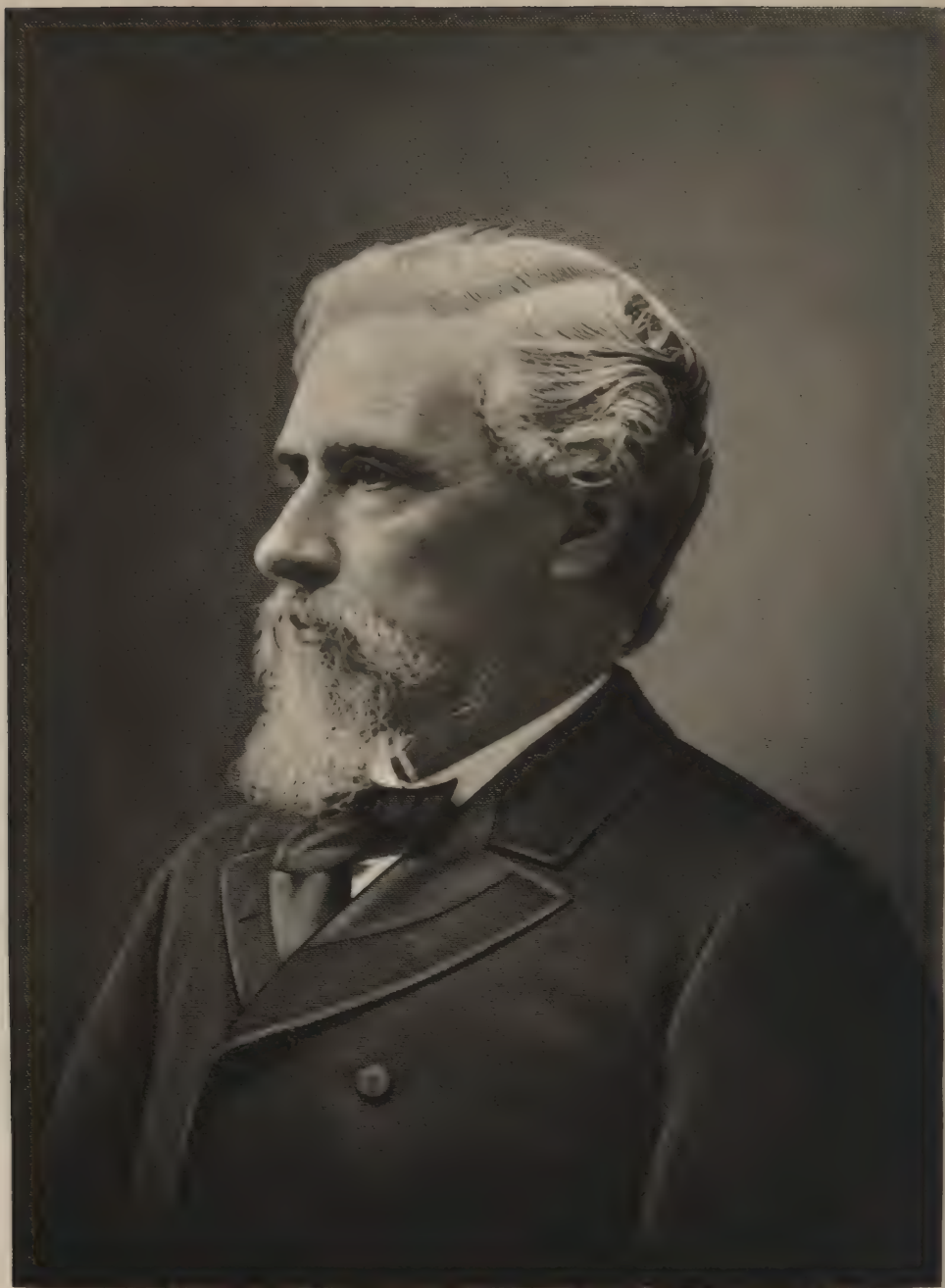
Joseph R. Read, of the seventh American generation, was born in Somerset, Massachusetts, July 5, 1818, and died September 12, 1879, in



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John R. Reed



Samuel Ivers

New Bedford, Massachusetts. After completing his school years he learned the tailor's trade in Fall River, Massachusetts, and was there employed until his removal to New Bedford to take a position as cutter with the outfitting firm of O. and E. W. Seabury. He remained in that position until 1850, then with Edward Taber, an employee of the same firm, purchased the stock and good will of the Seabury business, Read & Taber continuing successful clothing merchants for several years. Nathan S. Ellis was at one time a partner with them, and after his death Darius P. Gardner succeeded to the Ellis interest. They continued a remarkably successful career as long as Mr. Read lived, his connection with the business world as a merchant covering a period of twenty-nine years, 1850-1879. He was essentially the business man, with no desire for public office, but strong in his loyalty and patriotic devotion to his duty as a citizen. This caused him in 1874 to accept a nomination for alderman, and for one term he served his ward in that branch of the city government. He commanded the respect of all men through his sterling attributes of character, his manliness and deep sympathy for those in trouble.

Mr. Read married, November 17, 1844, Cynthia Ann Potter, born September 20, 1823, died in New Bedford, January 19, 1913, daughter of Jonathan and Cynthia (Howard) Potter, a descendant of Nathaniel Potter, of the "Island of Aquidneck," 1638. The line of descent is through the founder's son, Nathaniel (2) Potter; his son, Ichabod Potter; his son, Jonathan Potter; his son, Wesson Potter; his son, Jonathan Potter, born June 26, 1795, died November 17, 1842, married, February 5, 1816, Cynthia Howard, born in 1795, died in 1887, daughter of Daniel and Grace Howard. Jonathan and Cynthia A. Potter lived in Westport and New Bedford. Their daughter, Cynthia Ann Potter, born in the last named city, September 30, 1823, married, November 17, 1844, as stated, Joseph R. Read. Mr. and Mrs. Read were the parents of two sons and two daughters: Clara A., born September 28, 1845, in New Bedford, died July 9, 1914, in Scotland; William Francis Read (q. v.); Ella Howard, born December 13, 1850, a resident of her native New Bedford; Charles Warren, born January 19, 1853, married, January 22, 1908, Elizabeth, daughter of Theodore Dean Williams, and resides in New Bedford.

SAMUEL IVERS.

Third in direct line to bear the name Samuel, Mr. Ivers was the first to locate in New Bedford, a city to which he came as a clerk when a young man of minor years, and departed from sixty years later full of honors, with a record of business activity, usefulness and success which few men ever achieved. He developed a creative faculty which was expressed in the organization and promotion of corporations and business enterprises. He was richly endowed intellectually, was ever a stu-

dent and a man of remarkable personality. He was intimately associated with many enterprises, then new, now well established and strong; in the North Congregational Church and Sunday school; and in the Wam-sutta Club he is remembered as the long time treasurer.

Samuel (3) Ivers, of New Bedford, was a son of Samuel (2) Ivers, of Dedham and Somerville, Massachusetts, son of Samuel (1) Ivers, of Boston, son of William (2) Ivers, of Boston, son of William (1) Ivers, who was married in Boston by a Presbyterian minister, April 28, 1724, to Jane Barber.

Samuel (3) Ivers, son Samuel (2) and Caroline (Fuller) Ivers, was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, June 14, 1828, died in New Bedford, November 24, 1905. His education, begun in the Dedham schools, was continued in Roxbury until his sixteenth year, when the family removed from Roxbury to Cambridge. In Cambridge the lad gained his first business experience, being for one year a clerk in the dry goods store of Ivers & Campbell, his brother being a partner. The sale of the business threw him out of a position, and about 1845 Samuel Ivers appeared in New Bedford as a clerk in the Shaw Dry Goods Store. A year later he became clerk with Nehemiah Leonard, an oil commission merchant and candle manufacturer. In course of time he was admitted a partner, the firm, N. Leonard & Company, continuing until the death of Mr. Leonard in 1869. For several years prior to that date Mr. Leonard had been in feeble health, the burden of the business falling almost entirely upon Mr. Ivers. By the terms of Mr. Leonard's will, Samuel Ivers was appointed trustee and executor of his estate, valued at \$100,000, the burden of that trust being carried in addition to continuing the business of N. Leonard & Company. He continued that business until about 1880, then sold out, and at once began his successful career as a promoter of business corporations.

His first great promotion was in 1880, when, in connection with three others, he organized the Southern Massachusetts Telephone Company, a corporation which, beginning with a small capital and limited franchises, grew under another name to be one of the great public utilities of Southern Massachusetts. Mr. Ivers was treasurer and clerk of the company from its incorporation, and finally withdrew from other enterprises, the business of the telephone company having increased to such an extent as to require his entire time. His connection with the company continued for a quarter of a century, he being a director of the New England Telephone Company at the time of his death in 1905. At about the same time (1880) Mr. Ivers promoted the Williams Manufacturing Company, of which he was treasurer; the New Bedford House Company, being its treasurer and clerk; and later elected treasurer and clerk of Clark's Cove Guano Company, which he served for about five years, then resigned all his offices to devote himself to the duties of his treasurership of the telephone company and of the Opera House Com-

pany. He continued active in business until his death, being officially connected with several smaller enterprises, a director in several companies of which he had once been treasurer. His connection with the New Bedford Five Cents Savings Bank began with its inception, he being one of the incorporators and a trustee until his death. Thus sixty years of active business life were spent, and to enumerate all the corporations, companies and firms with which he was connected as treasurer and director would now be impossible. He was the builder of his own fortunes, and his work was so well done that it endures.

Mr. Ivers was a Republican in politics, deeply concerned for the welfare of his city, but without ambition to hold political office. He was a member of the Republican city committees at different times, served as its chairman and treasurer, held some minor local offices, and was once in his absence from the city nominated for the Legislature without his consent. Indeed that was the only way he could have been nominated for he persistently refused offers to make him the party candidate for alderman and for mayor. He was a member of the North Congregational Church and was treasurer of the Sunday school for fifteen years. He was one of the organizers of the Wamsutta Club, and its long time treasurer; member of the Board of Trade, and interested in several societies. During his latter years, books were a great source of enjoyment to him, Shakespeare being his favorite in literature. He possessed a mind of varied and analytical power, and he delighted to study the works of the great English poet.

Mr. Ivers married (first) October 29, 1851, Jane Frances Tobey, who died early in the year 1853, daughter of Jonathan and Hannah (Sears) Tobey, her father a son of Jonathan (2) Tobey, son of Jonathan (1) Tobey, son of Samuel Tobey, son of Thomas Tobey, who was of Scituate, Massachusetts, later of Sandwich, where he is recorded as a member of the church in 1694. Mr. and Mrs. Ivers were the parents of a daughter, Ella Frances Ivers, who is residing in New Bedford. Mr. Ivers married (second) late in the year 1855, Elizabeth Perkins, who died in 1885, daughter of John Perkins. They were the parents of a daughter, Lizzie Perkins Ivers, who died October 30, 1883.

GEORGE E. BRIGGS.

While never a man to seek public position, Mr. Briggs as little shuns it, and when confronted with any duty has accepted it as an obligation of citizenship. Hence he has been much in the public eye through his connection with city affairs, political and otherwise, his most valuable service being in connection with the Board of Assessors during the years 1894-95-96. His term as assessor was marked by radical changes in methods of assessing real estate, the total value of property as assessed in 1894 increasing \$7,000,000 in the face of the fact

that business was in a deplorable condition due to the panic of 1893. The tax levy for that year was \$26,000, greater than in 1893, yet the tax rate was reduced from \$17.50 to \$15.60, and more than one-third of the valuations either reduced or left unchanged. Mr. Briggs was the leader in these reforms, and as a result earned the enmity of party leaders, but the people showed their appreciation of his efforts for the public good and returned him to office by an overwhelming plurality.

In the business world he was long known as an enterprising contractor and builder, and in the textile world as one of the organizers of the Whitman Mills, of which he has always been a director, and as one of the incorporators of the New Bedford Textile School, of which he was president four years, during its construction and dedication and is now a trustee of the institution. This but indicates the life of usefulness which yet continues, and gives an idea of the good he has accomplished during his half-century of residence in New Bedford, and he has lost neither his influence, energy or willingness to aid any cause which receives the sanction of his judgment.

Mr. Briggs is of the ninth generation of the family founded in Massachusetts by John Briggs, born in Norfolk, England, in 1609, admitted an inhabitant of the Island of Aquidneck in 1638, became one of Rhode Island's prominent citizens, and died in Dartmouth in 1690. The line of descent from John Briggs is through his son, Thomas Briggs, who was a member of the grand jury from the town of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, June 2, 1685, having settled on lands in Dartmouth owned by his father. The line of descent continues through his son, John (2) Briggs, of Dartmouth; his son, Wesson Briggs; his son Walter Briggs; his son Weston Briggs; his son, Elihu Briggs; his son, Elihu (2) Briggs, of Bakerville, town of Dartmouth, born November 18, 1819, died August 23, 1902, who married (first) October 24, 1841, Lydia A. Brown, born May 2, 1823, and married (second) April 17, 1851, Mary E. Baker, born May 2, 1833, daughter of Captain Michael and Jane Eliza (Dixon) Baker, the last named born in Alexandria, Virginia, January 2, 1808, died at the old homestead in Bakerville (in which she had resided nearly eighty years) in 1901, aged ninety-three years.

George E. Briggs, son of Elihu (2) and Mary E. (Baker) Briggs, was born in Bakerville, Dartmouth, Massachusetts, August 22, 1854. He there attended the public schools until removing to New Bedford, where he completed his studies in the high school, and began business life in his seventeenth year as an employee of the Morse Twist Drill and Machine Company. Four years were spent with that company, terminating in 1875, when he began learning the trade of carpenter with his father. In 1879 he was admitted to a partnership, and together father and son conducted a successful contracting and building business until 1883, when the partnership was dissolved, the son continuing in business alone until 1892. During and since this period as a contractor, Mr.

Briggs erected about one hundred tenements on his own account, he also becoming interested in land operations in connection with his building activities. Since retiring from the contracting field the care of his real estate and other investments has engaged much of his time.

Mr. Briggs was chairman of committees in charge of the leading features of New Bedford's Semi-Centennial Celebration of 1897, and he was president of the New Bedford Board of Trade in 1912. During his term, he strongly advocated State Aid for harbor improvements, and the new \$350,000 State Pier is the result of that agitation. He was a delegate the same year to the Fifth International Congress of Chambers of Commerce at Boston, heading the representation from the local board, and is now (1918) a director of the Civic Division of the Board of Commerce.

Always interested in public affairs, Mr. Briggs first held public office in 1882, when he was elected to represent his ward in the Common Council. He was reëlected in 1883 and 1884, but held no other public office until 1894. In the meantime, he had led in agitating reform in the methods of assessing property, and in March, 1894, the people placed him in a position to carry out his ideas by electing him as a member of the Board of Assessors to fill out the unexpired term of William A. Russell. In the fall of 1894 he was reëlected in spite of the opposition of party leaders, and resigned in 1896, having served as chairman of the board in 1895 and 1896. The reforms he had urged were carried through and much permanent improvement in methods of assessment accomplished during his tenure of office as an assessor.

The part Mr. Briggs played in the founding of the New Bedford Textile School and in staunchly supporting it at a time when its future seemed uncertain and its friends apathetic, forms an interesting chapter in his own life and is a most important one in the history of the institution now recognized as a most valuable addition to the educational opportunities New Bedford offers to her sons, native and adopted. Financial depression, a prolonged strike in the city, and the death of two presidents in one year, were severe blows for the enterprise, and the future looked dark when, in 1898, Mr. Briggs accepted the presidency. He threw himself into the work with his usual energy and ability, aroused the directors, reawakened the interest of early and former friends, and during the four years he held the presidency placed the institution upon its feet. \$50,000 was secured from the city and State, a site centrally located was acquired and in 1899 a brick building, three stories in height, sixty-four by one hundred and ten feet, was dedicated to the use of the school. This was the first building ever constructed in this country for a textile school, the Philadelphia and Lowell Textile Schools occupying buildings erected for other purposes. Before retiring from the presidency, property between the school building and Maxfield street was purchased and a large extension to the south constructed.

Since 1902, Mr. Briggs has traveled much in the West Indies, South America, and Europe.

Mr. Briggs married, November 18, 1885, Louise, daughter of Thomas Donaghy, of New Bedford, and they are members of the Unitarian Church. Mr. Briggs is a member of the Wamsutta Club. Mr. and Mrs. Briggs have one son, George E. Briggs, Jr., born November 26, 1891.

GEORGE E. BRIGGS, JR.

George E. Briggs, Jr., son of George E. and Louise (Donaghy) Briggs, was born in New Bedford, November 26, 1891. He graduated from the New Bedford High School in 1910, then entered Dartmouth College, whence he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1914, taking in his senior year a course in the Tuck School of Administration and Finance. The following September he sailed for Buenos Ayres, Argentina, one of a party of twelve sent out by the National City Bank of New York to establish the first of its foreign branches which are now scattered over Latin America, and Europe. He remained in Buenos Ayres three years as commercial representative of the bank, devoting his whole service to promoting trade relations between the United States, Argentina and Uruguay. He returned to New York in October, 1917, and during the following winter made several addresses on South American trade topics before commercial organizations in cities of the East and Middle West. He is the author of exhaustive reports on various lines of North American productions. In February, 1918, he started on a trade mission through Central and South America in the interest of G. Amsinck & Company, exporters of New York, a subsidiary of the American International Corporation.

EDMUND GRINNELL.

When death removed Joseph G. Grinnell from the firm of Taber & Co., foundrymen of New Bedford, he was the sole owner of the business with which he had been connected for twenty-four years, 1849-1873. To this business succeeded his son, Edmund Grinnell, a young man of twenty-three years. The plant of Taber & Co., was then located on North Front street, and later was removed to the stone building on South Water street, where as the corporation, The New Bedford Iron Foundry, it is yet a prosperous concern. From the death of Joseph G. Grinnell, on January 28, 1873, until his own death, August 26, 1892, Edmund Grinnell was the active head of the business, although upon his first being confronted with the responsibility of management he availed himself largely of the experience and ability of Samuel Ivers, one of New Bedford's leading business men for half a century, 1850-1900. Rapidly Edmund Grinnell developed strong business quality, and although the business

he came into so suddenly and unexpectedly was a very large one, he was soon its master and its real managing head. To gain the knowledge required of a young man whose previous life had been that of a student, required hard work, but fortunately Mr. Grinnell possessed the ability, strength and disposition to perform prodigies of labor, and it is recorded that it was not an uncommon sight to see a light burning in his private office until 4 A. M., and then he would again be on duty with the office force at the regular opening hour. Not alone did he successfully conduct his own business, but he was sought by other corporations, and with Samuel Ivers organized the Southern Massachusetts Telephone Company, and as president of the Clarks Cove Guano Company he attained a national prominence through his formation of a combination of fertilizer manufacturers. With the years, he grew in mental strength and business ability until he ranked with the leaders of the commercial world in which he moved, was sought for in counsel, and his judgment deferred to. He was always a leader, and wherever his judgment approved he led with confidence and courage.

Edmund Grinnell was the first born of Joseph G. Grinnell of New Bedford, and his second wife, Lydia W. Presbury, daughter of Rev. Samuel Presbury, who was ordained pastor of the Second Congregational Society of Northfield, Massachusetts, February 27, 1828. He was a grandson of Cornelius and Eliza Tallman (Russell) Grinnell of New Bedford, great-grandson of Captain Cornelius Grinnell, a famous mariner of his day who served his country, was a vessel owner and commander, founder of the marine firm of Fish & Grinnell, of New York City, which was the first American firm to start a regular line of packet ships between New York and Liverpool, that firm (now Grinnell, Minten & Co.) dating from the year 1810. One of the ships he built and commanded was the "Euphrates," launched in 1803, destroyed by the Confederate privateer "Shenandoah" in the Pacific in 1864. During her entire career the "Euphrates" was owned in the Grinnell family. Captain Cornelius Grinnell lived to celebrate his ninety-second birthday, dying in New Bedford about two months later, on April 19, 1850. It was a son of Captain Cornelius and Sylvia (Howland) Grinnell who equipped at his own cost an Arctic exploration expedition to go in search of Sir John Franklin, was a generous contributor to the Hayes and "Polaris" expedition, and through the career of Henry Grinnell a new lustre was attached to the name of Grinnell, to which Grinnell Land in the frozen North is a memorial. The family descends in America from the Huguenot Grenelles of France, the American ancestor being Matthew Grinnell, who was of Newport, Rhode Island, not earlier than 1638. The line of descent is through his son Daniel Grinnell, of Little Compton and Portsmouth; his son Richard Grinnell, of Little Compton; his son Daniel (2) Grinnell, of Little Compton; his son Captain Cornelius Grinnell, of previous mention, great-grandfather of Edmund Grinnell, of New Bedford, to whose memory this review of a useful and honorable life is dedicated.

Edmund Grinnell, eldest son of Joseph G. and Eliza Tallman (Russell) Grinnell, was born in New Bedford, October 13, 1850, and died in his native city August 26, 1892. He was educated in Friends Academy, New Bedford, and prepared for college, but the illness of his father caused a change of plan, and when in 1873 Joseph G. Grinnell passed to another sphere of existence, Edmund Grinnell was his successor as head of the firm of Taber & Co. That firm was founded by Joseph G. Grinnell, Isaac C. Taber and William Eddy, who in 1849 established a foundry in New Bedford. Later, Joseph G. Grinnell became sole owner, built up a good business, and then surrendered it to his son. Early in his business career he had the assistance of Samuel Ivers, and for many years the two men were associated in business enterprises of importance. He soon became the actual head of Taber & Co., and so continued until his death, that business now being the New Bedford Iron Foundry corporation.

In 1880, with Samuel Ivers and two others, he organized the Southern Massachusetts Telephone Company, holding exclusive rights in New Bedford and Southern Massachusetts territory, which later became exceedingly valuable. For several years he was president of the Clarks Cove Guano Company, and in that capacity conceived and carried into partial effect plans for combining all the amalgamation of the fertilizer interests; two or three leading manufacturers withdrew, and the plan was temporarily abandoned. Mr. Grinnell, however, invaded southern territory and started several fertilizer companies in that section, which he controlled, these proving profitable ventures. He was also the first active president of the New Bedford Manufacturing Company, and for several years was a director of the First National Bank. At the time of his death he was also a leading member of the Boston Masters Association. His foundry, telephone and fertilizer interests were large, and made such demands upon his vitality that at the early age of forty-two his labors ended, and he passed to his reward.

Mr. Grinnell was essentially a business man, and took little active part in public affairs. He was a Republican in politics, a member of the New Bedford Protecting Society, the Wamsutta Club of New Bedford, the Union Club of Boston, and in religious faith a Unitarian.

He married, November 19, 1875, Jennie Gibbs Swift, daughter of Humphrey Hathaway and Jane (Gibbs) Swift. Mr. and Mrs. Grinnell were the parents of two sons and three daughters: Edmund (2), of New Bedford; Rachael Lee; Ralph Russell, died in infancy; Katherine, of California; and Susan Williams Grinnell. Mrs. Grinnell yet survives her husband, a resident of New Bedford.

HUMPHREY HATHAWAY SWIFT.

Six generations of Swifts preceded Humphrey Hathaway Swift in New England, the ancestor, William Swift, coming from England and settling in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1634. His grandfather, Jireh

(3) Swift, was a minute-man of the Revolution; his father, Jireh (4) Swift, a dry-goods merchant at Lunds Corner, in the village of Acushnet, county of Bristol, Massachusetts, and there married, November 10, 1805, Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen and Abigail Hathaway. Humphrey H. Swift was one of the remarkable men of his century and his years vied with those of a century, his span of life more than ninety-two years, 1819-1911. Those years covered the wonderful development of New Bedford as a port of entry, whaling port, shipping centre, and cotton manufacturing city. He elected the South American export trade as his specialty, and for sixty years was actively engaged therein. He made his first venture as an exporter in 1841, his first shipment being a \$10,000 cargo of tea bought on bank credit and consigned to a Brazilian port. This venture was successful, and thereafter his life was one of great activity, he making frequent voyages between the United States and Brazil, and coming to know Brazilians as few men knew them, and winning many friends in that country, including the then sovereign Don Pedro II., who honored him with knighthood in the Order of the Rose, November 23, 1867. His influence in Brazil was of value to the United States government during the War between the States (1861-1865), and for his farsighted action in securing options on coal for the use of our war vessels and for his energy in aiding the American consul in providing for sailors from whaling ships and merchantmen captured and burned by Confederates, he received the thanks of the government through William H. Seward, Secretary of State. In 1889 he made the last of thirty sea voyages to Brazil, China, Africa and Europe, retired in 1896, gave up his home in New York the same year, and until 1910 resided in New Bedford, Massachusetts. After the death of his second wife, September 10, 1910, he resided with his daughter, Anne Hathaway, wife of Professor Charles Burton Gulick, in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Humphrey Hathaway Swift was born at Lunds Corner, near New Bedford, Massachusetts, now a part of the city, November 30, 1819, died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, April 28, 1911. He prepared for college at the Paul Wing School in Sandwich, Massachusetts, but choosing a business career and after completing his own studies and teaching a district school for three months, began in 1840 the wonderful exporting commercial life which continued until 1896. He sailed on his first voyage to Brazil in October, 1840, leaving Salem, Massachusetts, on the brig "America," bound for Pernambuco. In 1841 he became a clerk in the Pernambuco office of Henry Forster & Co., an American exporting house. In that year he returned home, and the same year sailed as captain's clerk on the ship "Horatio," bound for China. There he visited his cousins, Gideon and Clement Nye, merchants at Canton, China. It was on this voyage that he made the speculation in tea which, shipped to Brazil, yielded him a handsome profit. He returned to the United States in 1842, and in January, 1843, again sailed for Brazil as clerk for

Henry Forster & Co., a position he held until 1846, but from January 1, 1847, a partner, and later senior partner. Until 1860, Henry Forster & Company operated from Long Wharf, Boston, then moved their headquarters to New York City, operating until 1886 as H. H. Swift & Co., then as Swift, Billings & Co., until 1896, when Mr. Swift retired.

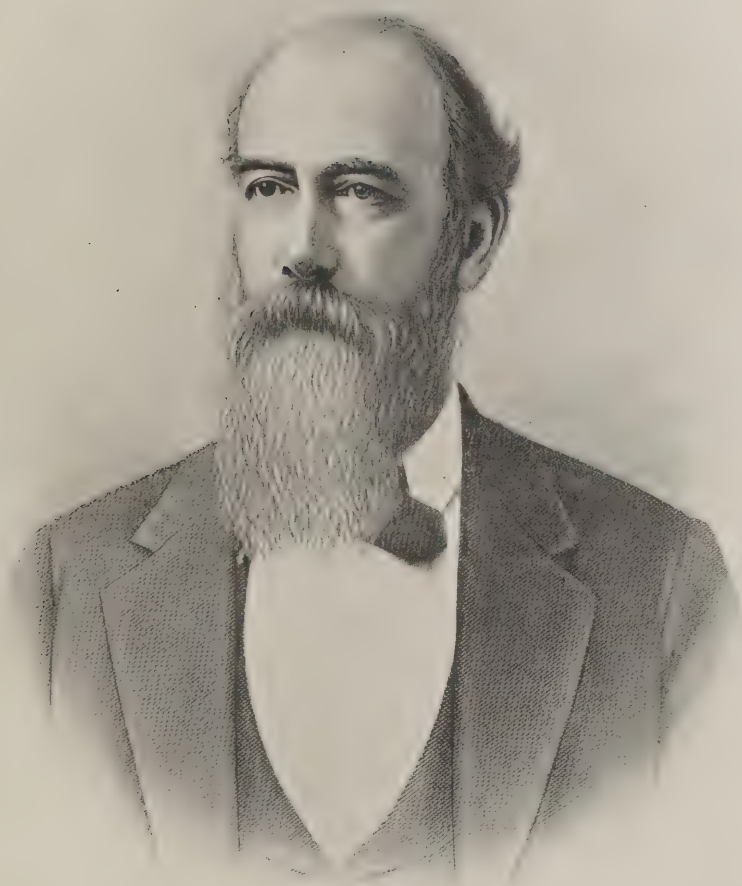
Besides his personal business, Mr. Swift became deeply interested in Brazil's internal affairs, and was connected with many enterprises and movements for the betterment of conditions there. He promoted and financed the first horse car line in the country, and for a time was head of the company. He stimulated the planters to increase their cotton acreage, and by every vessel of his house bands of free cotton seed formed a part of the cargo. He succeeded in greatly increasing the acreage, then introduced the cotton gin, enabling the planters to handle their greater crops. He established the first tug boat service in Brazil, organized the Brazilian Steam Coasting Company, served as United States Consul at Pernambuco for several years, appointed by President Grant, and held this until resigning through press of business. He was an active agent in bringing about emancipation of the slaves in Brazil, founded the "Sociason Emancipadora," a society favoring emancipation and incorporated under the patronage of the Brazilian government to create sentiment for the cause. He freed his own slaves, and everyone he bought was with the understanding that good behavior would bring freedom. He was a charter member of the Union League Club of New York, and took an active part in organizing colored regiments. He was also a member of the Down Town Club, the New England Society, Chamber of Commerce, trustee of the Sun Insurance Company, director of the St. Nicholas Bank, a lover of horses, and never happier than when mounted, riding to hounds. Ten of his thirty ocean voyages were made in sailing vessels, and in the great development of the country following the war he was an important factor.

Mr. Swift married, in 1846, Jane Elizabeth Gibbs, daughter of Alfred Gibbs, of New Bedford. Mrs. Swift died in 1852, leaving two sons and a daughter: Alfred Gibbs, died 1893; Thomas Nye Gibbs, died 1893; and Jennie Gibbs, who married Edmund Grinnell, of New Bedford, whom she survives.

Mr. Swift married (second) in 1865, Bertha Wesselhoeft, who died in 1910. Children: Bertha W., a resident of Boston; Anne H., the wife of Professor Charles Burton Gulick, of Cambridge, Massachusetts; Humphrey H. (2), who died in June, 1914; Robert W., of Syracuse, New York; and Ruth Swift, a resident of Boston, Massachusetts.

CHARLES M. PEIRCE, JR.

Many years have passed since Charles M. Peirce, Jr., held a place among the strong men of his city and met them on an equality in business competition, legislated with them upon the floor of common



Charles M. Pence Jr.

council for the welfare of the city, and upon the floor of the Massachusetts Legislature raised his voice for or against measures then pending, affecting the weal or woe of the commonwealth. Few men of his day accomplished more, and none possessed more indomitable energy or courage to face the consequences of holding to convictions of right and wrong. He was a son of Charles M. Peirce, who settled in New Bedford in 1820, and became so prominent a builder that it was said of him by a city father, "Charles M. Peirce nearly built New Bedford." Charles M. was a son of Barnard Peirce, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts; son of Joshua Peirce, of Rehoboth; son of Mial Peirce, of Warwick, Rhode Island, Swansea and Rehoboth, Massachusetts; son of Ephraim (2) Peirce, of Rehoboth and Swansea; son of Ephraim Peirce, of Warwick, Rhode Island; son of Captain Michael Peirce, the founder of the family in New England, a gallant soldier who met his death in combat with the Indians.

Charles M. Peirce, Jr., son of Charles M. and Mary (Maxfield) Peirce, was born in New Bedford, July 26, 1823, and died at his home in his native city, his life-long home, September 12, 1875. He was educated in the city schools, and after completing his studies became associated with his father, then New Bedford's leading contractor and builder. Among the activities of the early life and of the building firm was the manufacture of patented cement and water pipes, there being no other kind of drainage pipes used in the city for many years. The furnishing of brick, lime, and mason's materials became an important business in itself, and in time the son, Charles M., retired from other activities and for many years was engaged in the brick and lime business, with office and yards on North Water street. He was a man of strong business quality, firm in his convictions, and fearless in his support of his opinions. Integrity distinguished his business life, and when he entered the political arena the same principles guided his public life.

He early became interested in political affairs, and gave much time to the public service. He served the city as councilman, and during two of those years he was president of council. From the local legislative body he passed to the State Legislature, serving as a member of the lower house for several years, and at the time of his death was a member. He was a member of the committee on schools during most of his legislative career, and rendered the cause of education good service. He was a Republican in politics, and fraternally a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Thus was his life passed, engrossed with business and public cares. He made such heavy drafts upon the physical man through close attention to his own and public business, that he broke early in life, his years numbering but fifty-two.

Mr. Peirce married (first) March 11, 1851, Susan A. Durfee, born December 27, 1826, died October 6, 1855. They were the parents of one son: Frank C. Peirce, of New Bedford. Mr. Peirce married (second) November 28, 1860, Amanda E. Hill, born August 7, 1836, daughter of

Thomas J. Hill, of Providence, Rhode Island, a leading manufacturer of that city. Charles M. and Amanda E. (Hill) Peirce were the parents of four daughters and two sons: 1. Annie Calder, born August 23, 1861; married, May 23, 1881, Hubert M. Howland, who died July 6, 1885, leaving a daughter, Grace Edgerton Howland, who married, November 17, 1909, Moses M. Sergeant, of New York, and has two children. 2. William Copeland, born November 21, 1863; was later president of the Providence Machine Company, founded by his grandfather, Thomas J. Hill. He married, September 27, 1887, Isabelle Louise Baker, of Rehoboth, their children being: i. Thomas J. H., married, April 26, 1911, Gertrude Buskard, daughter of William J. Buskard, and they have three children; ii. Emma I., married, October 5, 1910, William Barrows, of Providence, and they have three children; iii. William Copeland (2), married Miriam Crosby, daughter of William Frank White, of Providence, and they have one son; iv. Ruth C. 3. Mary A. H., born July 21, 1865, married, November 6, 1881, Lieutenant Percy H. Brereton, of the United States Navy, who have a son, Peirce Hill, who married, July 8, 1915, Julia Marion Stockard, of Providence. 4. Emily Hill, born September 1, 1867; married, January 21, 1892, Thomas Potter Davis, and removed to Edgewood, Rhode Island, and have five children: i. Albert H; ii. Beatrice; iii. Thomas Potter (2); iv. Hope; v. Charles M., who died in infancy. 5. Albert Browne, born December 26, 1869, now a resident of New York City. 6. Elizabeth Sawyer, born September 30, 1871, married Walter D. Wood, and moved to Edgewood, Rhode Island, and whose children are: i. Walter C.; ii. Ralph W., and iii. Dorothy. Mrs. Amanda E. (Hill) Peirce, the widow of Charles M. Peirce, Jr., now resides in Edgewood, Rhode Island.

CAPTAIN LOT HASKELL GIBBS.

When on September 2, 1904, Captain Lot Haskell Gibbs entered the harbor of eternal rest, he was one of the oldest master mariners of the port of New Bedford, from which he first sailed in 1844, a boy of fourteen years. At the age of twenty-one he was captain of a merchantman, and for twenty-two years he trod his own quarterdeck, but always in the merchant service. When tiring of the sea and craving the comforts of land and home, Captain Gibbs entered business life in New Bedford; he was as successful as a merchant and lumber dealer as he had been as a navigator and master mariner. He came rightly by the love for the sea, his father, George Crocker Gibbs, being a sea captain, five of his sons also being master mariners, and back of Captain George C. and his five sea captain sons was his father, Caleb Gibbs, born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, but whose home and business were on the sea. These three generations of seafaring men made the name one of the best known in marine annals, and one of the heads, Captain George C. Gibbs, died

at sea off Charleston, South Carolina, on his own vessel, the "Paugasset." He was brought to New Bedford and there buried in Rural Cemetery; his fourth son, Captain Lot H. Gibbs, is also buried there.

Caleb Gibbs, grandfather of Captain Lot Gibbs, was a resident of Sandwich, a sailor engaged in the coasting trade, and there died February 27, 1847, at the age of eighty-two. He was head of a large family, most of his sons becoming captains of vessels, engaged in whaling. This review follows the career of his son, Captain George C. Gibbs, and his grandson, Captain Lot H. Gibbs, both of whom were captains in the merchant service. George C. Gibbs was born in what was then a part of the town of Sandwich, in the village of Monument, but later the town of Bourne. He followed the sea all his life, became a master mariner, and met his death at sea, on his own vessel, May 22, 1849. He married Mary Cotton Haskell, daughter of Lot and Elizabeth (Cotton) Haskell, and a descendant of Rev. John Cotton, one of the early settlers of Halifax, Massachusetts. Captain George C. and Mary (Haskell) Gibbs were the parents of six sons, five of whom became sea captains, and a daughter, Mary Lucretia, who married Charles T. Bonney. This review continues with the life story of the fourth son, Captain Lot Haskell Gibbs.

Captain Lot Haskell Gibbs was born at Rochester, Massachusetts, February 17, 1830, died in New Bedford, Massachusetts, September 2, 1904. He attended the town school until fourteen years of age, then made his first sea voyage, sailing with his father, Captain George C. Gibbs, making his first voyage in 1844. For seven years he sailed continuously before the mast and as mate, receiving his master's papers and first command in 1851. He continued a master of coasting vessels for twenty-two years, 1851-1873, then retired from sea service, covering a period of twenty-nine years.

With honors fairly earned, with a fine record and the good will of his owners and of the men who had sailed with him, some of them from boyhood, Captain Gibbs retired at the age of forty-three years, and for eight years thereafter engaged as grocer and ship chandler in New Bedford, the family home since 1846. At the end of that period he became a ship broker, and in addition dealt heavily in lumber, principally box board, buying in large quantities and shipping to New York and Philadelphia. He continued in that business until his death, winning as notable success in the last quarter century of his life as in the first. While taking no part in political affairs beyond exercising his privileges and responsibilities as a citizen, he was interested in all that pertained to the public welfare, and in his political preference was a Republican. He was a member of the Masonic order, affiliated with Star in the East Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; while his religious association was with the Trinitarian church, New Bedford. Quiet and unassuming, upright and honorable, he was highly esteemed for his sterling attributes of character, and left a substantial record.

Captain Gibbs married, in Rochester, Massachusetts, December 5, 1867, Jennie W. Leonard, daughter of Theodore Washburn and Sarah (Cathell) Leonard, her father a descendant of James Leonard, the early ironmaster of Taunton, Massachusetts. Mrs. Gibbs survives her husband, a resident of New Bedford, a member of the Trinitarian church, and interested in other good works. Captain and Mrs. Gibbs are the parents of a daughter and son: Elizabeth Leonard, born December 16, 1868, died November 28, 1902, wife of Rolland N. Van Buskirk, of New York, and the mother of Elizabeth and Eleanor Van Buskirk; George Crocker Gibbs, born in New Bedford, Massachusetts December 16, 1872, a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, C. E., and of Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Massachusetts, is an ordained priest of the Protestant Episcopal church, and is now stationed at the Royal Palace Hotel, Paris, France, as a representative of the American University Union in Europe.

The line of descent from James Leonard, the founder, to Mrs. Jennie W. Gibbs, is through his son, Benjamin Leonard, his son Joseph Leonard, his son Captain Philip Leonard, his son George Leonard, his son George (2) Leonard, his son Theodore Washburn Leonard, his daughter, Jennie W., widow of Captain Lot H. Gibbs. The first six generations named were ironmasters without interruption, but in the seventh generation Theodore W. Leonard broke the line of ironmasters by becoming a merchant in that part of the town of Rochester which later became Marion, but still later returned to Rochester, succeeding to the mercantile business of his father, George (2) Leonard. Theodore W. Leonard was born at Middleboro, Massachusetts, August 1, 1812, died in Rochester, Massachusetts, February 28, 1881. His parents moved to Rochester in 1822, and there he was educated. He made a whaling voyage prior to his marriage, and one after that happy event, but thereafter was engaged as a merchant until his death. He was a good business man, successful in his undertakings, and highly esteemed as an honorable, upright citizen. He married Sarah Cathell, born in Rochester, who survived him, daughter of James and Jane (Dexter) Cathell. Both Theodore and Sarah Leonard are buried in the cemetery at Rochester Centre. They were the parents of two daughters and a son: Emily F., deceased; Jennie W., married Captain Lot H. Gibbs; Charles T., deceased.

ALONZO E. COVIL.

When a lad of sixteen, Alonzo E. Covil came to New Bedford, and the same year (1852) shipped on board a whaling vessel. The sea did not prove to his liking, and in the course of time he became a hotel proprietor, being engaged in the hotel business in Chicago at the time of the great fire in 1871. Finally, New Bedford again attracted him,



Done by F. C. Williams & Co. N.Y.

Orion E. Corb

and as manager of the Parker House Livery Stable and later in the livery business under his own name, he was well and favorably known.

Alonzo E. Covil was born in Pontiac, Rhode Island, in 1836, and died in New Bedford, Massachusetts, June 3, 1893. He was educated in the public schools and Pierce Academy in Middleboro, but at the age of sixteen he left school to ship on a New Bedford whaler. The work on the whaler was distasteful to him, and he left as quickly as possible, and for the following three years he was purser on a steamship running between New York and Savannah. He next took an interest in the Planters Hotel, in Richmond, Virginia, and for four years was proprietor of that hostelry, running it in partnership with a Mr. Smith. From Richmond he went to Chicago, Illinois, was for a time a wholesale junk dealer, but soon became interested in the hotel business, continuing until driven out by the fire of 1871. After the fire he returned to New Bedford, there managing the Parker House Livery Stable until its sale to Kirby & Hicks. He then represented the Kirby interest until 1892, when he bought the John Snow stable, located at the corner of Elm street and Acushnet avenue, and until his death operated it under his own name. He was greatly interested in politics, but never sought office for himself.

Mr. Covil married, July 3, 1858, Harriet H. Manchester, of Little Compton, Rhode Island, who survived him with a son and daughter, who continued their residence at No. 48 High street.

Orion E. Covil, only son of Alonzo E. and Harriet H. (Manchester) Covil, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, February 17, 1860, and died at Waverly, January 1, 1913. He completed a course in graded school and then attended the Nancy Burr private school. He conducted a store at the corner of Second and School streets. He was a member of the firm of Covil & Pease, fruit and produce business, for a number of years, and had a branch store in the summer season at Cottage City and afterward at Nantucket. He also conducted a large livery business during the summer months at Nantucket, and after the death of his father he succeeded him in the livery business, located at the corner of Elm street and Acushnet avenue. He then sold his interests in Nantucket to his partner, confining himself to his New Bedford business. For a number of years Mr. Covil was one of Mayor Ashley's closest political advisers, and at the same time there existed a strong intimacy between Mr. Covil and David L. Parker, and at different times during his career Mr. Covil was an active supporter of both men, when their interests were not opposed. In the last successful campaign of Mr. Parker, prior to the death of Mr. Covil, for the Republican State Committee, Mr. Covil gave freely of his waning strength to advance his friend's interests. At Nantucket, where Mr. Covil spent a part of the summer seasons, he was an important factor in swinging the greater part of the island vote to William S. Greene, in the memorable Slade-Greene controversy, one of the most hotly contested of any in the veteran congressman's long career.

Always possessed of a keen sense of humor, Mr. Covil went to Nantucket and there raised the battle cry, "Remember what Slade did to the fishermen," and before the campaign had ended, the fisherman of that place polled one of the heaviest votes in years, all of which were for William S. Greene. After the campaign was over, one of Mr. Covil's intimate friends approached him and asked: "What was it that Slade did to the fishermen?" "I don't know," was Mr. Covil's answer, with a keen sense of the humor of the situation. Mr. Covil was one of the charter members of the New Bedford Driving Club, and up to the time when his health failed him, had always taken a deep interest in the affairs of the organization. Twenty years prior to his death he owned a number of fast horses, and was an enthusiastic follower of track events. He was also a member of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Covil married, December 26, 1900, Clara P. Brown, who survives him.

Annella W. Covil, only daughter of Alonzo E. and Harriet H. (Manchester) Covil, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts. She was educated in the schools of New Bedford, later was her father's and brother's assistant, and since the death of her brother has managed the livery business very successfully. She is one of the well known and highly esteemed residents of New Bedford.

RUFUS ALBERTSON SOULE.

Rufus Albertson Soule, the son of Thomas Howard Soule and Margaret Albertson Dunham, was born in Mattapoisett, Massachusetts, March 16, 1839, and died in New Bedford, Massachusetts, January 9, 1913. He was a direct descendant of George Soule, a Mayflower passenger and signer of the Immortal Compact. On his mother's side he was a descendant of John Dunham, the founder of the Dunham family in America.

His father, Thomas H. Soule, was long identified with the business and civic life of New Bedford. Although born in Enfield, Massachusetts, his home was in Duxbury, where he learned the trade of ship building. He came to New Bedford in 1841, and in 1856 founded the firm of Edwards & Soule, shipbuilders, continuing actively in this business until his retirement in 1872. Mr. Soule took a deep interest in public affairs. He was a member of the Republican party from its formation. He was one of the first Republicans to be elected to the legislature from New Bedford, serving in 1857-58, and supported Charles Sumner for United States Senator. He was a member of the Common Council of New Bedford, and took an active part in the establishment of the Free Public Library. He was also active in and long identified with the Old Fire



Rufus A. Soule

Department. He died in 1900, at the age of ninety, a man beloved and respected by all who knew him.

Of his five children, four were sons. These four sons enlisted and took their part in the Civil War. The eldest, William T., was a member of the First and Fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry; Rufus A. enlisted in Company E, Third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; Henry W. served with the famous Third Battery, Massachusetts Light Artillery, and was killed in the second day's fight at Gettysburg; Thomas H., Jr., served in the navy, and was with Admiral Farragut at Mobile Bay.

Rufus A. Soule was born in Mattapoisett. When he was a small child his parents moved to New Bedford. He received his education in the public schools of New Bedford and lived all his life in that city. In the spring of 1858 he became a clerk in the employ of the Union Boot and Shoe Company. This was his introduction to a business with which he was destined to become intimately connected in later years with another New Bedford man, Savory C. Hathaway. They enlisted and served in the same company, and their friendship begun in the army continued during their lives.

The large and prosperous business of Hathaway, Soule & Harrington, Inc., was begun by Savory C. Hathaway in July, 1865. Very soon Mr. Soule became silent partner, and the name of the firm was changed to S. C. Hathaway & Co. Two years later, Mr. Soule gave up his clerkship and became an active partner in the firm of Hathaway & Soule. Later, Herbert Harrington, of Boston, was admitted to the firm, and the firm became Hathaway, Soule & Harrington. Still later, a stock company was organized under the title of Hathaway, Soule & Harrington, Inc. In 1905 Mr. Soule retired from the shoe business. This business grew and prospered for forty years. From its small beginning, the company became one of the largest concerns in the trade, selling direct to the retail dealers.

In 1905 Mr. Soule was appointed Collector of the Port of New Bedford. From that time until his death, Mr. Soule devoted his time to the duties of the collector's office and to his many corporate interests. He was the first president of the Dartmouth, Soule and Neild Mills, and president of the City Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of cotton goods. He was vice-president of the New Bedford Safe Deposit and Trust Company, president of the Acushnet Coöperative Bank, and director of the New Bedford Coöperative Bank. He also served his city's business interests as president of the Board of Trade. In the business world of his city his judgment was deferred to, and he was rated one of the leaders among men of affairs.

Mr. Soule always took an active interest in public affairs. He was a member of the New Bedford Common Council for several years. In 1874 he was unanimously chosen president of that body. For a number

of years he was a member of the City Republican Committee. In 1878-79 he served as a member of the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature. He was returned to the House of Representatives by the largest plurality ever given by the Legislature up to that time. For eight years, from 1896 to 1904 inclusive, he served his State as State Senator. For two years he was president of the Senate. He was a man of zeal, judgment and ability, his record as a legislator being one of faithful, efficient service. Alert and clear-minded, enthusiastic, with an earnest desire to be of genuine service to his State, he was an ideal senator. He gained the reputation in the Senate of being a tireless worker, while his energy, persistency and initiative made him a valuable worker in committee and routine work. His success in politics was well earned, his remarkable personal magnetism winning him his first legislative victory, while his honesty, fearlessness and ability won the continued support of his district and the respect of his party opponents.

He was a member of the Wamsutta Club, New Bedford, and of the Massachusetts Chapter of the Society of Mayflower Descendants. In the Masonic order, he held the degrees of Star of the East Lodge, Adoniram Chapter and Sutton Commandery, his membership in these bodies being of long standing.

Mr. Soule was a devoted Grand Army man. Of all the organizations with which he was connected he loved best the Grand Army of the Republic. He served his own Post, the R. A. Pierce Post of New Bedford, twice as commander, in 1893 and 1906. He was commander of the Bristol County Association of the Grand Army of the Republic, and served several terms on the staff of the commander-in-chief of the National Grand Army of the Republic.

On August 28, 1860, Mr. Soule married Susan C. Nesmith, of Bucksport, Maine. They were the parents of three children: Margaret H. (Mrs. Garry de N. Hough); Lois M. (Mrs. Alexander T. Smith); and Rufus A. Soule, Jr.

To whatever cause needed his assistance, Mr. Soule gave his intelligent and loyal service, and his influence and example in temperate and upright living have been an inspiration to those who have been blessed with his acquaintance. His interest in children and all young people, especially the boys who came so frequently to him for advice and assistance, endeared him to a host of friends who cherish and honor his memory. Mr. Soule possessed the best traits of the good old New England gentleman. His aims were high and he attained them. Loyal to town, to State and country, and all the worthy interests within his reach, he lived a grand and beautiful life, and his name will be cherished always by all who had the honor of his friendship. In the death of Mr. Soule the Commonwealth lost one of its most useful and valued citizens. His long and honorable career left the memory of incorruptible integrity, which is the best heritage a man can leave.

FREDERIC TABER.

A native son of New Bedford, a city in which his life has been passed, Frederic Taber, banker and manufacturer, has interests of great importance in the city of his birth, and others of perhaps less importance in outside cities. He left college in 1877 to become his father's business associate. The company with which he was first identified, indelibly connected the Taber name with the business of mechanical art, and lives to-day in the Taber Prang Art Company of Springfield, Massachusetts, but in New Bedford was long known as Charles Taber & Company, and when incorporated, as the Taber Art Company. William C. Taber, grandfather of Frederic Taber, was proprietor of a book store on Union street in the early days of New Bedford. Nearly a century has elapsed since William C. Taber began his book business in New Bedford; his son, Charles Taber, with his brothers expanded and gave it a national reputation, three hundred persons at one time finding employment in the several buildings in which the Taber Art Company conducted their enterprise. This business was brought to so high a state of development that the product of their art plant could be found literally everywhere. With its removal from New Bedford, Mr. Taber's interest lessened, but as director and vice-president of the Taber Prang Art Company, he retains an interest acquired in his early manhood.

The Tabers of New Bedford spring from Philip Taber, the Pilgrim, who was of Watertown, Massachusetts, as early as 1634. He is found in the records of Watertown, Plymouth, Yarmouth, and Martha's Vineyard, of New London, Connecticut, Portsmouth, Providence and Tiverton, Rhode Island, and was a man of prominence. His son, Thomas Taber, was equally prominent in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, his home being in that part now Fairhaven. There his house was burned by Indians in 1675. His first wife was Esther (Cook) Taber, a granddaughter of Richard Warren, of the "Mayflower;" his second wife, Mary (Thompson) Taber, was a granddaughter of Francis Cook, the "Pilgrim." The line of descent is through Joseph Taber, son of Thomas and Mary (Thompson) Taber; their son, Benjamin Taber, and his wife, Susannah (Lewis) Taber; their son, Benjamin (2) Taber, and his second wife, Eunice (Worth-Gardner) Taber; their son, Barnabas Taber, and his wife, Mary (Congdon) Taber; their son, William C. Taber, and his wife, Hannah T. (Sherman) Taber; their son, Charles Taber, and his wife, Sarah Jane (Howland) Taber; their son, Frederic Taber, and his wife, Elizabeth Delano (Howland) Taber; their son, Frederic Howland Taber, of the tenth American generation, founded in New England by Philip Taber. It is particularly with Charles Taber and his son Frederic that this review will deal.

Charles Taber was born in New Bedford, April 20, 1822, died November 17, 1887, son of William C. and Hannah T. (Sherman) Taber. His father was also born in New Bedford, and in addition to the book

store, of which he was proprietor, and prominent in other business affairs, he was for sixty-three years connected with the New Bedford Institution for Savings in an official capacity, part of that time being its president. He also represented the New Bedford district in the State Senate, and left to his son both an example and an inspiration.

Charles Taber prepared at Friends' Boarding School, Providence, Rhode Island, and completed his classical education at Haverford College, near Philadelphia. He began business life as his father's clerk in the Union street book store, becoming a partner in 1843. This business was known as: William C. Taber & Son, William C. Taber & Sons, C. & A. Taber, and Charles Taber & Company. During the years Charles Taber was connected with it, the store on Union street was enlarged by taking in the corner store and starting a branch on Purchase street. In connection with the book store, the company conducted a publishing business, and among their more important publications were several numbers of the New Bedford Directory. They also operated a bindery, and a store for the sale of nautical instruments which the company manufactured. About 1859 Charles Taber became interested in the manufacture of ambrotype copies of steel engravings, and that became his chief interest, the book department being moved to the Purchase street stores. In 1862 he sold his interest to his brothers, Abraham and William C., and to his art business he added photographs, artotypes, medallions, frames, cards and fancy cabinets. Later his brother, William C. (2), became identified with this branch, and when, in 1893, the firm of Charles Taber & Company was succeeded by the incorporated Taber Art Company, he became its first president. Charles Taber continued the head of the business he founded, and to his enterprise and business ability its prosperous condition was largely due. He was a birthright member of the Society of Friends, maintained a Sunday School in the Union street store, was superintendent of Friends' Sunday School on Spring street, and was a leading member of the New England Yearly Meeting. He married Sarah J. Howland, they the parents of Charles M., Frederic, Elizabeth K., and Emma C.

Frederic Taber, second son of Charles and Sarah J. (Howland) Taber, was born in New Bedford, February 26, 1856, and yet resides in his native city, one of her foremost sons. After graduation from Friends' School in 1872, he entered Brown University, class of '76, but after completing his freshman year, left to become his father's business assistant. In 1882 he was admitted a partner in the firm, Charles Taber & Company, his father, himself, and brother, Charles M., with William C. Taber composing the firm. The business built up by the firm was incorporated in 1893 as The Taber Art Company, Frederic Taber, secretary. In August, 1897, a merger was arranged with the Prang Company, the merger being the Taber Prang Art Company, of which Frederic Taber is vice-president, the headquarters of the company being at Springfield, Massachusetts.

From art manufacturing, Mr. Taber has extended his activities until they touch many of the city's greatest corporations. He is the president of the New Bedford Safe Deposit and Trust Company; president of the Taber Mill, a cotton manufacturing corporation, capitalized at \$1,200,000, employing seven hundred hands; assistant treasurer and director of the New Bedford Storage Warehouse Company; treasurer of the New Bedford Textile School; president of the Automatic Telephone Company of New Bedford; president of the Acushnet Coöperative Bank and of the New Bedford Morris Plan Company; director of the City Manufacturing Company; Soule Mill; Quissett Mill; New Bedford Coöperative Bank; New Bedford Gas and Edison Light Company; vice-president and director of Green & Daniels, Inc., of Pawtucket, Rhode Island; and a member of the committee of the Moses Brown School, of Providence, Rhode Island. For two years he represented his ward in City Councils; is a member of the Society of Friends; clerk of the New Bedford Meeting and superintendent of the Bible school. Frederic Taber married, in 1882, Elizabeth Delano Howland, who died in 1883, daughter of James H. Howland, of New Bedford. He married, in 1895, Mary E., daughter of John M. Williams, of New Bedford.

FREDERIC HOWLAND TABER, LL. B.

Frederic Howland Taber was born in New Bedford, May 3, 1883. His father is Frederic Taber, and his mother, who died in 1883, was the daughter of James Henry Howland, of New Bedford, and Fannie Peters, of North Andover.

Frederic H. Taber attended Friends' Academy, graduating from there in 1900. He then attended Harvard University, receiving an A. B. in 1904 and LL. B. in 1907. After graduation from the law school he was in the office of Crapo, Clifford & Prescott for a short time, and then joined with Otis Seabury Cook, of New Bedford, and Morris R. Brownell, of Fairhaven, forming the firm of Cook, Brownell & Taber. Mr. Taber served in the Common Council for three years, and was the president of it during his last year. He is a director in the Taber Mill, New Bedford Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Neild Manufacturing Corporation, New Bedford Coöperative Bank, Acushnet Coöperative Bank, New Bedford Storage Warehouse Company, Automatic Telephone Company, and Greene & Daniels Company, Incorporated, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island. He is president of the New Bedford Charity Organization Society, and chairman of the New Bedford Civilian Relief Committee of the American Red Cross, which is at the present time endeavoring to look out for the welfare of the families of the men who have enlisted or who have been drafted into the service of the United States for the present war. He is the treasurer of the Old Dartmouth Historical Society. Mr. Taber's family have been members of the Society of Friends for many years, and

he was brought up in that society. In politics he is an independent Republican, and has taken quite an active interest in matters of a political nature. He is a member of several clubs.

On April 11, 1908, Mr. Taber married Helen W. Bourne, of New Bedford, daughter of the late Standish and Clara (Simmons) Bourne, both of whom were residents of New Bedford. Mr. Bourne was associated for many years in the firm of George A. Bourne & Son, auctioneers and real estate dealers, and was later in the same business under his own name and in partnership with his son. Mr. and Mrs. Taber have three children, viz., Helen Standish, Frederic Howland, Jr., and Philip.

WILLIAM NYE SWIFT, M. D.

"Let us follow in his steps, Oh Lord," prayed the preacher, "in doing good unto others. We thank thee for the good he did, for the integrity of his character, for the excellence of his example." What finer eulogy than this could be pronounced, and when to that is added the glowing words spoken in connection with his work for St. Luke's Hospital by members of his profession long associated with him, justice is done to one of New Bedford's best known and best beloved citizens, Dr. William Nye Swift, son of William Cole Nye Swift, whose life and services are recited at length in this work.

William Nye Swift was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, August 1, 1856, and there died October 27, 1911. He prepared at Friends' Academy, New Bedford, and at Phillips Exeter Academy, entered Harvard University, and in 1877 was graduated A. B. He chose medicine as his profession, and after receiving his degree of M. D. from Harvard Medical School, class of 1880, he studied in Vienna, he and his wife making their home with a German family in order to learn the language. He remained in Vienna two years, studying and walking the hospitals. This foreign hospital experience added to the months spent at Massachusetts General Hospital, in Boston, prior to his going abroad was of greatest benefit to him, and when he returned to New Bedford in 1884, and began practice, it was not a novice, but an experienced physician who offered his services. He opened his first office on Union street and there built up a clientele along general lines of practice, but in 1896 he went abroad, and in Berlin took special courses in surgery, and after his return to New Bedford specialized in that branch of his profession. From 1882 until 1896, he affiliated with the New Bedford Health Department, first as city physician, ex-officio, and later, when the law was changed, Dr. Swift became a member of the Board of Health, but the demands of his practice were more than equal to his physical ability to meet, and the office was resigned. He was devoted to his profession and in his private practice applied himself very closely, although financially entirely independent. His influence in building up the profession in New Bedford on a

sound ethical basis was far-reaching throughout the State, and the harmony existing between the physicians of his city and district and the unity of their efforts is largely due to his efforts. During the first five years of his life he devoted much time to this work, and it may be truly asserted that the profession is better through his life and services. His influence with young doctors was of value, both to them and to the community. As they came to the city, he fathered them, gave them advice, assisted them from his rich store of experience, and made them his friends.

He was one of the charter members of St. Luke's Hospital, and a member of its first medical staff. Previous to the erection of the hospital there had been no place in which accidental injury could be treated, many accidents terminating fatally owing to this lack, Taunton or Boston being the nearest available hospitals. Dr. Swift felt this need keenly and did a great deal to bring about a better condition. St. Luke's indeed may be called his monument as to its rise and growth he contributed not only some of the best years of his life, but financial benefits flowed freely from his purse, mostly unknown save to the few of the innermost circle. To the hospital at Sassaquin he donated thousands in cash, as well as valuable time, deep personal interest and medical advice. In 1910 he was elected president of the staff of St. Luke's, and so continued until his death in 1911. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the Massachusetts State Medical Society, the district and local societies, and worshipped with the Unitarian congregation, furthering the work of the church in every possible way. He was a member of the Wamsutta Club of New Bedford, the Harvard, the University of New York City, and the Union Club of Boston.

Dr. Swift married, February 15, 1881, Anna Hathaway, only daughter of Francis and Susan Shoemaker (Paxson) Hathaway, of New Bedford. Dr. and Mrs. Swift were the parents of a daughter and two sons: Hester Williams, married Dr. Henry D. Prescott; Francis Hathaway, a contractor and builder, member of the firm, Swift & McNutt, of Boston; Henry, a graduate of Harvard, class of 1915, associated for a time with his brother in business, but now head of the Naval School of Aeronautics at Pensacola, Florida. Thus was the life of Dr. Swift passed, and thus universally respected, died one of the most positive and active figures in the history of the medical profession in New Bedford.

FRANCIS HATHAWAY.

While not conspicuous in public life, Francis Hathaway was of that splendid type of public-spirited citizen ever anxious to promote the prosperity of their home city, and in his quiet, energetic way did a great deal for the permanent good of New Bedford. He succeeded his uncle in the presidency of the National Bank of Commerce, and with sound judgment

and rare discernment guided the affairs of that institution until his death. He was a son of Nathaniel Hathaway, a substantial merchant, member of a firm of three brothers, Nathaniel, Thomas S. and Francis S. Hathaway, tea importers, manufacturers and bankers, all men of wealth and importance in New Bedford, sons of Humphrey and Abigail (Smith) Hathaway.

Humphrey Hathaway was a son of Stephen and Abigail (Smith) Hathaway, his wife and his mother both having the maiden name, Abigail Smith. Stephen Hathaway was a son of Captain Jethro Hathaway, who married Hannah West, and of whom it was written: "The Hathaways were extensive land owners derived from John Hathaway, who held a share in the eighth hundred acre division. Their lands were situated on both sides of the Acushnet River, commencing about half way from New Bedford to Acushnet. Jethro Hathaway, as was his father and grandfather, was a prominent man in the early history of Dartmouth, and the handwriting of the former, who was one of the committee on surveys from 1758 to 1773, is remarkably handsome and rarely equalled by the professors of penmanship at the present day." The first of this branch was Arthur Hathaway, who came from one of the Welsh counties of Great Britain in 1630, settling at Plymouth. The line of descent is through his son, Arthur (2) Hathaway, whose wife, Sarah (Cook) Hathaway, was a daughter of John Cook, of the "Mayflower," and his wife, Sarah, daughter of Richard Warren, also of the "Mayflower." From Arthur (2) Hathaway descent is traced through his son, Thomas Hathaway, and his wife Hepzibeth (Starbuck) Hathaway, of Nantucket, daughter of Rev. Nathaniel Starbuck, the famed preacher; their son, Captain Jethro Hathaway; his son, Stephen Hathaway; his son, Humphrey Hathaway; his son, Nathaniel Hathaway; his son, Francis Hathaway, to whose memory this review is dedicated.

Nathaniel Hathaway died at the age of thirty-eight years, but until his death he was associated with his brothers, Francis S. and Thomas S., in the mercantile enterprises which made him and them substantial men of their day. They were tea merchants, one of the brothers, Francis S., spending a great part of his earlier life in China in the interests of the business. Nathaniel was the first of the trio to die, his life ending October 27, 1836. his wife, Anna (Shoemaker) Hathaway, having preceded him, her death occurring September 2, 1833. Francis S. Hathaway died in 1869, and bequeathed his property to his remaining brother, Thomas S. Hathaway, and to the heirs of his brother Nathaniel. Nathaniel and Anna (Shoemaker) Hathaway were the parents of two daughters and three sons: Caroline, born in 1822, married, in 1841, Samuel G. Morgan, and died in 1883; Richard, died young; Elizabeth, born in 1827, married Joshua C. Stone, of Boston, and died in 1903; Francis, of further mention; Horatio, born May 19, 1831, married, in 1859, Ellen Rodman, and died March 25, 1898.

Francis Hathaway was born at the old Hathaway homestead, at the corner of Elm and Purchase streets, New Bedford, in 1829, and there died January 21, 1895. He prepared in Friends' Academy, New Bedford, entered Harvard College, there pursued a full course, and was graduated with the usual bachelor's degree, class of '49. He inherited a generous fortune from his father and began his business career in association with his uncles, and spent the years until 1878 in New York City, engaged in the tea business, acquiring large interests. He then returned to New Bedford, succeeding his uncle, Thomas S. Hathaway, as president of the National Bank of Commerce, a position of honor, trust and responsibility he ably filled for seventeen years, 1878-1895. As executive head of so important a financial institution, Mr. Hathaway filled an important place in the business life of his city, and in addition to his own estate inherited largely from his uncles, Francis S. and Thomas S. Hathaway. He was a director of the Hathaway, Potoniska, Wamsutta and Acushnet cotton mills, the Rotch Spinning Company, New Bedford Institution for Savings, also vice-president of that institution, and of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Hathaway was a man of strong business ability, the soul of honor and uprightness, kindly disposed toward all, and intensely public-spirited, watched the progress of his city with pride, aiding with all his might to advance the public good. As a banker he was very conservative, but not timid, safe and sane in management, sound in advice and a loyal friend. He was deeply attached to the old Purchase street home, and, although the noise of a busy business street drove most of the old families to strictly residence locations, he could never be induced to leave the old home, but continued his residence there until his death. He was one of the incorporators of the Wamsutta Club, its first and long-time president, was a member of the executive committee of the South Massachusetts Fish and Game League, and an earnest member of the Unitarian church, freely bestowing upon the society his time and personal effort, while his purse generously aided the church in its physical needs. Charity and philanthropy profited through his liberality, and he was a strong advocate for any cause he espoused.

Francis Hathaway married, in 1854, Susan Shoemaker Paxson, and they were the parents of a son, Nathaniel, who died September, 1916, and a daughter, Anna, now the widow of Dr. William Nye Swift, whose life history is herein traced, and a daughter, Elizabeth, who died in infancy.

JOSEPH MASTERS READ.

As a cotton broker Mr. Read has had the advantage of training under the able P. C. Headley and others, thus, when in 1916, he formed the firm, Nichols & Read, Egyptian Cotton Brokers, he brought to the business an intimate knowledge of grades, weights and quality that enabled

him to intelligently conduct his negotiation with cotton buyers. He is on the threshold of his business career, but his future is brilliant with promise. He is a son of William Francis Read, a retired merchant of New Bedford, and grandson of Joseph R. Read, who in 1850 established a mercantile business in New Bedford. Joseph M. Read is the third generation of his family in the city and the ninth in New England.

Joseph Masters Read was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, June 6, 1885. He was educated in Miss Leonard's School, Middle street Grammar School, St. George's Preparatory School, Newport, Rhode Island; Colonel Bragdon's Preparatory School, Highland Falls, New York, and Harvard University, one year. He began business life as a clerk in the Mechanics' National Bank, but a year later retired from the bank, and has since been connected with the cotton brokerage business. He began with P. C. Headley, with whom he remained eighteen months, then for one year was with Rhodes, Woodward & Company, next with Hurley Brady two years, leaving the last named to become manager of the New Bedford branch of R. & O. Lindeman, Egyptian Cotton Brokers, and remained with them until retired from business. In 1916 Mr. Read formed the firm, Nichols & Read, Egyptian Cotton Brokers, with offices in the Five Cents Savings Bank Building, their business, direct buying from the cotton fields of Egypt, and finding their market for it in New Bedford and elsewhere among cotton manufacturers. He is a director of the Rome Manufacturing Company of Rome, New York, and of the Rome Brass and Copper Company. He is a member of the Wamsutta and New Bedford Yacht clubs.

Mr. Read married, in Rome, New York, January 12, 1909, Amelia Haselton, they the parents of: Eleanor, born September 27, 1909; Elizabeth, born February 26, 1911; John Haselton, born July 27, 1916.

WALTER PELLINGTON WINSOR.

Our national prosperity depends upon the solid business men of the country. The story of their success is our best text-book for the inspiration of the young. As president of the First National Bank of New Bedford, Walter P. Winsor held a position of importance in his community, one to which he had risen through a quarter of a century in the scarcely less responsible position of cashier. Mr. Winsor was a Fairhaven boy, belonging to a family of sea captains and mariners, his father, Captain Alexander Winsor, and his grandfather, Captain Zenas Winsor, were thoroughly representative of a class of hardy upright men who would have graced any station in life.

The first Winsor of record in this branch is William Winsor, who is said to have come to Boston from Devonshire, England. The line of descent is traced through his son Samuel, to his son Peter. Peter Winsor was born August 21, 1761, at Duxbury, removed to Kingston, Massachusetts, and there died April 19, 1845. His son, Captain Zenas Winsor,



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Copy of original photograph of Gen. W.

W. Winson

was a sea captain of Duxbury, Massachusetts, whose eldest son was Captain Alexander Winsor, born in Duxbury, Massachusetts, August 11, 1810, who began his seafaring life at the age of fourteen years, making his first voyage on the vessel of which his father was captain. He continued as seaman and mate until his twenty-fifth year, when he was appointed to command the new ship "Molo." His first voyage as master was to Stockholm, Sweden, a voyage made in safety, but after delivering his ship over to the pilot, through some error in judgment or calculation, the "Molo" was wrecked upon Gotland, a large island in the Baltic Sea, belonging to Sweden, and both ship and cargo were lost. He returned to the United States feeling that his career as master was ended, but when he met the owner, Thatcher Magoun, in Boston, he was surprised and delighted to find that another ship, loaded and ready for sea, awaited him. With this ship, the "Timolean," he made many voyages, and in turn commanded the merchantmen (some of them clipper ships of renown) "Susan Drew," "Audubon," "Gertrude," "Hussar," "Sea Nymph," "Flying Cloud," "Sea Serpent," and "Herald of the Morning." The last ship, which he commanded until his retirement in 1872, was owned by Thatcher Magoun, who was also owner of the "Molo," the first ship he commanded. Captain Winsor belonged to that olden school of clipper ship masters of whom no finer ever trod a quarter deck. He married Sarah Pellington Allen, of Fairhaven, Massachusetts, and there made his home. They were the parents of: Alexander (2), born April 27, 1845; Walter Pellington, of further mention; Sarah Frances, born June 1, 1851, married Thomas B. Fuller.

Captain Alexander (2) Winsor was a commander of ships in the China trade, and for half a dozen years was captain of one of the largest steamships running between Hong-Kong and Shanghai, then for twenty-two years sailed under the flag of the China Merchant Steam Navigation Company. During the war between China and Japan his steamer was used by the government. In recognition of daring and gallant service in rescuing a fleet of Chinese steamers from a perilous situation during a naval battle, the Chinese government, through Li Hung Chang, prime minister, presented Captain Winsor with the emblem of the Chinese Double Dragon. He married Carrie I. Bailey, and died in Fairhaven, June 7, 1899.

Walter Pellington Winsor, second son of Captain Alexander (1) and Sarah Pellington (Allen) Winsor, was born in Fairhaven, Massachusetts, October 12, 1846, and died there December 8, 1911. He was educated in the public schools of Fairhaven, and in the John Boadle private school in New Bedford, continuing his studies until seventeen years of age. He then began as bookkeeper for a Broadway firm in New York City, but six months later returned to New Bedford, taking a position in a grocery store as bookkeeper. At the age of eighteen he became junior clerk in the First National Bank of New Bedford, and for two years retained that position. At the age of twenty he accepted a clerk's posi-

tion with the Union Mutual Marine Insurance Company of New Bedford, continuing with that company eight years until 1874, having risen to the position of secretary-treasurer. The heavy loss of ships in the Arctic Ocean in 1871, and the lack of business through the death of the whaling industry, caused the company to liquidate in 1874. This brought Mr. Winsor to the next and by far the most important phase of his career, his connection with the First National Bank. He was elected cashier of that bank in June, 1874, and for twenty-five years he held that important post, gaining expert knowledge of the laws governing national finance, and the practical knowledge to make his learning effective. He won the confidence of the public, and the high regard of the bank officials to a degree which made him their unanimous choice for the presidency upon the death of Edward S. Taber, in March, 1899. In the executive position his long training and preëminent ability were demonstrated, and for twelve years until his death, December 8, 1911, he was the ideal financier and bank president.

Mr. Winsor was a Republican, and was one of the selectmen of Fairhaven for thirteen years. He was a member of the Unitarian church of Fairhaven, and was closely identified with its work and interests, to which he was very devoted. A close friend of the late Henry H. Rogers from boyhood, he represented Mr. Rogers in his Fairhaven undertakings. Upon the death of Mr. Rogers, he became one of the executors of the vast estate; was a director of the Virginian Railway Company, whose road was built by Mr. Rogers; vice-president of the Atlas Tack Company; director of the Wamsutta Mills; director of the Union Street Railway Company; and treasurer of the Millicent Library at Fairhaven. An estimate of the worth of Mr. Winsor's life appeared editorially in the New Bedford "Mercury," under date of December 11, 1911:

In the death of Walter P. Winsor there passes out one who has been for nearly forty years a prominent figure in the large financial affairs of this community. Mr. Winsor was a son of that one of that splendid race of captains who controlled the destinies of the great clipper ships that were once the glory of the seas. From that inheritance a type of man was developed, of commanding figure and bearing, impressive in a physical sense of resourcefulness and reliability. Throughout his long business career no act of Winsor's was ever at variance with that first impression which his noble appearance inspired. His ability as an accomplished banker and financier was high, but the surpassing trait was his exalted honor and trustworthiness, and his judicious conservation in handling the important affairs and the responsibilities entrusted to his management and care. That the late Henry H. Rogers selected him as an executor of his vast estates and interests indicates that one of the greatest and most discerning of the financiers of this age regarded Mr. Winsor's endowments as uncommon.

He was the executor of many estates and entrusted with many affairs of business outside of those in his regular line of duties as a banker, and he was faithful in all. Outside of his business career he lived the life of a gentleman of quiet and refined taste, one who loved flowers and simple pleasures and his home above all.

Of soul sincere
In action faithful, and in honor clear,
Who broke no promise, served no private end,
Who gained no title and who lost no friend.

Mr. Winsor married Mary G. Bancroft, daughter of Joseph B. and Sylvia W. (Thwing) Bancroft, of Hopedale, Massachusetts. Mrs. Winsor survives her husband, continuing her residence at Fairhaven. Mr. and Mrs. Winsor were the parents of a daughter and three sons: 1. Walter Pellington (2), born April 20, 1879, died June 29, 1911; a graduate of Harvard University and Law School. 2. Anna Bancroft, born May 22, 1881; married Carl Clapp Shippee, and removed to Red Bank, New Jersey. Mr. Shippee is a member of the firm of Shippee & Rawson, brokers, of New York City, members of the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. and Mrs. Shippee are the parents of three sons: Winsor, born January 18, 1908; Robert, July 3, 1910; Donald, born December 1, 1915. 3. Bancroft, born June 26, 1889; graduate of the Fairhaven High School, and attended Worcester Polytechnic and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He married Beatrice Dunham, daughter of Crawford L. and Anna Dunham, of Fairhaven. They are the parents of two children: Sylvia, born in May, 1914, and Philip, born in November, 1915. Bancroft Winsor is now operating the Winsor farm at Acushnet, Massachusetts. 4. Allen Pellington, born February 12, 1892; graduated Harvard University, Bachelor of Arts, 1914; Harvard Medical School, Doctor of Medicine, 1918; has enlisted in United States Medical Corps. He married Vira Holcomb, daughter of Clarke W. Holcomb, of New Bedford, and resides in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

ISAIAH FRANKLIN TERRY.

A man of enterprise and progress, Mr. Terry during the active period of his years, ninety-one, was intimately connected with the peculiar business industry of his native Fairhaven—whaling, with the financial institutions of the town, and with other affairs of importance. The great number of years vouchsafed him were wisely improved, and when he was called upon for a final accounting of his stewardship he went with the record of a blameless life spent in honor and usefulness. For nearly half a century he was a trustee of the Fairhaven Savings Bank, and for sixteen years its president.

The "gold fever" claimed his attention in 1849, and one of his ships carried a large party of gold-seekers to the Pacific Coast, and to his progressive public-spirited action much of Fairhaven's modern improvement may be traced. Many of his earlier years were spent in New York City, but later he returned to the home of his birth and there passed from youth to manhood, gaining honorable position among the business men of the city, reached the summit of man's powers, then gracefully

descended the slope, passed into the ranks of those who walk long amid lengthened shadows, and finally reached nonagenarian honors, retaining his powers of mind and body to a surprising degree. He was of the sixth generation of the family founded in New England. Lieutenant Thomas Terry, who settled at Braintree, Massachusetts, later moved to Block Island, Massachusetts, where he was made a freeman in 1664, a deputy in 1665, and in 1672 was instrumental in obtaining a town charter for Block Island. Later he moved to Freetown, Massachusetts (Fall River), and on June 16, 1683, bought land of John Bryant, of Taunton, at Bryant's Neck. Lieutenant Terry was a member of the first Freetown board of selectmen, elected June 2, 1685, was reelected in 1686, serving until 1690. He was commissioned lieutenant June 4, 1686, was deputy to the General Court in 1689, and was then rated one of the largest taxpayers in Freetown. By his wife Ann he had sons: Thomas, John, and Benjamin.

The line of descent from Lieutenant Terry to Isaiah Franklin Terry was through the founder's third son, Benjamin; his son, Benjamin (2) Terry, born in Fairhaven, Massachusetts, married Joanna Pope; their son, Benjamin (3) Terry, born in the town of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, married Mary Eldredge; their son, Elias Terry, a sea captain, married Elizabeth Stevens, of Fairhaven; their son, Isaiah Franklin Terry, to whose memory this review of a useful honorable life is offered.

Isaiah Franklin Terry was the second son of his parents, born in the town of Fairhaven, December 15, 1805, died at the Terry homestead on Middle street, Fairhaven, December 20, 1896, the immediate cause of his death, pneumonia. Educated in the public schools and Hawes Academy; the death of his father while he was yet a minor threw the burden of his own support upon his youthful shoulders, and in New York City he spent several years in the employ of the shipping firm of Hicks, Jenkins & Company. He returned to Fairhaven a man of well developed business abilities, thoroughly experienced, and capable of conducting the large business enterprises in which he later became engaged. In Fairhaven he entered the employ of Ezekiel R. Sawin, who was engaged in the ship chandlery business, operated a saw mill and dealt in coal, his place of business, Union Wharf, Fairhaven. After several years spent with Mr. Sawin, he engaged in business for himself as ship agent and fire insurance adjuster, a business he conducted successfully for several years. Later he entered into a partnership with his brother-in-law, Francis H. Stoddard, and as Terry & Stoddard extensively engaged in the oil business and for many years they were successfully identified with that industry, one with which Fairhaven and New Bedford were long famous, the capture and marketing of products of whales. The buildings used by Terry & Stoddard in their business were later bought by the New Bedford & Fairhaven Street Railway Company, and used for storing cars. During the gold excitement, Mr. Terry fitted out one of his ships, loaded it with freight and dispatched it "around the Horn," a large passenger list also on board. Finally the weight of years became

too heavy to be longer carried, and, to lessen his burdens, Mr. Terry retired from active participation in commercial affairs. Henceforth he gave himself to the enjoyments of the home he loved, and to the offices he still retained in the banking institutions of Fairhaven.

Mr. Terry was one of the incorporators of the Fairhaven National Bank, was elected a member of the first board of directors, and held that position for eighteen years. He held the same relation to the Fairhaven Savings Bank in 1832, and from incorporation in that year until 1879, he was a member of the bank board of trustees, and to his devoted interest during those forty-seven years much of the prosperity of the bank is due. He was a member of the first board of directors of the Fairhaven Branch Railroad Company, and until the road was sold retained his place upon the board. These were his principal interests, but there were few enterprises started in Fairhaven during his active years there in which he did not have a part, either advisory or official. He was a good citizen, a loyal friend and neighbor, deeply devoted to his family. All men respected him, and, when the years became very heavy, the interest displayed in him and his welfare was remarkable.

Mr. Terry married, in Fairhaven, May 29, 1832, Caroline Coleman Jenney, born May 25, 1812, died February 6, 1851, and is buried with her husband in Riverside Cemetery, Fairhaven. Mr. Terry married (second) March 31, 1853, Phebe Hussey Bryant, daughter of Gamaliel and Mary (Potter) Bryant, who is also buried in Riverside Cemetery. Caroline Coleman Jenney was a daughter of Levi and Susannah (Proctor) Jenney, of Fairhaven, and a descendant of John Jenney, of Norwich, England, who early went to Holland, there married Sarah Carey, an English girl, and moved to Rotterdam. John and Sarah Jenney came with their three children to New England in 1623 in the ship "James," a small vessel of forty-four tons, John Jenney becoming an important man in the Plymouth Colony. The line of descent from John and Sarah (Carey) Jenney, was through their son Samuel, who married Ann Lettice; their son, Lettice Jenney, whose wife Desire lived to be ninety-five years old; their son, Cornelius Jenney; his son, Cornelius (2) Jenney; his son, Levi Jenney, a sea captain and a soldier of the Revolution; his son, Levi (2) Jenney, of Fairhaven, who died in Fairhaven, February 16, 1849, a prominent man of his day. Levi (2) Jenney married, October 12, 1800, Susannah Proctor, born December 23, 1781, died September 15, 1865, a descendant of John and Priscilla Alden, of the "Mayflower," and of Samuel Proctor, a soldier of the Revolution. Isaiah Franklin and Caroline Coleman (Jenney) Terry were the parents of sons and daughters: 1. Loretta Hitchcock Terry, born November 13, 1833, died young. 2. Franklin Terry, born November 6, 1835, and resides in Washington, D. C. 3. Atkins Adams Terry, born March 12, 1838, died young. 4. Susan Burt Terry, born July 31, 1840, married, November 21, 1867, Augustus Franklin Perry, only son of Franklin and Caroline (Bryant) Perry and grandson of Dr. Samuel Perry, of New Bedford. Augustus F. Perry was for

many years connected with the firm of O. G. Kimball, of Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Perry usually spent their winters in Florida and in California, and were in San Francisco at the time of the great earthquake and fire in 1906. He died in Hartland, Vermont, while there on a visit, September 12, 1910, and is buried in Oak Grove Cemetery, New Bedford. Mrs. Susan Burt (Terry) Perry survives her husband without children and continues her residence at the Terry homestead on Middle street, Fairhaven. 5. Joseph Tripp Terry, born January 24, 1843; now a resident of San Francisco. 6. Bernard Jenney Terry, born March 25, 1847, lost at sea, March 12, 1862. 7. Horatio Proctor Terry, born September 5, 1847, died October, 1911. 8. John Coleman Terry, born February 17, 1850, died in San Francisco, February 11, 1908.

CAPTAIN HENRY HUTTLESTON, JR.

Huttleston avenue, Fairhaven, Massachusetts, is a reminder of a family long identified with the town, Captain Henry Huttleston being a son of Henry, a merchant, and a grandson of Peleg and Tabitha (Crowell) Huttleston. Peleg Huttleston was a man of good circumstances and a large landowner of Fairhaven. When Henry H. Rogers made his bountiful gifts to his native Fairhaven, he named one of the streets which he built Huttleston street, in honor of Peleg Huttleston, and the beautiful Tabitha Inn takes its name from Tabitha, his wife. The Rogers and Huttleston families were closely related by marriage of Mary Huttleston and Roland Rogers, their son Henry Huttleston Rogers, the famous Standard Oil magnate, whose magnificent gifts to Fairhaven place it in the very van of rural communities.

Henry Huttleston, son of Peleg and Tabitha (Crowell) Huttleston, was born in Fairhaven, became a merchant, and there died. He married Rhoda Merrihew, of Fairhaven. They were the parents of children: Henry, of further mention; Mary, married Roland Rogers, they the parents of Henry H. Rogers; Jane W., died at age of seventeen; Betsey, married Captain Charles Stoddard, of New York; Killey, deceased, of Fairhaven.

Henry Huttleston, eldest son of Henry and Rhoda (Merrihew) Huttleston, was born in Fairhaven, Massachusetts, September 17, 1798, died on the Island of Java, an island of the Malay Archipelago, the principal seat of the Dutch power in the East, May 17, 1849. After leaving school he went to sea, and until his death was engaged in the merchant service, carrying his country's flag to the furthestmost parts of the world, one of those hardy companies of men who made the Yankee flag, the Yankee ship, and the Yankee tar respected wherever met. He sailed under the house flag of that noted New York firm, Grinnell, Minturn & Company, of New York City, and at the time of his death was in command of the ship "Ashburton," having risen from before the mast to his own quarterdeck. He died while at a port of the Island of Java, and



H. Hattestow

was there buried. He was a good navigator and a fearless commander; a Whig in political faith, and a Unitarian.

Captain Henry Huttleston married, in August, 1827, Sarah Taber, daughter of John and Mary (Hathaway) Taber, of Fairhaven. On the morning of their wedding day he sailed with his bride on a voyage across the Atlantic on his own ship, that being their honeymoon. Captain and Mrs. Huttleston were the parents of five sons and four daughters: 1. John T., a merchant in China, died in Hong-Kong. 2. Jane W., married Clement Nye, a merchant in China, whom she survives. 3. Mary T., married John Lauchlon MacLean, and died in London, England, in 1889. 4. Henry H., died in infancy. 5. Sarah T., who is yet a resident of Fairhaven (1918). 6. Henry Lamson, died in Hong-Kong, China, in 1870. 7. Adeline G., married John McDouall, and died in Bruges, Belgium, in 1887; her son Robert is Brigadier-General Robert McDouall, M. G. and D. S. O., of the famous Buffs of the English army; and the second son, Louchlon McDouall, is now engaged in ranching on a large scale in South Africa. 8. Franklin D., died in Germantown, Pennsylvania. 9. George Killey, lost at sea.

ROLAND FISH.

As one of the olden-time contractors and builders, coal and lumber merchants and shipping agents, Roland Fish, of Fairhaven and New Bedford, Massachusetts, lived a long, useful and contented life, almost reaching nonagenarian honors. He bore well his part in the scheme of life, and left many monuments which endure, the most lasting being shaded Centre street, Fairhaven, every tree on that street, between the town hall and Tabitha Inn, having been originally planted by him at an early day. He was the son of James Fish, of Falmouth, Massachusetts, of ancient and honorable family.

Roland Fish was born in Falmouth, Massachusetts, February 1, 1805, and died in Fairhaven, Massachusetts, August 1, 1894. He attended the small district school of that early day, and remained at home with his parents until reaching the age of twenty-one, there beginning his Fairhaven career, which was destined to cover almost the entire remaining years of the nineteenth century. He had previously learned the carpenter's trade, and in 1826 formed a partnership with Weston G. Robinson and began business in Fairhaven as contractors and builders. They became well known builders of Fairhaven and vicinity, continuing as partners until the death of Mr. Robinson dissolved the bond, their business a large and profitable one. After the death of his partner, Mr. Fish engaged in the coal and lumber business, and in connection therewith conducted a shipping agency, being agent for several vessel owners with ships engaged in whaling. Both lines of business were successfully conducted for several years, then he retired from the shipping business and confined himself to his coal and lumber yard, continuing active in its

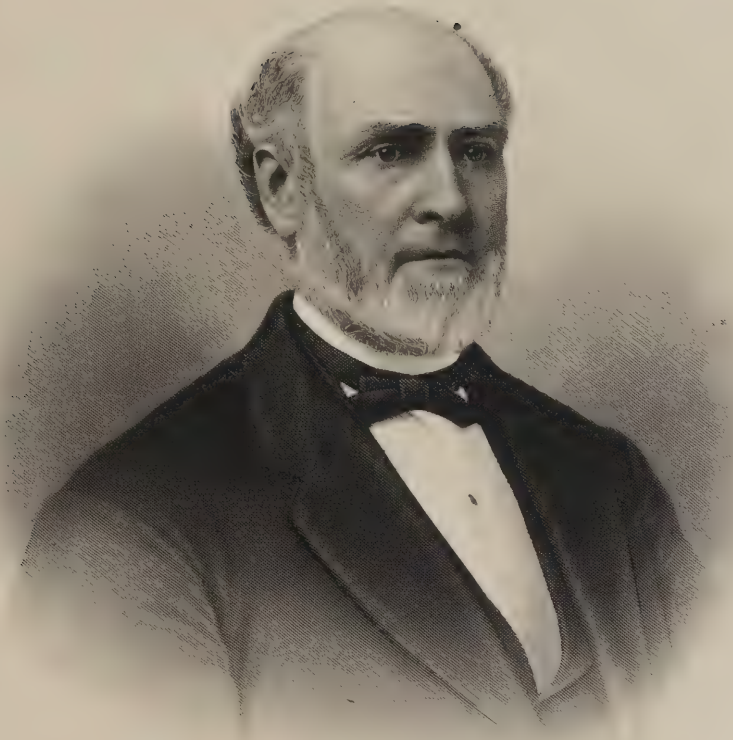
management until almost the time of his death. He was a good business man, honorable and upright in all his dealings, and very highly esteemed. He was a man of clear brain and sound judgment, safe and sane in his decisions, much sought for by those needing a capable adviser. He was a long-time member of the Congregational church, but later embraced the Unitarian faith and attended that church.

Roland Fish married, September 21, 1832, Lucy Barstow Pope, of Fairhaven, who survived her husband but a few weeks, dying in September, 1894. She was a daughter of Captain Nathaniel Pope, of Revolutionary memory, who with Captain Daniel Egery performed deeds of valor on the sea which place them among the naval heroes of the War for Independence. One of his deeds was the capture of a British ship on the night of May 13, 1776, twenty-four days after the battle at Lexington. He was in command of the twenty-five men who at 9:00 p. m. sailed from Fairhaven wharf in the vessel "Success," quickly captured a British prize which was brought into the harbor, and gave chase to another British vessel discovered in the offing. The second vessel was also brought in as a prize, Captain Pope being in full command of the "Success" throughout the entire affair. Later he was captured by the British and confined on board the prison ship, "Belvidere," in New York harbor. He was not long held a prisoner, being one of the fortunates selected for exchange.

Roland and Lucy Barstow (Pope) Fish were the parents of a son, Nathaniel Pope Fish, deceased, and a daughter, Mary Alice Fish, a resident of Fairhaven, Massachusetts.

HUMPHREY W. SEABURY.

The golden era in whaling for New Bedford was practically the period during which Captain Humphrey W. Seabury was connected therewith, although he retired at a time when whale fishing had attained the most profitable and successful prosecution. He was the son of a master mariner, Captain William Seabury, of Little Compton, Rhode Island, and New Bedford, Massachusetts, and the ambition to follow in his father's footsteps came to him early. But after the removal to New Bedford, when in his sixteenth year, the glamor of whale fishing, which was the life of that town, decided him to go into the whaling instead of the merchant service in which his father was engaged. He began at the bottom of the ladder, sailing on his first voyage "before the mast," going "a whaling" when nineteen years of age, rising to chief command on his third voyage, compiling a most successful record and retiring from sea service at the age of forty-three years. One of his voyages stands out in whaling annals as one of the most notable, the value of the catch totaling \$126,000, the voyage having covered a period of less than four years. After retirement he served the city of New Bedford faithfully and abundantly, winning from the New Bedford "Mercury" this eulogy:



Humphrey W. Seabury

He was a faithful, conscientious, public-spirited servant, positive in his opinions and plain in his expressions of them. His honesty was of the rugged and uncompromising type, as sterling in matters of principle as in those which involved money. He was an active and an ardent Republican, holding to the extreme temperance wing of that party, and as such for many years, conspicuous in the primary meetings, where he led many a fight with the so-called liberal faction. He was a good citizen whose influence and example were always exerted fearlessly in the way he believed to be right.

Captain Seabury was a lineal descendant of John Seabury, of Boston, who died before 1662. By his wife Grace, John Seabury had two sons, John and Samuel, descent being traced through the last named. This Samuel Seabury, born December 10, 1640, died August 5, 1681; married (first) Patience Kemp; (second) April 4, 1677, Martha Peabody, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Alden) Peabody, and granddaughter of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, of the "Mayflower." Samuel Seabury became a physician, and located in Duxbury, Massachusetts, and there died. The line of descent is through Joseph Seabury, eldest son of Samuel Seabury and his second wife, Martha (Peabody) Seabury. Joseph Seabury moved to Little Compton, Rhode Island, and there married Phoebe Smith. He was succeeded by their son, Benjamin Seabury, born January 20, 1708, died in 1773; married, in 1733, Rebecca Southworth. Constant Seabury, son of Benjamin and Rebecca (Southworth) Seabury, was born June 19, 1749, and died in January, 1807; married, in 1775, Susanna Gray. Their third son, William Seabury, born May 23, 1780, died July 30, 1852, in New Bedford, Massachusetts. He followed the sea, was a captain in the merchant service, sailing to foreign lands. He resided in Tiverton and Little Compton, Rhode Island, and after 1833 in New Bedford. Captain William Seabury married (first) April 12, 1807, Rhoda Woodman, born December 11, 1786, who died January 2, 1833. He married (second) February 16, 1834, Sally Woodman, sister of his first wife. They were daughters of Edward and Priscilla (Negus) Woodman; Edward, the son of John and Patience (Grinnell) Woodman; John, the son of Robert and Deborah (Paddock) Woodman; Robert, the son of John and Hannah (Timberlake) Woodman, the founders of the family in New England. Captain William Seabury and his first wife, Rhoda (Woodman) Seabury, were the parents of: Otis, Edward W., Louisa, married Benjamin Cushman; William H., Julia Ann, died unmarried; Humphrey W., to whose memory this review is dedicated; Charles P., a famous master mariner, both whaling and merchant, who died in New Bedford, December 21, 1890; Jason, lost while on a whaling voyage to the Arctic Ocean in 1853; and Andrew Jackson, who died young.

Humphrey W. Seabury, of the seventh American generation, son of Captain William and Rhoda (Woodman) Seabury, was born June 28, 1817, in Tiverton, Rhode Island, and died in New Bedford, Massachusetts, on his birthday in 1891. His boyhood was spent principally in

Little Compton, Rhode Island, where he was educated, the family moving to New Bedford in 1833. He chose the sea as his element, and soon after coming to New Bedford made his first voyage, going on a coasting vessel to New York. His first "deep sea" voyage was as a foremast hand, sailing with his father on the barque "Hope," commanded by his father, Captain William Seabury. That voyage carried him across the ocean to Holland, and upon his return he decided to make his next trip on a whaler. He was in his nineteenth year when he sailed from New Bedford, December 8, 1835, on the "Corinthian," Captain Leonard Crowell, and on his return from the first whaling voyage, February 19, 1839, was a seasoned, experienced whaler rated as a third mate, having advanced from common seaman to boat steerer and to third mate.

He sailed on his second whaling voyage, June 16, 1839, as first mate of the "Coral," that voyage consuming almost exactly three years, the arrival home, dating June 11, 1842. That was a most adventurous as well as a profitable voyage, and brought out into clear relief those courageous, manly traits which were ever characteristic of Captain Seabury as boy and man. The "Coral" cruised in the Pacific off the coast of Peru and off the Galapagos Island, sighting whales eighty-nine times, and capturing one or more whales fifty-eight times, the whole number taken totaling one hundred and two, a catch exceeded in few instances by any vessel. On June 15, 1841, the boats were sent out after a one-hundred-barrel sperm whale sighted just south of the Galapagos Island. He proved a "bad whale," rushed the boats and crushed two of them in his powerful jaws. One sailor was drown, and another, Jethros S. Studley, was saved from a similar fate by the action of First Mate Seabury, who dived for him and caught him by the hair as he was sinking for the last time. Captain Seabury in relating this experience late in life said this was the only "jaw fighting" whale he ever encountered in his experience which included the taking of twelve thousand barrels of sperm oil.

These two voyages brought the young man not only great pecuniary reward, but to the goal of his ambition, his own quarterdeck. When he sailed on his third voyage, November 16, 1842, it was as captain of the "Coral," the same ship in which he sailed the previous voyage as first officer. He returned to New Bedford, March 9, 1846, having captured thirty-nine sperm and ten right whales. He sailed on his fourth voyage, November 17, 1846, again as captain of the "Coral," took her around Cape Horn, cruised the Pacific, captured one hundred whales and returned to New Bedford, June 11, 1851, with three thousand three hundred and fifty barrels of sperm oil, which was sold at the then current price of \$1.19 per gallon, the value of the catch being above \$126,000. In all the history of New Bedford, few such notable voyages as this are recorded.

Captain Seabury now spent a few years on the shore, acting as "outside agent" with his elder brother, Otis Seabury. In 1853 he commanded the vessel, "Mechanics Own," carrying supplies to the Sandwich Islands

for the New Bedford whaling fleet, and bringing home a full cargo of oil and whale bone. In 1856 he made a merchant voyage in the ship, "Commerce," to Rio Janeiro, visited Paris in 1858, Havana in 1870, and Chili in 1871. His last whaling voyage was a short one, taking in the "Scotland" to the North Atlantic, the voyage beginning in May, 1860, and ending December 1, of the same year, the catch, one hundred barrels of sperm oil.

At the very height of his career as a master mariner, Captain Seabury retired, and until 1872 was engaged in business on shore. He became interested in many of the enterprises which have greatly added to the material prosperity of the city. He was a director of the First National Bank, and when he had passed from their midst the members of the board testified in memorial resolution their appreciation of his integrity, faithfulness and ability. He served his city as alderman from the Fifth Ward in 1870, was also councilman and school committeeman, filling these positions with a devoted faithfulness creditable to himself and valuable to the city. He was a member of the Indian Association from its organization, member of the board of managers of the Port Society, and associate member of the Young Men's Christian Association; he was associated with the Society of Friends, constant in his attendance, and a generous supporter of its philanthropies. His charities were quietly bestowed, yet few men more thoroughly considered the needs of the unfortunate or were more concerned in the welfare of their fellowmen.

Captain Seabury married (first) October 14, 1850, Mary B. Wilcox, who died March 10, 1852, their only child, Charles Albert, dying aged four years. He married (second) August 12, 1855, Susan M. Gifford, who died March 6, 1899, daughter of Nathaniel and Mercy (Macomber) Gifford, her father an early day worker in the cause of peace, a strong Abolitionist, and member of the Society of Friends. Captain Humphrey W. and Susan M. (Gifford) Seabury were the parents of two daughters, Mary B. and Helen H. Seabury, who are both honored residents of their native city, deeply interested in all good works, and identified with the Society of Friends. While they have long been ardent supporters of the Gospel of Peace, their present efforts are to relieve the sufferings of those whom war has scourged. The peace congresses which have been in the past promoted by the Friends who managed the summer resort, Lake Mohonk, just above Poughkeepsie, New York, and held at that resort, attracted the Misses Seabury, and they have attended many of them with serious intent. They have also been present as delegates to the peace congresses held in New York, Baltimore and Boston, in this country, and the International Peace Congress held in London in 1908.

JOHN HENRY CLIFFORD.

Since 1830 Clifford has been a name to conjure with in New Bedford legal circles, and the name John Henry Clifford during the years

1836-1876 was one widely known in the State of Massachusetts and honorably borne. That was John H. Clifford, an eminent lawyer, Attorney-General of the State of Massachusetts, Governor, inaugurated January 14, 1853, president of the Boston & Providence Railway Company, in 1867, and president of the board of overseers of Harvard College, although he was a graduate of Brown. Such was the founder of the family in New Bedford, he coming from Providence, Rhode Island. He was the father of Charles Warren Clifford and Walter Clifford, both of whom were eminent in the legal profession, both members of that law firm famous in New Bedford under same style and title since the first coming of J. H. Clifford in 1830, the first form being Coffin & Clifford (1830) and now (1917) is the well known Crapo, Clifford & Prescott. During these eighty-seven years the Clifford influence has never been absent no matter what the firm name might be, and since 1858 the Crapo name has been potent. A John H. Clifford founded the firm, his sons continued its successful career in association with eminent partners, and the Clifford now sustaining the family prestige is another John H. Clifford, a grandson of the original John H. Clifford, Governor and Attorney-General of Massachusetts, and a son of Walter Clifford and nephew of Charles Warren Clifford. Admitted to the bar in 1904, admitted a partner of Crapo, Clifford & Prescott in 1909, the son of the tenth generation of his family in America and its twentieth century representative is now (July, 1917) at the officers' training camp at Plattsburg, New York, being trained for that strenuous warfare upon which the United States has entered to make the world safe for democracy.

The Cliffords of New Bedford trace their descent from George Clifford, who came from Nottinghamshire to Boston in 1644, bringing wife Elizabeth and son John. In female line descent is also traced to Thomas Mayhew, Governor of Martha's Vineyard, and from Myles Standish, Plymouth's military leader. George Clifford and his son, John Clifford, were of Boston, but John (2) Clifford, of the third generation, settled in Hampton, married Sarah Godfrey, and their son, Jacob Clifford, married Elizabeth Mayhew, and also lived in Hampton. Jacob and Elizabeth Clifford had a son, Jacob (2) Clifford, a posthumous child, born May 11, 1715, who married Bathsheba Skiff, they the parents of Jacob (3) Clifford, who founded the family in Providence, Rhode Island. He married Elizabeth ———, of that city, and their son, Benjamin Clifford, there resided. Benjamin Clifford married Achsah Wade, September 27, 1795, they the parents of John Henry Clifford, of New Bedford, a Governor of Massachusetts.

John Henry Clifford, born in Providence, Rhode Island, January 16, 1809, was of the eighth American generation of the family founded by George and Elizabeth Clifford. He died in New Bedford, Massachusetts, January 2, 1876, after a brief tour abroad in search of his health. He was a graduate of Brown University, class of 1827, completed law studies under Timothy Gardner Coffin, of New Bedford, and was admitted to

the bar in 1830, locating in New Bedford, and for a brief period the law firm, Coffin & Clifford, existed, conducting a law business established in 1811 by Timothy Gardner Coffin. In 1811 he was considered the ablest lawyer of his day and section. In 1838 the firm was Colby & Clifford, then Colby, Clifford & Brigham, then Clifford & Brigham, and through many changes the firm has come to its present form, Crapo, Clifford & Prescott. Mr. Clifford was a member of the State Legislature; aide on Governor Everett's staff in 1836; district attorney, 1840-1849; State Senator, 1845; Attorney-General, 1849; Whig candidate for Governor in 1852, but although having twenty-five thousand more votes than either of the opposing candidates did not have a majority over all and the election was thrown into the Legislature, they satisfying the choice of the people and seating Governor Clifford. He was inaugurated, January 1, 1853, served a term with honor, declined renomination, and at the close of his term accepted from his successor appointment as Attorney-General, an office he held until 1858. In 1862 he was State Senator and chosen president of the Senate. He was elected president of the Boston and Providence Railway Company, in 1867, and an overseer of Harvard College, elected by the Alumni. This was a deeply appreciated honor, as he was not a Harvard graduate. Later the board chose him its president.

As a man and private citizen, Governor Clifford exhibited traits of character which won the respect of all and the love of those near him. Said Alex H. H. Stuart, of Virginia, concerning him:

There was a quiet dignity and grace in every movement and his countenance beamed with intelligence and benignity. With a mind of great power he united a heart which throbbed with generous impulses and a happy faculty of expression which gave a peculiar charm to his conversation. There was a frankness in his bearing and a genial urbanity about him which at once commanded confidence and inspired good will. Everyone who approached him felt attracted by a species of permanent magnetism which was irresistible.

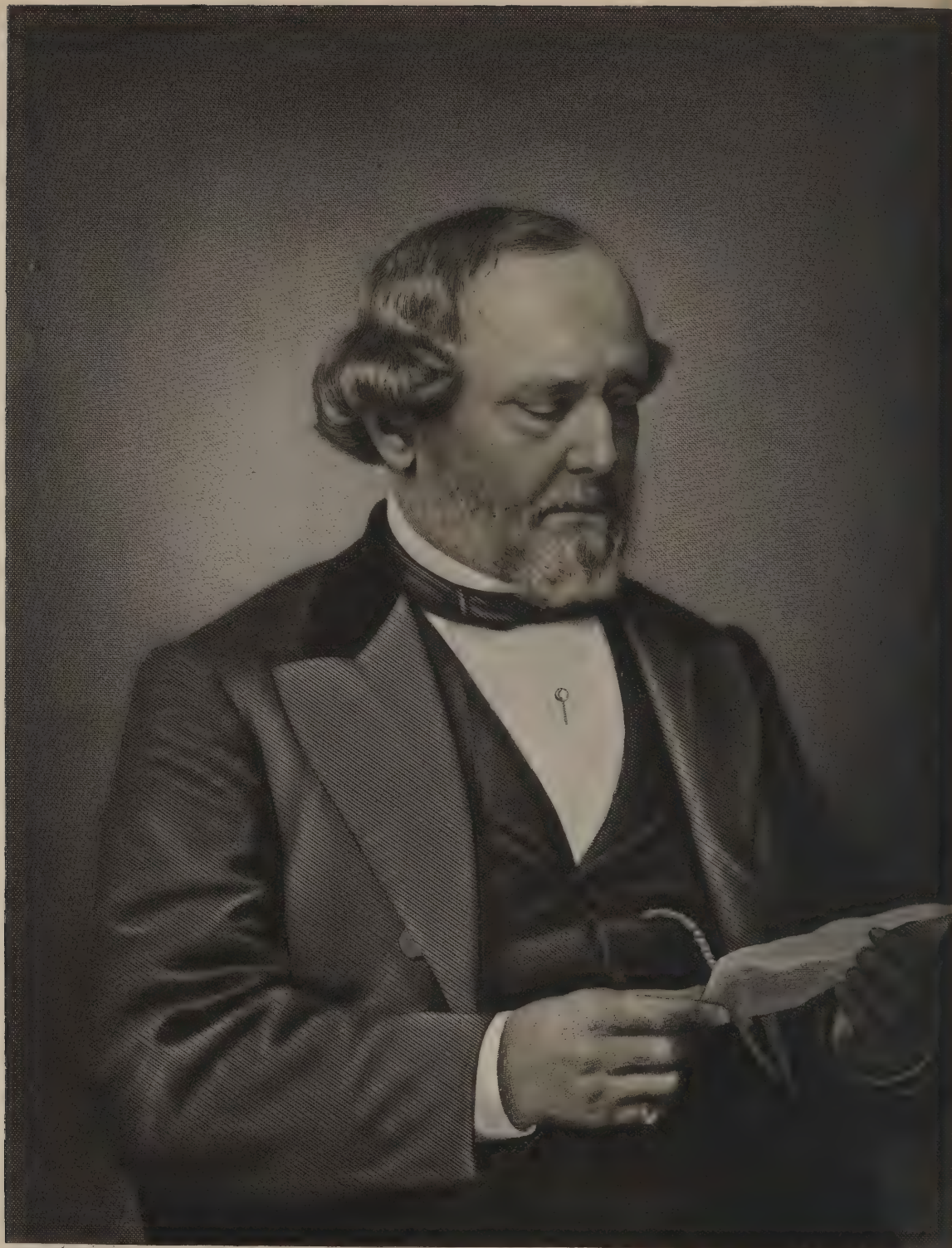
Governor Clifford married, January 16, 1832, Sarah Parker Allen, daughter of William Harland and Ruth (Parker) Allen. Ruth Parker was a daughter of John Avery and —— (Standish) Parker, a descendant of Captain Myles Standish. Two of Governor Clifford's sons arrived at maturity, Charles Warren and Walter Clifford. Charles Warren Clifford became a member of the firm, then Marston & Crapo, in 1868, and Walter Clifford in 1874, the firm then becoming Crapo, Clifford & Clifford. Charles Warren Clifford, born August 19, 1844, in New Bedford, is now (1918) after a long life of usefulness in his profession and in the public service, yet a member of the firm he entered in 1868.

Walter Clifford, son of Governor John H. and Sarah Parker (Allen) Clifford, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, August 11, 1849, and died at his summer home in South Dartmouth, Massachusetts, August, 1913. His education, begun in private schools, was continued in New Bedford Friends' Academy, Philips Exeter Academy, and Harvard Uni-

versity, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Arts, class of 1871. The following year he entered Harvard Law School, continued his study there for three years, and in the meantime was a registered law student in the offices of Staples & Goulding, of Worcester, and while a student was admitted to the Bristol county bar in New Bedford during the June term of 1874. He was graduated from Harvard Law School, Bachelor of Laws, class of 1875, and at once became law clerk with the firm of Marston & Crapo, his brother, Charles Warren Clifford, then being a member of that firm. In 1878 Walter Clifford was advanced to a partnership, the firm then reorganizing as Crapo, Clifford & Clifford. In 1894 Oliver Prescott, of high legal reputation, became a member of the firm, which then took on its present form, Crapo, Clifford & Prescott. Walter Clifford continued active in his profession, attained high rank and reputation among his contemporaries of the bar, and was greatly esteemed by all who knew him. For several years he served as vice-president of the New Bedford Five Cents Savings Bank, and had large business interests outside his profession. In municipal affairs he also bore an active part, and in 1889 and 1891 served the city as mayor, his administration being marked by efficiency and progress. He was a member of the Somerset and Union clubs of Boston, in addition to numerous clubs and organizations of his native city.

Mr. Clifford married, June 5, 1878, Harriet Perry Randall, who survives him, daughter of Charles S. and Sarah (Perry) Randall, of New Bedford. Their children are: John Henry, of further mention; Rosamond; Hilda, married, October 14, 1905, John W. Stedman, of New York; Randall, born May 12, 1889.

John Henry Clifford, of the tenth generation of Cliffords in direct male line, eldest son of Walter and Harriet Perry (Randall) Clifford, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, May 7, 1879. After preparation in city schools and Groton school, he entered Harvard University, whence he was graduated, class of 1902, his classical course completed in three years, his senior year being spent in study at Harvard Law School. In 1904 he was admitted to the Bristol county bar, and following the lead of his father, uncle and grandfather, located in New Bedford, and formed an association with the law firm, Crapo, Clifford & Prescott, becoming a member of the firm in 1909, and is one of the active younger members of that firm, whose business began in New Bedford in 1811, when Timothy Gardner Coffin, his grandfather's preceptor and later partner, began practice in that city. Mr. Clifford is president of the New Bedford branch of the S. P. C. C.; vice-president of the New Bedford Five Cents Savings Bank, an office to which he was elected upon the retirement of his father; clerk and director of C. O. S.; member of the various bar societies, of various other local organizations, of the Harvard and Art clubs of New Bedford, and of the Somerset Club of Boston. Mr. Clifford is unmarried, his home being with his widowed mother. At the present time (1918) he is serving as second lieutenant of the National Army at Plattsburg, New York.



Edward C. Jones

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EDWARD COFFIN JONES.

Although the greater part of the life of Edward C. Jones was spent in New Bedford, the scene of his unusual business success, he was not a native son, his birthplace that famed island in the Atlantic, thirty miles from the Massachusetts mainland—Nantucket, ancestry on the maternal side being traced to Tristram Coffin, whose life story is closely interwoven with the earlier history of Nantucket. His business career belongs to that golden era of New Bedford's history when her wharves were crowded with whaling ships and whale products, when the counting houses of her whaling merchants were scenes of busiest activity, and an aristocracy of oil ruled the city.

Edward C. Jones was one of the greatest of these merchants, the statement being made that at one time he was one of the wealthiest men in Massachusetts. He began as a clerk, but his ability, energy and industry brought promotion, then a partnership, then sole ownership of a wonderful business in outfitting whalers, and afterwards ownership of many vessels which carried the Edward C. Jones' house flag. There was little of fortuitous circumstance to which his success could be traced, but intelligently directed industry and perseverance gave him his opportunity, and sound business judgment guided his every enterprise. In selecting officers to sail his ships and govern their crews he used his keenest judgment, and he always kept his vessels in the best repair. His crews were well fed and well used, consequently were always one hundred per cent. efficient. He took a deep interest in the families of his captains and mates, and when any news arrived of one of his ships he would drive to their homes and give to the families interested all the information he had received. Honorable, upright and able, he won success strictly on his merits, and among the merchants of his day stood preëminent.

His mother, Sally (Coffin) Jones, was a Quakeress, but in marrying Captain Reuben Jones she transgressed a strict tenet of her faith and for "Marrying out of the Meeting" was dismissed. This harsh decree was later softened, and her son allowed his birthright membership in the society. Mr. Jones was a strong believer in heredity, insisting upon knowing all about the mother of any man who applied to him for a position, without seeming particularly concerned about their fathers. He was strong in his belief that a man's dominant traits were derived from his mother. He was a man of culture and refined tastes, his love for the best in English literature being especially marked. He could recite at will from Byron, Scott and other authors, often entertaining his friends in that way to his and their deep enjoyment. His was a well rounded character, and in New Bedford his name stood for all that was best. He was diligent in business, but not slavishly or selfishly so, and the charities of New Bedford greatly benefited by his generosity, his daughter yet continuing her interest in some of the philanthropies which he aided.

Edward Coffin Jones, only son of Captain Reuben and Sally (Coffin)

Jones, was born at Nantucket, Massachusetts, October 23, 1805, and died in New Bedford, Massachusetts, March 16, 1880. His father was a captain in the merchant service, sailing between American and French ports, his voyages sometimes extending to the German and North Baltic ports and to St. Petersburg. This trade was of necessity suspended during the War of 1812, and for a time Captain Jones was out of employment. The sudden change from an active seafaring life brought on a prolonged and a fatal illness, and he died when his son Edward C. was only thirteen years of age. The death of the father left the family without means of support or property, except the house they lived in. Edward C. Jones' early education, however, was the best available, his mother, a woman of unusual character and qualifications, supporting the family and keeping her son in school for the four years following her husband's death. Edward C. Jones attended first a small private school and later the Friends' Academy in New Bedford, winning a reputation for quickness of mind, aptitude for study, a love for books, especially works of poetry and travel; was an apt student in French, and devoted to outdoor sports, skating, swimming, hockey and riding. During his vacations he assisted his mother in the support of the family, at one time working as a book-binder, and at another time as general utility boy in a shoe store. A great source of pleasure to him in those early years was a gift of two shares in the Social Library, and there he was able to procure "Cook's Voyages," the discoveries of Dampier and others of a similar nature, all of which inspired him with the hope of going to sea himself. When nineteen he was offered a position in the office of Fish & Grinnell, in New York, at three hundred dollars a year, with excellent prospects of advancement, but he decided that his home town held quite as much promise of a successful career, and the offer was declined. Soon afterward he entered the employ of Captain Elisha Dunbar, a ship chandler, where he proved himself so valuable that in 1827 he became a partner in the business, the firm becoming Elisha Dunbar & Company. In addition to the ship chandlery business, the partners began importing bar iron from Sweden and Russia and as they prospered invested their surplus funds in the whaling industry, buying one ship after another and fitting it out for whaling cruises. In 1839 Captain Dunbar died and Mr. Jones became sole owner by the purchase of the Dunbar interest from the heirs. After coming into full control he reorganized the business under the firm name Edward C. Jones, with storerooms at the foot of Spring street, but his own private offices were on Centre street, in the building which, after his death, was sold to Bartlett Brothers.

The increase of business compelled Mr. Jones to surrender part of his burden, and whaling being so profitable then, he withdrew from the ship chandlery line and devoted all his energy to the fleet of whalers he owned, adding to that fleet from two to five ships yearly. For nearly half a century he was connected with whaling, retiring in 1873, he at one time (1850) being agent, part or sole owner, in sixteen ships or barks, as

follows: "Robert Edward," from 1830 until 1867; "Iris," from 1831 until 1851; "Roman," 1835 until 1871; "Mobile," 1842 until 1851; "Rhine," 1845, one voyage; "Clarice," 1846 until 1871; "Junius," 1849 until 1853; "Eliza Adams," 1850 until 1863; "Europa," 1852 until 1864; "Oriole," 1863 until 1870; "Gazelle," 1867 until 1873; "Emma C. Jones," 1849 until 1871; "Governor Troup," 1843 until 1868; "Milo," 1849 until 1864; "Lapwing," 1856 until 1864; "Florida," 1841 until 1865; "Congress," 1842 until 1851. The last six named were the most successful and profitable of all.

During the Civil War a Confederate privateer attacked a fleet of whalers in the Arctic, burned all but one, sending the crews home in the one unharmed vessel, which it so happened belonged to Mr. Jones. The losses inflicted by the Confederate raiders and the great mortality among the vessels of the Arctic fleet from the rigor of the severe winters gave the whaling ship owners such a serious setback that when the discovery of petroleum resulted in a great curtailment of their market for oil they were practically forced out of business. With characteristic energy and wisdom, Mr. Jones disposed of his ship property and turned his capital to the other fields of investment in which, during the years, he had become interested. He was a director of the First National Bank of New Bedford, formerly the Marine Bank; a director of the New Bedford Gas Light Company from its organization, and had other interests.

Although the whaling industry in which Mr. Jones was for so long a prominent figure represented in its day one of the most profitable as well as picturesque phases of the development of American trade, his successful career was not the result of luck or was it due to the prosperity of the industry in which he was engaged. The fitting out of a merchant fleet demanded both unusual skill and executive ability, both marked characteristics of Mr. Jones, coupled with rare good judgment which he exercised in selecting captains and crews. With thoroughness and attention to detail, he spared no pains in putting ships into perfect condition and in equipping them with adequate supplies, while liberal treatment of the men sailing them attracted to his employ the best and most efficient, thus enabling him to contribute largely to American pre-eminence in the industry.

He was possessed of a remarkable memory, and was able to memorize a poem simply by reading it once, and his love of poetry and good literature continued throughout his life. Possessed of a keen sense of humor, he appreciated Dickens thoroughly and read his books with much pleasure. On account of his lameness, he could not participate as a soldier during the War of the Rebellion, but he was active in the recruiting service, and one company, raised mainly through his help, adopted the name of the Jones Guards. On account of his strong anti-slavery sympathies, he became an ardent Republican, and so continued throughout the remainder of his life. He was easily moved by the appeal of the human voice, whether from the lecture platform, the pulpit or the stage,

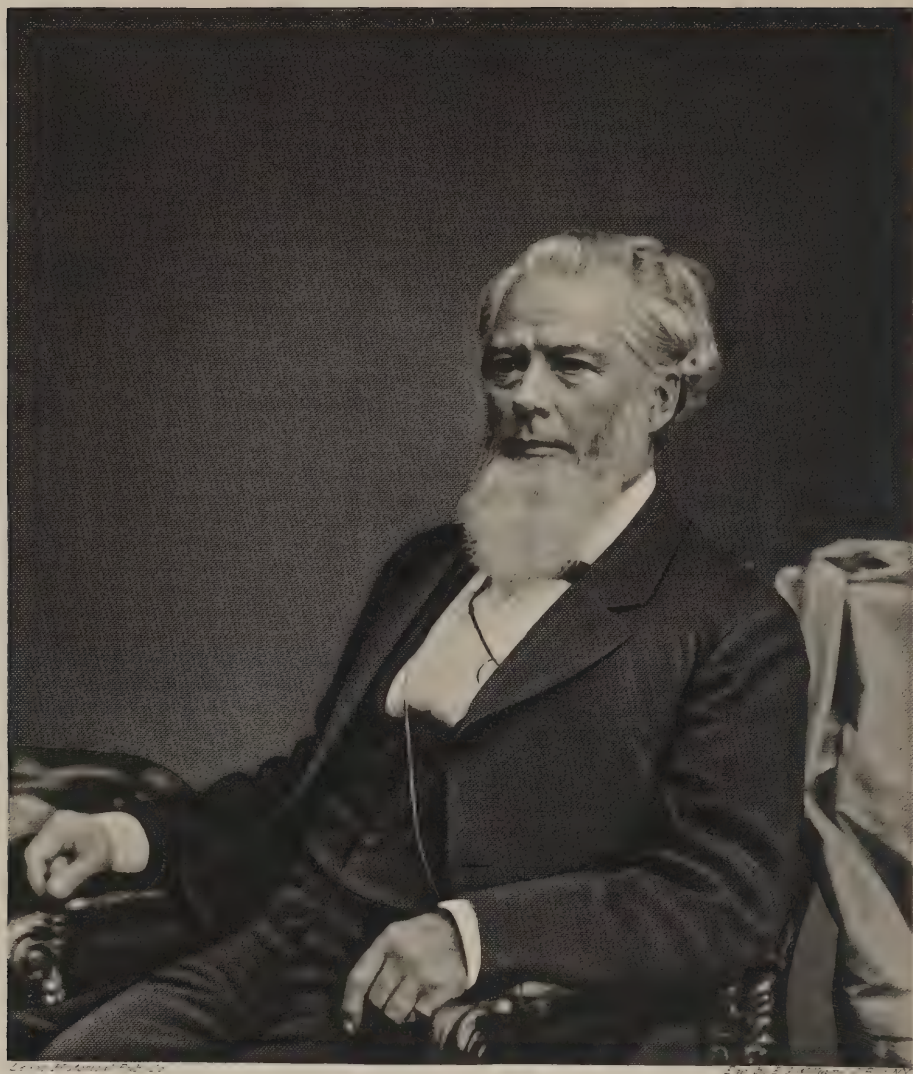
and he was exceedingly fond of the drama and of vocal music. He was a liberal supporter of city charities and philanthropies, especially interested in the Association for the Relief of Aged Women.

Mr. Jones married (first) in 1835, Louisa Gibbs, who died in 1839. Mr. Jones married (second) in 1844, Emma Chambers, who died in 1852, the mother of four daughters: Sarah Coffin, died aged seven years; Emma Chambers, of New York; Amelia Hickling, of New Bedford; Sarah Coffin, died in 1891, wife of J. Malcolm Forbes, of Milton, Massachusetts. Mr. Jones married (third) in July, 1872, Mary Coffin Luce, daughter of Captain Matthew Luce, of New Bedford, who survived him until 1917.

CLIFTON WARREN BARTLETT.

Clifton Warren Bartlett was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, December 6, 1866. He is a son of William H. Bartlett, a commission merchant of New Bedford, and his wife, Eunice N. (Tripp) Bartlett, who is yet a resident of New Bedford. Mr. Bartlett was educated in his native city, graduating with the class of 1887 from Friends' Academy. He began business life as a bookkeeper, his first five years of service being in that capacity with William Lewis, a shipping merchant. He then spent about one year with the Journal Publishing Company, as bookkeeper, then spent a few years in Boston as bookkeeper for the firm of Harry G. Collins. In 1895 he entered the employ of the Dartmouth Manufacturing Corporation, and in 1912 became treasurer, his present responsible post. His natural aptitude has made business life a series of success for Mr. Bartlett and the position he holds is one well earned and efficiently filled. He is a man of clear, discerning mind, has no fads or wild theories to distract him, but in a thoroughly rational way he deals with the problems of financial mill management or civic government. His value to corporation and city lies in the fact that he is always able to meet his problems from a business man's standpoint and allows his judgment, and not the impulse, to rule. Safe and sane are words which might have been coined to describe him, so well do they convey the feeling with which he is regarded.

He is a Republican in politics, and beginning with 1912 he has been an integral part of the city government, with the exception of 1916, when he was out only to return January 1, 1917, reëlected for 1918, and is now chairman of important joint committees and deeply concerned in giving his city good government. During 1917 he was an important figure in the city government, being chairman of the board of aldermen, which position automatically made him acting mayor in the absence of disability of the chief executive. He is chairman of the city Republican committee, secretary of the Wamsutta Club, member of the Country Club, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Trinitarian Church.



Thomas D. Eliot

Mr. Bartlett married, in 1893, Edith A. Stevens, they the parents of a son, Warren Bartlett, born September 14, 1897, a graduate of Phillips Exeter Academy, prepared at Rosenbaum's School, and entered Yale University, class of 1921.

THOMAS DAWES ELIOT.

The history of Thomas Dawes Eliot carries us far back into the past and to the minds of the elderly recalls scenes in Congress and in the Nation which equalled any demonstration of the present crisis in our Nation's history. He fought for the rights of the slave in Congress, and aided in making the early history of the Republican party. He introduced and championed the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, and watched over the early life of the bureau. But it was as a great lawyer that he was best known, and his is one of the names whose niche in the hall of fame is secure.

He traces his ancestry back to the Hon. Andrew Eliot, who was born in England, and died in Beverly, Massachusetts, in 1703-04. He married Grace Woodier, who died in 1652. Their son, Andrew (2) Eliot, was baptized in 1651, and was drowned at sea in 1688. He married Mercy Shattuck, who was born in 1655, and their son was Andrew Eliot (3), who was born in 1685, and died in 1749. He married Ruth Simonds, who was born in 1676, and died in 1760. Their son was the Rev. Andrew (4) Eliot, who was born in 1718, and died in 1778. He married Elizabeth Langdon, who was born in 1721, and their son was Samuel Eliot, who was born in 1748, and died in 1784. He married Elizabeth Greenleaf, who was born in 1750, and died in 1841. Their son, William Greenleaf Eliot, was born in 1781, and died in 1853. He married Margaret Dawes, who was born in 1789, and died in 1875.

Thomas Dawes Eliot in the seventh generation from the Hon. Andrew Eliot, the American progenitor of the family, was the eldest son of William Greenleaf and Margaret (Dawes) Eliot, and was born in Boston, March 20, 1808, and died June 14, 1870. His parents lived awhile in New Bedford, going to Washington, D. C., in 1815, and there he finished his studies at Columbian College, being graduated in 1827, and delivering the Latin salutatory address. Soon afterward he began the study of law under the direction of his uncle, Chief Justice Cranch, of the United States Circuit Court, District of Columbia, and until 1830 continued his studies at Washington. In that year he came to New Bedford, and continued the study of the law with Charles H. Warren, later a judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He continued his studies under Judge Warren until admitted to the Massachusetts bar and then began practice as his partner as Warren & Eliot. A large practice came to the firm, and after Mr. Warren's elevation to the bench, a heavy burden fell upon Mr. Eliot's shoulders, the business of the firm comprising common law causes in Bristol, Plymouth and the Island counties of Massachusetts. When

Judge Warren left New Bedford, Mr. Eliot associated with himself, Robert C. Pitman, afterwards judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts; later they were joined by Walter Mitchell, and the firm became Eliot, Pitman & Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell later became a clergyman of the Episcopal church, and Mr. Eliot joined with his son-in-law Thomas M. Stetson (q. v.), and the firm became Eliot & Stetson and remained so until Mr. Eliot's death in 1870.

Mr. Eliot had also a great deal of equity business and admiralty causes were becoming frequent. For thirty years he regularly attended every jury term of court held in his part of the State, and in addition to his responsibilities as senior counsel, kept up his own office business in all its branches except criminal practice. He was deeply learned in the law, thoroughly grounded in its principles, and its development through decisions of high courts, and was especially skillful in applying principle, decision or precedent to the cause in hand. He was a strong pleader before a jury, able and clear in his presentation, and in stately and more scientific debates in *banc*, shone brilliantly.

Among the causes which drew public attention to the counsel employed was the litigation between the two divisions of the Society of Friends, the features of the case in which Mr. Eliot appeared involving the title of the meeting houses of the society in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and in the progress of the case the usages and faith of the respective sects underwent investigation. Another celebrated case was his defense of the Massachusetts Medical Society in upholding the chartered powers of the society on issues raised by physicians of the School of Homœopathy. Another noted suit was a private one, but from its novelty and magnitude drew professional and public attention, as the result depended upon the execution, force and effect of mutual wills. This was the suit of Hetty H. Robinson (later Hetty Green) *vs.* Thomas Mandell, executor of the famous Sylvia Ann Howland estate, involving an estate of three million dollars.

Mr. Eliot was devoted to his profession and so closely was he bound by his conception of the duty he owed his clients that twice he declined appointment to the bench. In his early life he followed the custom for young lawyers, and served in both houses of the State Legislature, but thereafter kept aloof from all political action for many years. He was a hardworking lawyer, conscientious in his fidelity to his clients, and always retained their confidence. In 1854 he was brought forward by the Whig party as their candidate from the First Massachusetts Congressional District to fill out an unfinished term. He was successful at the polls, and sat in the Thirty-third Congress amid the intense excitement of that Congress which witnessed the introduction and excited debate on the Kansas-Nebraska bill. He was soon in the heart of that fight, and his printed speech was circulated by the Whigs to prove its concurrence with the growing anti-slavery sentiment of the State. The next year witnessed the defeat of the Whig party, its complete over-

throw and disappearance as a national party, and the birth of the new Republican party, that new and virile organization at once enlisting Mr. Eliot's support. He arranged the first meeting of that party in Bristol county, was their candidate for Congress, and served in the Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, and Fortieth congresses, retiring in 1869, through his refusal to be again a candidate. In 1862 he was chairman of the select Committee on Confiscation; in 1864 was chairman of the Committee on Emancipation, reporting and advocating a Bureau of Freedman's Affairs, that recommendation leading to the passage of the law creating the bureau. It was in the conception, formation and passage of this bill, and his watchful care of the interests of the bureau when organized, that he performed a service which places his name not only among the far-seeing statesmen, but among the wisest and best philanthropists. He was the author of the "Coolie Bill," and its passage was due to his efforts.

An anecdote may serve here to show how the astute mind and kindly heart of President Lincoln recognized the fine qualities displayed by Congressman Eliot. A citizen of Massachusetts, of good character, was indicted for embezzlement of post office funds. The trail was difficult and he was convicted and sentenced upon purely circumstantial evidence. An application for pardon was made to the President by the friends of the convicted man who had long known him and could not believe him guilty. President Lincoln referred the papers in the case to the law department, the report from that department being adverse and positive. The President was not satisfied and referred the whole matter to Mr. Eliot, who made a thorough investigation and reported to the President his belief in the man's innocence. Upon the strength of that report the President overrode the prosecuting attorney's office and a pardon was promptly issued. At the first subsequent meeting between the President and the Congressman, Mr. Lincoln came forward with face beaming, and with both hands extended, exclaimed: "Well, Eliot, we got our man clear."

In 1834, Mr. Eliot married Frances L. Brock, of Nantucket, who died in 1900. They had eight children: Caroline Dawes, who married Thomas M. Stetson, and resides in New Bedford; Paul Mitchell, who died in 1862; Ida Mitchell, now residing in New Bedford; Frances, widow of R. Swain Gifford, of New York, now residing in New Bedford; Mary, married William Rotch, and they reside in Boston; Emily Lamb, who married Appleton Sturgis, of New York, and died in 1892; and Edith, now residing in New Bedford.

The following eulogy appeared in the New Bedford "Mercury" at the time of his death, and is the testimony of contemporaries:

Mr. Eliot was pure minded, kind hearted, of sterling integrity, and of a most catholic spirit. In our unreserved intercourse with him, we can recall no instance in which he indulged in any unkind, uncharitable,

or disparaging remarks about even those who had maligned him. He spoke no ill of his neighbor, but evinced a spirit of charity as beautiful as it is rare.

He was a deeply religious man, always ready with good words, and as ready with good works. Of his labors in the Sunday school of the Unitarian church, where for years he was superintendent, many of our readers have grateful recollections. His heart was in his work, and he deeply regretted the necessity of its relinquishment. Thousands will call to mind his invaluable services as president of the National Conference of Unitarian churches, and also of the American Unitarian Association, his admirable tact in the chair, his hearty zeal and enthusiasm, and his earnest and successful exertions for fraternal union. He was a generous man, prompt to give to every good object, and foremost in his contributions of money or of labor to sustain all benevolent enterprises. Better than any triumph at the bar or the highest honors won in political life, is the simple record of his unselfish Christian life. "He rests from his labors and his works do follow him."

JOHN THOMAS KIRK.

A babe of two summers when brought by his parents to New Bedford in 1866, John Thomas Kirk was for many years a traveler and a wanderer, but always a worker, going from mill to mill in search of knowledge, even back to England, remaining for several years, and also to Canada. A roll call of the mills in which he has been employed sounds like a list of United States mills with English and Canadian mills thrown in for variety. He is now general superintendent of the Nashawena, a \$3,000,000 corporation, employing in their two mills twenty-four hundred hands in the manufacture of combed cotton yarns. As general superintendent, Mr. Kirk brings the manufacturing experience of a lifetime into daily practical use and there is no man in the cotton mills of New Bedford better qualified for the position he holds. He is a son of Josiah and Sarah Kirk, who were the parents of six sons, three of whom died young, three came to the United States, and all the family except John are now deceased. Josiah Kirk was a cotton weaver, as were all the men of the family for generations. He later became a manufacturer, but the panicky times in the cotton trade wrought his financial downfall. After coming to the United States, he soon went South with his family, traveling from the end of the railroad to Waco, Texas, by prairie schooner for two days and three nights. He is deceased.

John T. Kirk was born in Burnley, Lancashire, England, October 26, 1864. In 1866 he was brought to the United States by his parents, who first settled in New Bedford, then went South and traveled over a great deal of the country, the boy attending public schools in different localities, travel and experience having been his best teachers. He was but six years of age when the family went South, and in Houston, Texas, he began work in a cotton mill, that being followed by work in Waco, Texas, mills. New Orleans came next, where his father was in the



John T. Kirk

secret service for two years, and where the son attended school. About 1880 he went back to his native land, and after attending school for a time, he worked in cotton mills. From England he went to Canada, and then to the Harmony Mills, Cohoes, New York, where he spent about eighteen months. In the meantime his parents had moved to New Bedford and there he joined them in 1885, securing employment in the Wamsutta Mills as loom-fixer, remaining for five years. In 1900 he went to the Grinnell Mill, then to South Berwick, Maine, to the Pierce Mill, as second hand, remaining for three and one-half years, then went on the road for the Compton Loom Company. He was for six months employed as a weaving expert, then went to Moosic, Connecticut, as overseer for the Aldrich Manufacturing Company, thence to the Grinnell Mill, New Bedford, as weaving overseer, thence to the silk department of the Newmarket Manufacturing Company, New Hampshire, thence to the Cocheco Mills, Dover, New Hampshire, as assistant superintendent, thence to Pawtucket, Rhode Island, as superintendent of weaving at the Slater Mill, later becoming superintendent in charge of the plant, a position he held until 1914, when he came to New Bedford to the responsible post he now fills, general superintendent of the Nashawena Mills. There was also a period in his earlier life when he was employed in the Carpet Mills at Philadelphia.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Kirk was for five years councilman at Pawtucket. In Masonry he belonged to Star in the East Lodge and Adoniram Chapter, in New Bedford, and the Godfrey de Boullion Commandery, Knights Templar, in Fall River. He is a lover of all out-of-door sports and plays some of them himself, loves boating, and is a man of unusual physical activity. He is level-headed and broad-minded, his travels having taught him the world is quite large and peopled by quite a number of men and women.

Mr. Kirk married (first) in New Bedford, March 5, 1889, Mary Addy, who died in 1903, leaving a daughter, Margaret, born in New Bedford, a graduate of Pawtucket High School, now a stenographer in the offices of the Nonquitt Spinning Company of New Bedford. Mr. Kirk married (second) in 1911, Helen D. Mills, daughter of William J. and Celena (Andrews) Mills, of New Bedford. The family home is at No. 12 Locust street.

THOMAS NEIL ROCHE, M. D.

Thomas Neil Roche was born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 9, 1884, and completed a course of public school instruction extending through grammar school. He prepared at Boston Latin School and while there made the football team and the crew. Later he entered the medical department of Tufts College, and there pursued full courses until graduated Doctor of Medicine, class of 1904. At the same time he took special

courses in surgery at Carney Hospital, and before graduation from Tufts took the examination in surgery and passed the hospital examining board. He continued his studies in surgery at the hospital, and in 1909 received an additional degree at graduation. He also was admitted and for a time was connected professionally with the Lying-in Hospital of New York City.

In 1909 he began private practice in Boston, and there continued until 1915, being a ship's doctor to the North German Lloyd Steamship Company and a member of the medical corps of the Ninth Regiment, Massachusetts National Guard. In 1915 he came to New Bedford, and is here practicing, his home and offices being located at No. 279 County street. He is a director of the New Bedford Medical and the American Medical societies, St. James' Roman Catholic Church, New Bedford, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Dr. Roche married, in Boston, August 3, 1916, Elizabeth C. Eastwood, daughter of Nathan Eastwood, a farmer of Milford, Connecticut.

JOHN B. WEBSTER, M. D.

As a specialist in orthopedic surgery, Dr. Webster is meeting with success in New Bedford, his native city. He is a son of Joseph V. Webster, born at Provincetown, Cape Cod, now a retired bone-setter, living in New Bedford, at No. 341 Cottage street.

Dr. John B. Webster was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, October 19, 1886, and is now a practicing physician in his native city. He attended Parker Street Grammar School, and for three years was a student at high school, then withdrew to begin work as an apprentice to the tool-maker's trade for five years, becoming an expert tool-maker, but his ambition was to become a physician, and after a year in Mosher Preparatory School (1909), he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Maryland, there taking a four years' course and receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine, class of June, 1914. He was for a time at St. Francis Hospital, Hartford, Connecticut, then took a special course in orthopedic surgery at the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled in New York City. Thus well furnished, he began practice in New Bedford with office at No. 341 Cottage street, and has become well established as a specialist of skill in the treatment of the crippled. On May 1, 1917, he was appointed city physician by Mayor Ashley, his public practice keeping him fully occupied.

Dr. Webster is an Independent in political action, selecting his candidates for personal fitness and not for party allegiance. He is deeply interested in the work of the City Mission Dispensary, does a great deal of charitable work, and is highly respected by all who know him. He is a member of the Church of St. John the Baptist, Roman Catholic, and of the Improved Order of Red Men. He is unmarried.

CHARLES NEVES SERPA.

A successful lawyer, member of the Bristol county bar, practicing in the State Court, and also Federal courts, Mr. Serpa has the further distinction of serving the government of Portugal as vice-consul, representing the interests of citizens of that country in New Bedford. Since 1907 he has been in practice in the city of his birth, is well established and highly regarded as a professional man and as a citizen. He is a son of Charles A. and Anna (Murray) Serpa, his mother deceased, his father, born in Portugal, now a business man of New Bedford.

Charles N. Serpa was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, July 15, 1883, and after passing all grades of the primary and grammar departments, entered high school, whence he was graduated, class of 1903. His education was continued in the College of Liberal Arts, University of Boston, the degree of Bachelor of Arts being conferred upon him, graduation class of 1907. Choosing the profession of law, he entered the Law School of the University of Boston, there completing legal study, and receiving the degree of Bachelor of Jurisprudence, class of 1910. The same year he was admitted to practice in State courts, and became associated with the office of Crapo, Clifford & Prescott, remaining there one year. They opened offices in the Masonic Building, in association with Charles Mitchell. Mr. Serpa has grown rapidly in public favor as an attorney-at-law, and has a most satisfactory law practice; is public administrator for Bristol county, and deeply interested in many departments of city life. He is a member of the bar association; director of the New Bedford Anti-Tuberculosis Society; director of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; former lieutenant, junior grade, of Company G, Massachusetts Naval Militia; member of Theta Delta Chi and Phi Delta Phi, legal fraternities, the New Bedford County Club; and in political opinion is a Republican, although taking no active part in public affairs. In all the other organizations named he takes an active part and is deeply interested in their success. In July, 1915, he was appointed to represent Portugal in New Bedford and vicinity as vice-consul, a position he still holds.

Mr. Serpa married in New York City, June 26, 1912, Mildred L. Rounds, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, daughter of Israel P. and Abbie E. (Graves) Rounds, her father a Pawtucket business man. The family home is No. 268 Hawthorne street, New Bedford.

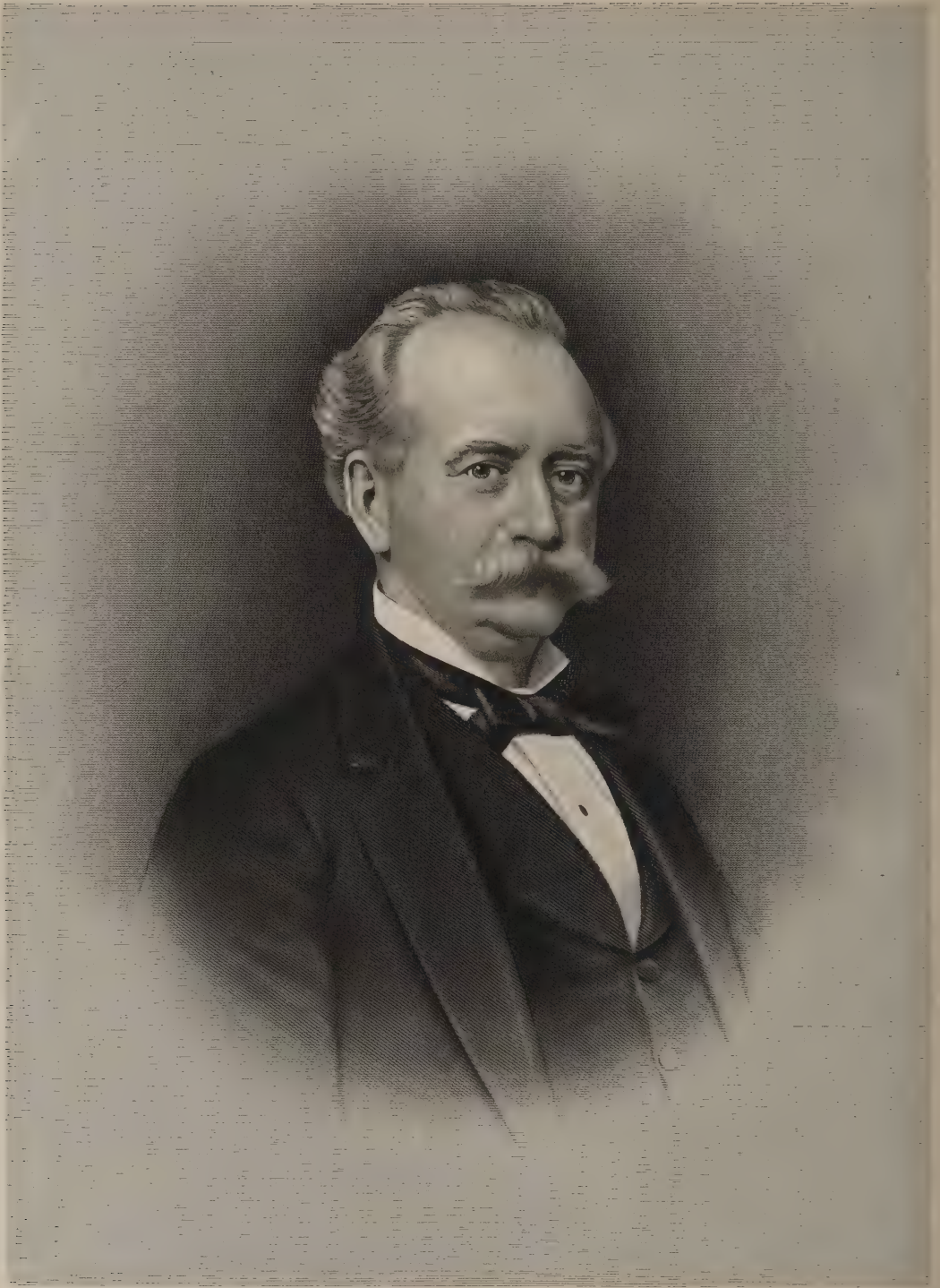
STEPHEN DURPHEE PEIRCE.

Ever since beginning business life, Mr. Peirce has been interested in the sale of automobiles even when holding positions not related to that business. He now has the agency for the Dodge car, taking the old David L. Parker garage at Nos. 14-16 Market street, New Bedford, as headquarters. Although a young man he early began business life and

has had the benefit of experience gained in different cities and in different lines of activity. He is a son of Stephen D. and Cyrene A. (Eldridge) Peirce, his father at one time a clothing merchant of New Bedford, member of the firm, Ashley & Peirce, and a man of prominence.

Stephen Durphee Peirce was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, August 22, 1886. He was educated in the public schools and in the Mosher School, attending the latter for two years, taking a business course which was finished in 1903. His first position was with J. K. Bishop & Company, contractors of Worcester, Massachusetts, his position that of timekeeper, and while holding it he became interested in motor cars, the peculiarities of the different makes, their defects and their advantages. The sale of autos was then becoming an established profitable business, and Mr. Peirce decided to fit himself for it by a course in general repair and garage work. For a short time he was so employed by Harry Wilson, on Pleasant street, then went with J. E. Watson, on Fourth street, on the old New Bedford Ice Company site. Mr. Watson at that time had the agency for the Locomobile, a steam propelled car, the first car of that make in New Bedford, according to Mr. Peirce, having been sold by J. E. Watson to E. G. Russell. He spent one year at the Watson Garage, then for about four years was a private chauffeur with Edward T. Peirce, Everett B. Sherman and John Hicks, serving about an equal period with each.

From private driving he went to the Berliet factory in Providence, Rhode Island, then building the Alco automobile, and there became familiar with all phases of motor car construction. After a year there a strike disorganized the plant and he returned to New Bedford and obtained a position with the Carlow Agency of Taunton, Massachusetts, as salesman for the Autocar, acting as such for one season. The next eighteen months were spent in the employ of the Waite Auto Supply Company as traveling salesman. The company sold only to dealers, and in his traveling Mr. Peirce formed the acquaintance of the leading men of the automobile industry all over New England. In 1910 he returned to New Bedford, entering the employ of R. W. Powers Auto Company, then agents for the Hudson car, with offices on Williams street. Later the Cadillac agency was taken from Mr. Robertson, he being the first local salesman either Powers or Robertson had employed. Later, while Mr. Green was in the South, Mr. Peirce took charge of his sheet metal working plant at the corner of New Bedford and Acushnet avenues, but kept in touch with automobile sales and business. In 1912 he was manager of the Knickerbocker Garage, owned and run by Mark E. Sullivan, who was then agent for the Hudson and Dodge cars, the latter car then just coming into the market, its builder, the Dodge Brothers, having previously been connected with the Ford Motor Company of Detroit. On November 1, 1915, Mr. Peirce secured the Dodge agency and is conducting a successful agency and garage at Nos. 14-18 Market street. Mr. Peirce is a member of the National Automobile Show Managers; Abra-



Arthur

ham H. Howland, Jr., Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; New Bedford Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Masonic and Julien clubs, and the Trinitarian Church.

He married, in January, 1910, Agnes M. Jackson, daughter of John and Margaret (Ersken) Jackson.

PELEG C. HOWLAND.

From the organization of the Merchants' Bank of New Bedford down through the years of its existence as a State and National bank to the year 1885, but two men filled the position of cashier. The first of these was James B. Congdon, a man of great ability, who began with the organization of the bank in 1825, resigning January 1, 1858, his mantle falling upon Peleg C. Howland, who held the office until his death, October 26, 1885. Upon the records of the Merchants' National Bank are pages devoted to these two men who bore an even closer relationship than that of business contemporaries, the inscription of Peleg C. Howland reading:

Resolved, The directors of the Merchants' National Bank of New Bedford desire to give expression to their sense of the loss which they and the corporation which they represent have sustained by the death of Peleg C. Howland, whose connection with the Merchants' National Bank, beginning August 13, 1846, continued under a Federal charter until his death on the 26th of October, 1885, a period of thirty-nine years of continuous service; and while it is more fitting that the character of our late cashier in his home and as a citizen should receive proper recognition elsewhere of his qualities as a man of affairs and of business, we may speak; and so speaking we would commemorate his unvarying courtesy of manner, his integrity, his comprehensive grasp of the largest transactions, as well as the minutest details, none too minute to receive that attention which was always his best; his rare, financial ability; his ripe experience and extensive knowledge of banking; his instinctive devotion to the interests committed to his charge; his wise foresight and anxious care for the interests of the bank and his pride in its success. All these combined to make him what he was, and he was recognized to be a model corporation officer and cashier.

Finer tribute from business associates than the foregoing could not be paid nor was tribute more justly paid. As a citizen, neighbor, friend, and father, he was of the best type, patriotic, helpful, loyal and devoted. He was of the seventh generation of Howlands in New England, tracing from Henry Howland, who was of record in Plymouth in 1624, a member of the Society of Friends in his later years, a convert. This Henry Howland lived and died at Duxbury, but he owned a large tract of land in Dartmouth, bought in 1652, and in 1659 was one of the twenty-seven purchasers of what was later Freetown. He married Mary Newland, the line following through their second son, Zoeth Howland, who was killed by Indians at Pocasset, January 21, 1676. Zoeth Howland, like his

father, was a convert to the faith of the Society of Friends, but all his sons, except Samuel, were birthright members belonging to the Apponegansett meeting. Henry Howland, son of Zoeth Howland, was a lumberman, lumber dealer and house builder, his homestead being on the opposite side of the road from the Apponegansett meeting house, and a little west. He held a high position in town and church, and did a large business in sawing lumber. He married Deborah Briggs, and among his sons was Zoeth (2) Howland, who, with his wife, Sarah, lived in Westport, all his life. Philip Howland, son of Zoeth (2) Howland, lived and died in Westport, his home farm about one mile west of Westport Village. His son, Isaac Howland, a substantial farmer and good citizen, married Lydia Cornell, and they were the parents of Stephen, father of Peleg C. Howland, whose worthy life furnishes the inspiration for this review. Stephen Howland was a leading business man, residing in Westport Village, where he died March 28, 1855. He married (second) March 4, 1824, Meribah Cornell, born December 29, 1801, died August 18, 1841. Their third son was Peleg C. Howland.

Peleg C. Howland was born in Westport, Massachusetts, April 29, 1830, and died in New Bedford, October 26, 1885. He prepared for a business career through the medium of public and private schools, finding his first position with a grocery firm of Westport, but at the age of sixteen, August 13, 1846, he entered the service of the Merchants' Bank of New Bedford, a business connection which was only severed by death. John Avery Parker, one of New Bedford's foremost citizens, was then president of the bank, and James B. Congdon was its cashier. The bank had just attained its twenty-first year, having been organized in 1825. Mr. Howland, under the inspiration flowing from such men, rapidly absorbed the fundamentals, then expanded rapidly, seeming to be a financier through natural inclination and talent. Five years after his entrance he was promoted to the position of teller, May 30, 1851, then advanced to the post of assistant cashier, January 10, 1854, finally, on January 1, 1858, becoming cashier, after that office had become vacant through the resignation of James B. Congdon, the only man who had previously held that position with the Merchants' Bank. After the passage of the National Banking Act, the Merchants' reorganized as a National bank, thereby greatly enlarging its scope and increasing its importance. Mr. Howland was thoroughly familiar with the laws governing national finance and financiering, and as a cashier of the Merchants' National aided greatly in guiding the course of that institution to the high place attained among State financial institutions. The bank was his pride, and nothing in any way ever detracted from his complete absorption in its affairs. Prosperity came to the bank through the strength of its management and everywhere Mr. Howland was regarded as the leading spirit. It was not alone his ability as a financier that gained him his reputation, but the nobility of his character, his unfailing courtesy, his genial, kindly nature, which attracted and held friends. He was very

fond of children, and when they came to his own home he was the happiest of men. He had few interests outside the bank and his home, and there his memory is yet green.

Mr. Howland married, June 3, 1851, Lucy C. Congdon, daughter of James B. Congdon, who died October 8, 1867. He married (second) October 29, 1872, Clara E. Kempton, daughter of Horatio A. Kempton, who died August 15, 1879. He married (third) November 16, 1882, Elizabeth T. Kempton, sister of his second wife. Peleg C. Howland and his second wife, Clara E. (Kempton) Howland, were the parents of two daughters and a son: Elizabeth Kempton Howland, an accomplished musician of New Bedford; Horatio Kempton Howland, died June 1, 1915; and Clara Earle Howland, who married Joseph Cornell Nowell, they are the parents of Joseph C., Jr., and Elizabeth H. Nowell.

HORATIO A. KEMPTON.

There were many reasons why the memory of Horatio A. Kempton should be kept green in New Bedford, for he was one of the leading public men of his day, and was known as "the father of the school committee," his service on that board covering a period of thirty-five years. When New Bedford laid down her town form of government in 1847, Mr. Kempton was a member of the board of selectmen, and in the new city government, inaugurated the same year, he was overseer of the poor. Horatio A. Kempton was a son of Ephraim (6) Kempton, born in 1789, died August 19, 1863. He married, August 25, 1811, Mary Hillman, who died leaving a son, Horatio A., and a daughter, Mary H., the latter born June 30, 1823.

This branch of the Kempton family in America, of which Horatio A. Kempton was of the eighth generation, springs from Ephraim Kempton, who appeared in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1643. There he was listed as "able to bear arms," but the erasing of his name indicates that he was found to be either too old or too infirm. It is not known when he came to Plymouth, but he is not mentioned in the division of cattle in 1627. He died in May, 1645. He had a son, Ephraim (2) Kempton, born in England, and who married Joanna Rawlins, in Scituate, Massachusetts. Their son, Ephraim (3) Kempton, born October 1, 1649, married Mary, daughter of John Reeves, of Salem. They were the parents of Ephraim (4) Kempton, born in 1674, and who married, in 1702, Patience, daughter of Elder Thomas Faunce. He was a goldsmith in Boston, at one time, but late in life moved to Plymouth. In the next generation Thomas Kempton, son of Ephraim (4) and Patience (Faunce) Kempton, was born in 1705, married Esther Troop in 1730, and moved to Dartmouth, Massachusetts. Their son was Ephraim (5) Kempton, born May 26, 1745, died January 25, 1802. He married, May 8, 1774, Elizabeth Tupper, who died November 29, 1848, aged ninety-five years. They were

the parents of Ephraim (6) Kempton, of previous mention, father of Horatio A. Kempton, to whose memory this review is offered.

Horatio A. Kempton was born June 27, 1812, and died in New Bedford, Massachusetts, November 2, 1885. He was a man of education and intellectual vigor, his business life being principally spent in the lumber business. He was a selectman of the town, an overseer of the poor under the city charter, and in 1863-64 represented New Bedford in the State Legislature. For thirty-five years his interest in education kept him on the school committee, and to him a great deal of the credit is due for the high plane of efficiency attained by the schools of his period. He bore his part in life well, was a kind-hearted, courteous gentleman, and had a host of friends, who appreciated his manly characteristics and the high quality of his citizenship.

Horatio A. Kempton married, September 21, 1841, Caroline Newhall Thornton, who was born in Leicester, Massachusetts, July 15, 1814, and who died September 11, 1862. They were the parents of: 1. Clara Earle, born November 27, 1844, died August 15, 1879; married, October 29, 1872, Peleg C. Howland. 2. Mary, born March 27, 1848, died August 29, 1851. 3. Elizabeth Thornton, born November 1, 1850, died March 7, 1896; married, November 16, 1882, Peleg C. Howland. 4. Jane Delano, born January 3, 1854, died February 12, 1868.

WALTER HAMER LANGSHAW.

As the head and a large owner in a great manufacturing corporation, Mr. Langshaw reviews a life of well directed effort, constantly increasing in value to the corporations he serves. He has won his way through merit, each promotion from the bottom upward coming only after it had been well earned. His career in New Bedford began in 1891, in the Potomska Mills, in charge of a department, and nine years later, in 1900, he became the dominating spirit in the Dartmouth Manufacturing Corporation, and president of the corporation. He takes a keen interest in public matters, particularly economics, and has made a very thorough study of the tariff question. His views on the latter question have been different from those of many of his contemporaries and have caused considerable discussion. In 1913 he issued a pamphlet stating his experience because of his attitude on the tariff, the protective feature of which has been perverted to suit the purpose of certain special interests. He also submitted a brief to the Committee on Ways and Means, 1913, on the cotton schedule. These two pamphlets, which taken together form an enlightening treatise on the salient points of the tariff situation, present in a forceful manner the conclusions of which Mr. Langshaw has arrived at as the result of years of special study of a wide experience as a manufacturer, with the practical workings of the tariff measure in effect during the past quarter of a century. Holding that protection is necessary for the development of industries in which skilled labor is required in



Walter Langshaw

quantity, that moderate tariff on any article is not a burden on the people provided it is manufactured in quantities proportionate to normal market requirements, and that its manufacturing is not of a kind that excludes men of limited capital, he believes that a moderate reduction in the tariff, intelligently applied, would be beneficial rather than detrimental to the industrial and commercial development of the country, and has for a number of years favored such a reduction.

Walter H. Langshaw was born at Eagley, near Bolton, England, in 1859, his paternal and maternal ancestors for many years residents of Lancashire, the records of the family extending back to the year 1570. Cotton manufacturing was a family business, a Langshaw founding the Eagley Mills in 1790. At the age of seven years Walter Langshaw was brought to the United States by his parents, there locating in Lawrence, Massachusetts, moving to Manchester, New Hampshire, in 1872, but returning to Lawrence in 1874. In all these changes the lad had a part, and from his ninth year was employed in cotton mills. He continued a mill worker in Lawrence from the return in 1874 until 1887, then went to a Rhode Island cotton mill in charge of a small department. Four years later, in 1891, he came to New Bedford to take charge of a large department of the Potomska Mills. During the ensuing four years he gained such high reputation that at the incorporation of the Dartmouth Mills, in 1895, he was engaged as superintendent. In 1898 he was elected a director, and in 1900 became the head of the corporation. The three mills of the company are located in the South End, the capitalization is \$2,600,000; twenty-two hundred hands are employed; two hundred thousand spindles and fifty-eight hundred looms turning out an enormous quantity of plain and fancy fine cotton goods. Over all Mr. Langshaw is the executive, agent, and controlling spirit. The success of the corporation is a matter of comment in the textile world. From 1896 to 1917 the return to the original shareholder selling out at the market value shows an average return for twenty years of forty-five per cent., this result being accomplished in open competition in the same field for machinery and labor. This thoroughly establishes Mr. Langshaw as one of the practical mill executives who, from personal knowledge and experience, direct their corporations wisely. He was also for some years president of the Bristol Manufacturing Corporation of New Bedford, a million dollar cotton manufacturing company, operating sixty-three thousand spindles, and eighteen hundred and sixty-six looms, employing eight hundred and twenty hands in manufacturing cotton and silk goods. He has other business interests of importance widely separated. He is president of W. H. Langshaw & Company, of No. 346 Broadway, New York City; a director of the Massachusetts Trust Company of Boston; and director of the Liberty Insurance Company of Boston.

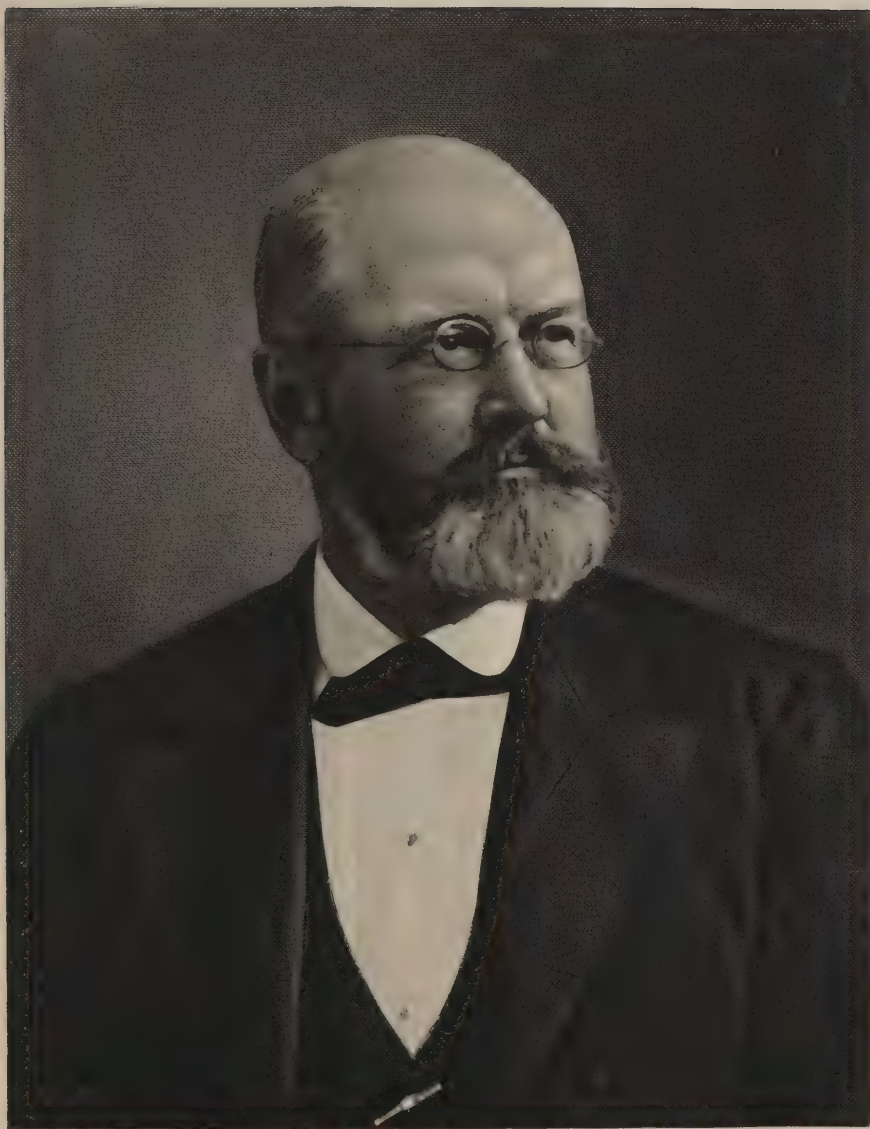
He has not sought the sordid in life, but has catered to the finer side of his nature, particularly his talent and love for music. When little

more than a boy, he was organist of St. John's Episcopal Church of Lawrence, and in the different cities to which his business took him he often acted in that capacity. He is a patron of art, and one of the trustees of the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, Massachusetts. He is a member of the Massachusetts Alliance of Manufacturers and Employers Associations, National Association of Manufacturers, National Economic League, North American Civic League, Massachusetts Forestry Association, American Economic Association, and the Royal Colonial Institute. His clubs show the wide range of his tastes, and the recreations which most appeal to him are: Beverly Yacht of Marion, Massachusetts; Boston Athletic; Country of Brookline, of New Bedford and Rhode Island; Megantic Fish and Game of Maine; New Bedford Rod and Reel; Tin Whistle of Pinehurst of North Carolina; also other clubs; the Algonquin of Boston; Arkwright of Boston; Brooks; Episcopalian of Boston; Merchants of New York; Rocky Mountain of New York; Royal Colonial Institute; Seapuit of Cape Cod; Southern New England Textile; Victorian of Boston; and the Wamsutta of New Bedford, Massachusetts. He is also a member of St. George's Society, and of Grecian Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Lawrence, Massachusetts.

Mr. Langshaw married (first) August 23, 1884, Sarah Elizabeth Mahan, of Andover, Massachusetts, who died in 1896, leaving sons: Walter Seymour, assistant agent and director of the Dartmouth Manufacturing Corporation; Albert Colburn, of W. H. Langshaw & Company, No. 346 Broadway, New York City. Mr. Langshaw married (second) June 23, 1898, Elizabeth Wilkinson, of New Bedford, they the parents of a daughter, Eunice, and a son, Richard.

THOMAS MERIAM STETSON.

In a memorial prepared in honor of the memory of his former colleague at the bar, Charles W. Clifford said of Mr. Stetson: "He was unquestionably the ablest lawyer of his time in Southeastern Massachusetts, and would have measured up well to the standards of the ablest lawyers of the country. Judge Bennett, Judge Marston, and Judge Morton were superior to him in certain lines of professional work, but no one was his equal in pure mental legal ability. To a mind of the highest legal acumen, and stored with the fullest knowledge of legal principles, and the history of their evolution, through decided cases, and statutory enactment, he added impressive physique and a voice of marvelous power and effectiveness. His conduct of trial was masterly, presenting his evidence with the utmost telling force and meeting that of his adversary with consummate skill. His industry and marvelous attention to detail in the preparation of his cases kept his opponent in ignorance of the pitfalls which lay before him until the psychological moment for



The American Historical Society.

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Thos M Stetson

their disclosure. His arguments were examples of strong and beautiful language, graced by apposite quotations and the keenest wit. Absolutely refusing to be diverted from his entire allegiance to the law as his life work by the allurements of other fields where his great gifts would have made him preëminent, he will be remembered as the embodiment of the highest type of pure lawyer. Perhaps the most distinguished honor Mr. Stetson ever received was his invitation to preside at the Centennial Celebration of the Battle of Lexington, at Lexington, at which were assembled the highest officials of the commonwealth and nation, President Grant being a guest. The house in Lexington which belonged to Mr. Stetson's mother's ancestors is the one referred to in all accounts of the battle of Lexington as the 'Buckman Tavern' and contains several bullet holes received in the battle. Any memorial of Mr. Stetson which omitted mention of his charming personality in personal life would be absolutely deficient. His great fund of knowledge, his keen and brilliant wit, and his flow of language made him a rare conversationalist."

Such was the estimate placed upon the mental qualities of Thomas M. Stetson by one of his contemporaries and one often his antagonist. This was also the consensus of New Bedford opinion and quite naturally and rightfully he came by his intellectual attainment. He was the son of a minister, the Rev. Caleb Stetson, and his mother, Julia Ann (Meriam) Stetson, was a fitting companion for her ministerial husband. Rev. Caleb Stetson was a lineal descendant of Cornet Robert Stetson, who settled in Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1634, and took an active part in King Philip's War. His title of Cornet came from his rank in the first company of horse raised in Plymouth Colony.

The descent of Thomas Meriam Stetson from this first American ancestor of the family is as follows: Cornet Robert Stetson, who was born in the County of Kent, England, in 1613, died February 1, 1702, in Plymouth, Massachusetts; he left a son, Thomas Stetson, who was born December 11, 1643; his son, Elisha Stetson, was born in March, 1684; he left a son, Elisha Stetson, who was born April 26, 1718, and died August 28, 1803. The son of the second Elisha Stetson was Captain Thomas Stetson, who was born March 9, 1752, and died in 1820. His son was the Rev. Caleb Stetson, who was born July 12, 1793, and died in 1871; and his son was Thomas M. Stetson, of this review.

Thomas Meriam Stetson was born in Medford, Massachusetts, June 15, 1830, and died in New Bedford, Massachusetts, February 10, 1916, aged eighty-five years, seven months and twenty-five days. He prepared for college and entered Harvard University, whence he was graduated in the class of 1849, going thence to Dane Law School, Harvard University. Immediately after his admission to the bar, in 1854, he began practice in New Bedford and had the rare good fortune to be invited to join one of the oldest law firms in the State, a firm established about the time its newly admitted partner was born, by Lemuel Williams and Judge Charles Henry Warren, and afterward known as Warren & Eliot. In

1854, when the young lawyer was admitted to the Bristol county bar, the firm was Eliot & Pitman, the senior partner a Congressman absent much of the time in Washington, the junior member, Judge Robert C. Pitman, of the Superior Court. Hence the necessity for a third partner who could devote himself constantly to the firm business. With Mr. Stetson's admission the firm became Eliot, Pitman & Stetson, but upon the withdrawal of Judge Pitman a few years later, the name was changed to Eliot & Stetson, and so continued until the death of Mr. Eliot in 1870. Mr. Stetson practiced alone for a time, but later admitted Francis B. Greene to a partnership, they practicing as Stetson & Greene. Later Mr. Stetson was associated in legal practice with Lemuel Le B. Holmes, and Eliot D. Stetson, his son. At the present time the firm is Stetson & Stetson, its members being Eliot D. Stetson and Frederick D. Stetson, sons of Thomas M. Stetson.

Mr. Stetson's rise in the law was rapid and very soon he was ranking among the leaders at the Bristol bar. As a pure lawyer in mastery of the great principles of law, in his wealth of legal and other learning, in his exhaustive preparation of his cases in the courts, he had no superior in Southeastern Massachusetts. Among the celebrated cases with which he was connected, and in which his legal ability was thoroughly tested was the famous Howland will case, one of the most remarkable litigations in the history of the bar. Mr. Stetson, Mr. Eliot, his partner, and Benjamin F. Thomas, who had but a short time before resigned from the Massachusetts Superior Court bench, secured to the city of New Bedford those bequests under the will of Sylvia Ann Howland, the Free Library, and the water supply fund left to the city. Mr. Stetson was counsel for the city of New Bedford in the subject of the water works, and was also retained as counsel by Bristol county when it was building the Fairhaven bridge. He was also counsel for the Board of Trade in compelling the restoration of the Fairhaven Ferry.

Never lured from his profession by the attraction of power, position or gain, Mr. Stetson acquired interests in New Bedford's business world, including the First National Bank, and the Morse Twist Drill and Machine Company, both of which he served as director. He was similarly associated with some of the cotton mills of the city and in all his trained legal mind was invaluable to the board of directors on which he sat. He was a lover of nature, delighting in the out-of-doors and at his large Ash street home rare trees, shrubs and flowers attested to his love for the beautiful, while his greenhouses, under the management of William Keith, developed strange and curious forms of vegetables, fruit and plant life. There fig, banana and orange trees grew, century plants flourished and lovely orchids grew and lordly palm trees waved their feathered fronds. It was amid such surroundings that his hours of leisure of the best years of his life were passed and when old age came on and he walked amid greatly lengthened shadows the beauties of his

home were his solace and his comfort. He was a member of the Unitarian church and was all his life a regular church attendant.

Mr. Stetson married, September 10, 1856, Caroline Dawes Eliot, daughter of Thomas Dawes and Frances L. (Brock) Eliot, of Nantucket. Mr. and Mrs. Stetson were the parents of: Julia M., who married Dr. Leroy Milton Yale, of New York City; Eliot D. and Frederick D., of the law firm of Stetson & Stetson; Dr. Frank E.; and Edward M.

THOMAS JEFFERSON COBB.

All the years of the useful life of Thomas Jefferson Cobb were spent in some form of public service, and all but the four years as secretary to Governor Crapo, of Michigan, were spent in his native city of New Bedford as deputy sheriff, and in semi-legal business, notably as a commissioner in the taking of testimony relating to the Alabama claims, as lawyer's clerk, and clerk of the Third District Court, 1873 until his death. He was a duly admitted member of the Bristol county bar, passing the required examination very creditably, although his years of experience with courts and lawyers, rather than law books, had prepared him. At one time he acted as clerk for District Attorney Marston, and under that brilliant lawyer Mr. Cobb became an expert in legal forms and verbiage. It was said of him that he had no superior as a drawer of indictments, and very few of those drawn by him were ever successfully attacked. His documents were models of neatness and precision, and he had little patience with officials or lawyers who presented indictments or legal papers to the court, loosely or improperly prepared. His expertness was known and commented upon by the legal fraternity all over the State, and during his twenty-one years administration of the office of clerk of the District Court, system, neatness and exactness ruled in every detail. He was prompt in the performances of every duty, courteous always, and entirely impartial, mindful only of the interest of the individual seeking his services. Efficiency always distinguished him, and to his sterling qualities as an official he added these strong attributes which mark the man of force and character. In disposition pleasant, genial and obliging; he made many friends and although fond of caustic repartee, his raillery was so good natured that no offence could be taken, as none was intended.

Thomas Jefferson Cobb was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, July 15, 1844, died in his native city, October 29, 1902, son of William S. Cobb, a wholesale ship chandler or outfitter of New Bedford, sheriff of Bristol county for several years, and one of the strong men of his day. Thomas J. Cobb began his education in New Bedford public schools, and after completing the courses entered Pierce Academy at Middleboro, Massachusetts. In 1863, at the age of nineteen, he went to Flint, Michigan, remaining there four years as private and military secretary to Henry H. Crapo, Governor of the State, a former resident of New Bed-

ford, and father of William W. Crapo. The position he held as military secretary constituted him a member of the Governor's staff, and gave him the rank of major.

After returning to New Bedford, the young man was appointed by his father, the sheriff of the county, as one of his deputies, an office he held for several years under his successor, Andrew R. Wright; other deputy sheriffs of that period being John W. Nickerson and Horatio N. Kimball. In 1872 Mr. Cobb was a candidate for the then elective office of clerk of the city police court, and in 1873 he was elected a member of common council. In 1874, while still a deputy sheriff, he was appointed commissioner to take testimony in the court of commissioners of Alabama claims. The testimony taken covered thousands of pages written in long hand, the work done by Mr. Cobb being particularly accurate and legible and completed promptly. He also acted as clerk for District Attorney Marston, and under his instruction became the expert drafter of indictments and other criminal processes. After Mr. Knowlton succeeded to the district attorney's office, Mr. Cobb continued as his clerk. In 1881 Mr. Sanford, clerk of the Third District Court of Bristol county, died, and Mr. Cobb was appointed to succeed him. His administration of that office is a model for all court clerks, and so satisfactory was it to the bench and bar of that day that for twenty-one years he held the office by successive appointments, only death creating a vacancy.

Through his long connection with courts and lawyers, Mr. Cobb became so well informed that in January, 1896, he passed a successful bar examination and was admitted to practice. This privilege availed himself to a limited extent, although during the term of Andrew J. Jennings as district attorney he served as his assistant most ably and satisfactory. He became one of the best known court officers in the State, and among court clerks was preëminent as a drawer of indictments and complaints. While acting as assistant to H. M. Knowlton and George Marston, district attorneys, he had charge of drawing some of the weightiest indictments in the jurisdiction, notably the Lizzie A. Borden indictment for the murder of her father.

He was a member of the Bar Association and of the Masonic order, a Republican in politics, and an attendant of Trinitarian (Congregational) Church. His funeral service was largely attended, particularly by his brethren of the bar, three of the pallbearers being justices of the Third District Court—Frank A. Milliken, James L. Gillingham, A. Edwin Clarke; the fourth being a court officer, Lemuel D. Adams. He is buried in Rural Cemetery.

Mr. Cobb married, in Flint, Michigan, September 1, 1870, Phebe A. Hamilton, who survives him with their two daughters—Mrs. William W. Gardner, of Touissett, Massachusetts; Elizabeth H., assistant clerk in the Third District Court of Bristol county; mother and daughter reside at No. 78 Bedford street.

FRANK HERBERT GIFFORD.

After graduation from Brown University in 1881, Mr. Gifford, scion of an ancient and honorable New Bedford family, eminent in official and public life, made his entrance into business life as a mill engineer in the city of Providence, Rhode Island. Returning to New Bedford in 1882, he has been actively connected with the manufacturing interests of the city, but since 1899 as a cotton salesman. He is a son of Charles Henry Gifford, twelfth postmaster of New Bedford, and a grandson of William Gifford, one of the olden time business men of New Bedford known as "whaling merchants." The family traces from ancient Puritan stock, the ancestor, William Gifford, a member of the Society of Friends, who came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, prior to 1650.

William Gifford, of the sixth generation, died in New Bedford, March 24, 1866, a quiet, forceful man of business, who was long remembered as one of the upright, rugged, kindly-hearted men of his day, who were a product of the peculiar business in which they were engaged—whaling. He had been in business in Savannah, Georgia, for seven years prior to settling in New Bedford, although he was an old Dartmouth boy. He clung to the religious faith and customs of his father's, wore the plain garb, and used the same speech peculiar to the Society of Friends. He married Rhoda Tucker, of an old Dartmouth (Massachusetts) family, who died in December, 1891, surviving her husband a quarter of a century. They were the parents of Lucretia T.; Charles Henry, of further mention; Mary T., and Elizabeth Gifford.

Charles Henry Gifford was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, July 18, 1833, died in the city of his birth and lifetime residence, February 4, 1908. He was educated in New Bedford private schools and Friends' Academy, completing his studies at Haverford College, a famous institution under control of the Society of Friends near Philadelphia. After leaving college he became associated with his father in the whaling business as office assistant, and soon after coming of legal age was admitted a partner, and for several years after his father's death in 1866 he continued the business. He was connected with several business enterprises of the city, was a director of the New Bedford Gas and Electric Light Company, a long-time trustee of the New Bedford Institution for Savings, and served for several years as a member of the Massachusetts State Gas and Electric Light Commission, appointed by Governor Greenhalge in 1894. A Republican in politics, Mr. Gifford cast his vote for every candidate of the party from John C. Fremont in 1856 to Theodore Roosevelt in 1904. He represented his ward, the Sixth, in Common Council, serving several terms; was a member of the first city committee appointed to consider a water supply and system; was a one-time trustee of the New Bedford Free Public Library; and twice was the leader of his party ticket for the office of mayor. In 1889 he was appointed postmaster by President Harrison, and it was largely through his influence that

a new post office building was obtained, although he only retained office about a year after moving into the new building. He succeeded Albert H. W. Carpenter, and on February 1, 1894, gave way to his own successor, Charles S. Ashley. Mr. Gifford effected several badly needed reforms in the administration of the office during his term, and illustrated the business-like, well-ordered way in which it could be conducted. He was a man of kindly, genial disposition, and, like his father, possessed a gift of making friends easily. He married, in North Dartmouth, September 15, 1858, Elizabeth P. Cummings, born August 19, 1838, died in New Bedford, June 7, 1907, daughter of John Cummings of North Dartmouth. Mr. and Mrs. Gifford were the parents of a son, Frank Herbert, of further mention; and of a daughter, Helen C. Gifford, born May 24, 1864.

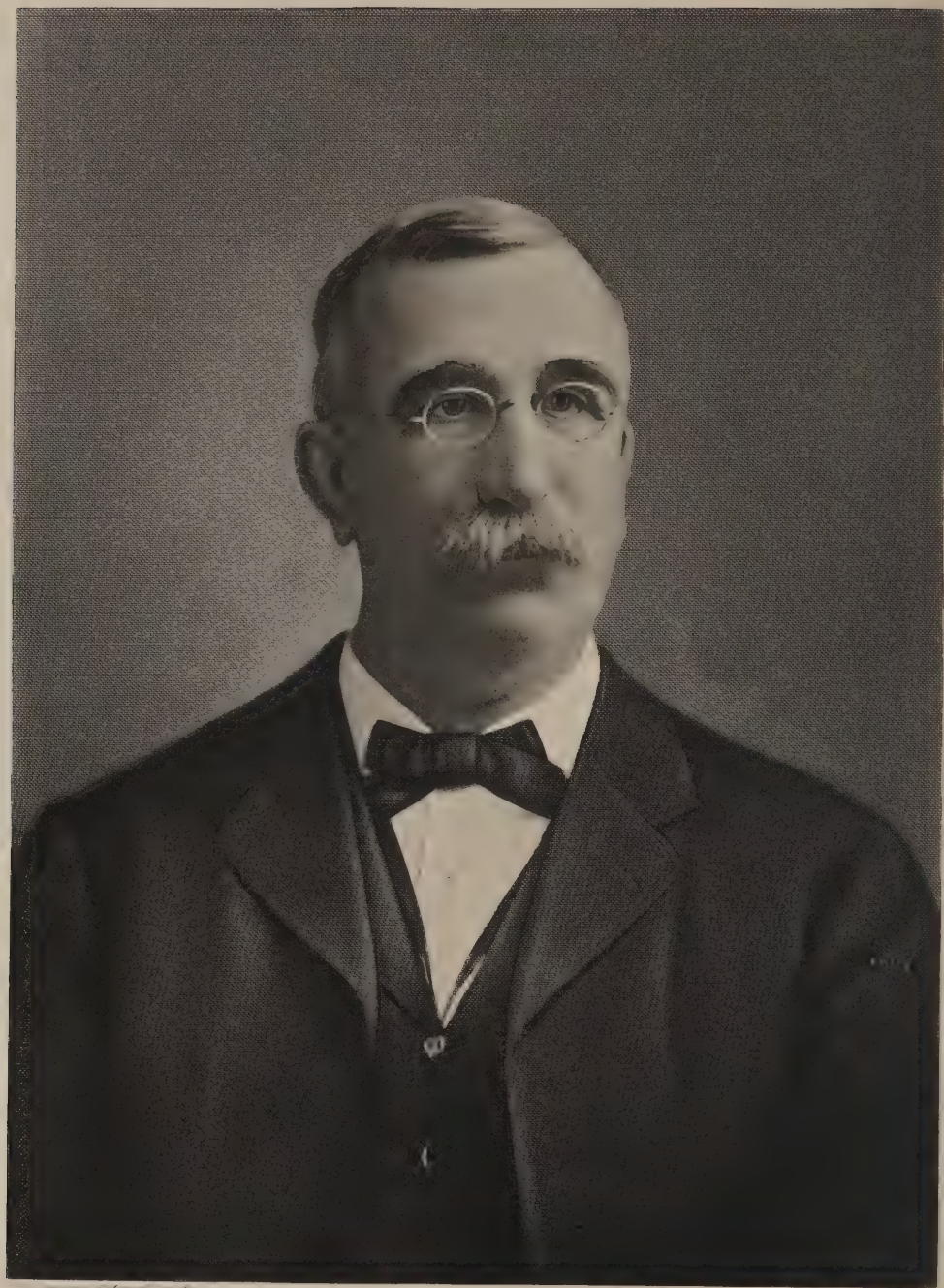
Frank H. Gifford was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, August 8, 1859, and is yet a resident of the city of his birth. After completing preparation for college at Friends' Academy, New Bedford, in 1877, he entered Brown University, whence he was graduated, class of 1881. He at once entered business life as a mill engineer, 1881-82; engaged in mill operation, 1882-84; was a cotton broker, 1884-1897; treasurer of the New Bedford Spinning Company, 1897-99; and since 1899 has been engaged as a cotton salesman. He is a trustee of the New Bedford Five Cents Savings Bank; vice-president of New Bedford Gas and Edison Electric Light Company; was a member of city council, 1885-86; member of the school committee, 1887-89; is a member of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, the Wamsutta and New Bedford Country clubs, Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, and in politics is a Republican.

Mr. Gifford married, in New Bedford, June 3, 1890, Eliza Howland Cook, born in Saginaw, Michigan, August 13, 1867, daughter of Timothy D. and Ellen L. Cook. The family residence is at No. 380 County street, Mr. Gifford's offices at No. 17 Hamilton street.

FREDERICK H. ROBINSON.

A graduate of Tufts College Medical School, Dr. Frederick Hilliard Robinson came to New Bedford, where he is well established in practice with offices at 526 Purchase street. He is a descendant of that ancient Robinson-Robertson family which emigrated to Scotland from the Hebrides Islands, the family first appearing there. From Scotland they followed King James to England, first appearing in this country on the Maine coast at about the date of the earliest English settlement at Plymouth. From Maine, branches have spread to every State.

Dr. Frederick H. Robinson belongs to the New Hampshire family, a grandson of Augustus and Abiah (Wells) Robinson, he a bootmaker and devout Baptist. Augustus and Abiah Robinson were the parents of Daniel W., Augustus P., Henry L., Charles, Frank H., and Mary Robinson, Dr. Robinson being son of Henry L. Robinson.



Thomas B. Tripp

Henry L. Robinson, a merchant, was a veteran of the Civil War, serving in both the Eighth and Fifteenth regiments of New Hampshire Volunteers, and was a man of influence in his community. He was a member of the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention of 1877, and held other evidences of the esteem of his townsmen. He married Addie, daughter of Frederick Hilliard.

Frederick Hilliard Robinson was born in Pittsfield, New Hampshire, October 6, 1868. When a dozen or fourteen years of age, his parents removed to Manchester, where he attended the grade and high schools. He was variously engaged until entering Tufts College Medical School, whence he was graduated Doctor of Medicine, class of 1896. He came to New Bedford in 1908, and has since been engaged in the general practice of his profession. He is a member of the Medical Societies, the Sons of Veterans, and the Protestant Episcopal Church. He married, in Brockton, Massachusetts, in 1897, Helen Brightman, daughter of Asa and Ruth (Nye) Brightman, of Acushnet. Dr. and Mrs. Robinson are the parents of two sons: George Nye, born in 1898; Winfield Nye, born in 1905.

THOMAS BUSH TRIPP.

The entire life of Thomas Bush Tripp was spent in his native New Bedford, and no man better served his city than he. His business enterprise and public spirit were employed in behalf of his own community, and he was recognized as one of the strong men of the city. While he was president of the First National Bank at the time of his death, he had only filled that high position for about one year, although a director for more than twenty years. He completed an honorable business record in other lines and no stain of failure marred his record. He was a son of James and Eliza (Mosher) Tripp.

Thomas Bush Tripp, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, August 19, 1838, and died December 29, 1912. He was educated in the New Bedford public schools, completing the advanced courses of the high school in 1858. He was engaged in the grocery business in New Bedford until 1872, his store located in the block at the corner of County and Allen streets. After the death of his father he turned his attention to real estate, discerning with rare vision the rapid growth of the city which was to soon follow. He was a good judge of the value of real estate, and with unerring judgment selected large tracts of unimproved land which he purchased and improved with graded streets and sewers before offering a lot for sale. This policy he followed in all his additions, and so well were his locations chosen and so skillfully was his business conducted, that prosperity followed all his investments and likewise his investors. He dealt generously with the public, allowing ample time for those of limited means to secure homes, hundreds becoming home builders and owners for the first time in their lives. This meant not only pros-

perity for Mr. Tripp and the home builders, but for the city, whose aggregate value of taxable property was greatly increased.

In addition to the management of his real estate business, Mr. Tripp was a director of the New Bedford and Fairhaven Street Railway Company, elected in July, 1873, the road having been incorporated the previous year. He held the position until 1887, then resigned, but upon the organization of the Union Street Railway Company, he accepted a directorship, October 30, 1897, and became vice-president of the company, July 14, 1898, serving until his death. He was also a director of the New Bedford and Onset Street Railway Company; became a director of the Dartmouth & Westport Railway Company in October, 1901, and vice-president, January 9, 1902, serving until his death. His devoted and efficient services to these concerns was the subject of fine tribute after his death. He was also a director of the Howland Mills Corporation, Dartmouth Mills Corporation, a director of the First National Bank in 1890, and on December 21, 1911, was elected president, holding this until his death. He was also a trustee of the New Bedford Institution for Savings, and relied upon by the board as their expert in all real estate investments.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Tripp took a deep interest in public affairs, and in his younger years was an ardent worker for the party. He was elected a member of common council in 1864, representative to the State Legislature in 1872, and a member of the board of aldermen in 1873. In 1891 he was appointed a member of the board of public works, a post he ably filled for several years, also holding a place upon the New Bedford water board, to which he devoted much time during the building of the Quittacus water supply for New Bedford. He was, at the time of his death, a trustee of the Kempton fund, the gift of Sarah E. Potter to the city. A thorough business man, Mr. Tripp was highly capable of filling these various offices or positions, and to his ability he added a strong principle that caused him to regard "a public office as a public trust." This resulted in the city and various organizations securing the highest form of service and won for him the highest commendation. He was a past master of Eureka Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and highly regarded by his brethren of the order. In early life he was a member of the City Guards, and until his death he was a member of the Wamsutta Club, and was at one time its president. He was also a member of the Country Club of New Bedford. He was a man of regular life and methodical habits, careful in all things and devoted to his home.

Mr. Tripp married, in 1888, Emma J. Ashley, daughter of Rodolphos and Ruth (Parker) Ashley (q. v.). Mrs. Tripp survives her husband, with a daughter, Molly Bush Tripp, the family home No. 413 County street.

CHARLES EDWARD BENTON, Ph. B.

Although a native son of Illinois, Mr. Benton since 1897 has been a resident of New Bedford, Massachusetts, and since 1899 the managing and directing head of Benton's Business School, which he founded and has placed among the highly useful educational institutions of the city. The name Benton has been an honored one in American annals since the early settlement of New England. From New England this branch located in Ontario and Jefferson counties, New York, and from the parent stock branches have gone out north, south and west. In New Bedford, the work of Mr. Benton as an educator will endure, and posterity as well as the present generation benefit through the work and influence of the school he founded and directs. In other branches of city life he has exerted an influence for good, and in church and Young Men's Christian Association work has rendered valued assistance and inspiration.

The town of Guilford, Connecticut, was settled in 1639, by a colony from the vicinity of Guilford, England. It included two brothers, Edward and Andrew Benton, both of whom were influential members of the colony, Puritans who left civilization to found homes in a savage wilderness in order that they might enjoy freedom of conscience. Andrew Benton moved to Hartford, Connecticut, about 1660, and died there in 1683. By his first wife he was the father of Andrew, Samuel, James, Mary and Dorothy. His second wife bore him Ann (who died in 1686), Ebenezer, Lydia and Hannah. The line of descent to Charles E. Benton is through James (1) Benton, son of the founder and his first wife. That James was of Hartford, Connecticut, and there he married, February 10, 1698, Sarah, daughter of Bevil Waters, of Hartford. James (1) was succeeded by his son, James (2) Benton, born in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1699, who moved to Guilford, Connecticut, where he died August 30, 1785. His wife was Experience, daughter of Edward Stocking, of Lyme, Connecticut, whom he married March 1, 1719. James (2) and Elizabeth Benton were the parents of another James Benton, born 1720, and died in Guilford, Connecticut, June 22, 1801. This James (3) Benton married, September 27, 1736, in Guilford, Margaret Naughteye, of Guilford. Among their children was Bethel Benton, a Revolutionary soldier, founder of his family in Seneca, Ontario county, New York, and great-grandfather of Charles E. Benton, of New Bedford.

Bethel, son of James (3) and Margaret (Naughteye) Benton, was born December 14, 1750, in Guilford, and removed to Ashfield, Massachusetts, in 1767. The name of his brother Beza is found in a list of inhabitants of Ashfield between 1773 and 1798, and on a list of voters of the last named year. In that year Bethel Benton removed from Ashfield to Seneca, Ontario county, New York, where he continued to reside until his death at the age of ninety-six years. When over ninety he walked to Geneva to purchase a present for his granddaughter on the occasion of her birthday. He was a soldier of the Revolution, enlisting from

Ashfield at three different times, first for a period of eight months in May, 1775, as a private in Captain Murray's company of Colonel Woodbridge's regiment of Massachusetts troops; again in January, 1776, for one month, under Captain Barns, in Colonel Sargent's regiment; lastly, at the expiration of that term, for twelve months in Captain Israel Chapin's company, of Colonel Porter's regiment. He participated in the battle of Bunker Hill, and was granted a pension August 28, 1832. He married Mercy Hawkes, who died in January, 1826. One of their sons, Dr. Abner Benton, married Hannah Cooper, a sister of Fenimore Cooper, the novelist. Another son, Chester Hawkes Benton, is next in line in this branch.

Chester Hawks Benton, son of Bethel and Mercy (Hawkes) Benton, was born in Seneca, Ontario county, New York, November 25, 1800, died March 11, 1846, a farmer, and a member of the Baptist church. He married, in February, 1824, Sarah Rose Sloan, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1801, died January 21, 1825, leaving a son, John Sloan Benton, of further mention. He married (second) March 7, 1826, Mary Chapman, born October 28, 1805, died January 1891, the mother of two daughters, Mary and Lydia A. Benton.

John Sloan Benton, only child of Chester Hawkes Benton and his first wife, Sarah Rose Sloan, was born in Seneca, Ontario county, New York, January 6, 1825, his mother surviving his birth but fifteen days. He died in Miami, Florida, November 13, 1914. He pursued the occupations of carpenter and farmer until his retirement from active life, and was a devoted Baptist. He married, in Waukegan, Illinois, August 15, 1859, Sarah D. Shute, born July 4, 1826, died September 16, 1878, daughter of Henry and Louisa (Goodel) Shute. They were the parents of three sons: William Chester Benton, born January 3, 1863; Charles Edward Benton, of further mention; George Henry Benton, born January 17, 1868.

Charles Edward Benton, son of John Sloan and Sarah D. (Shute) Benton, was born in Evanston, Illinois, April 30, 1866. He was prepared in public schools, finishing in Lincoln Grammar School, Boston, in 1882, then continued his studies in Alfred University, Alfred, New York, completing the business course with the graduation class of 1887. During the interval from 1882 until his entering Alfred University, he was employed as clerk and in farming, and also after leaving the university. From 1887 until 1892 he was employed part of his time in the post office as clerk, and from 1890 until 1892 he also taught commercial subjects at Alfred. In 1892 Mr. Benton gave himself entirely to the cause of education, and for a quarter of a century, with the exception of one year, he has been engaged in teaching.

During 1892-93-94 he was an instructor in the New York Institute for the Blind, and in 1892 received from Alfred University the degree of Bachelor Philosophy. During 1894 and 1895 he taught commercial branches in Newport (Rhode Island) High School, and then spent a

year as instructor in a commercial school in Terre Haute, Indiana, followed by a year as corresponding clerk in Chicago. In 1897 he came to New Bedford as instructor in the Business University, continuing two years. In September, 1899, he founded and opened Benton's Business School, of which he is principal and owner. The school is one of the recognized educational institutions of the city, fitting students for special lines of work, and each year graduating classes of skilled specialists.

Professor Benton is a member of the Eastern Commercial Teachers' Association, member of the Brooks Club, the Young Men's Christian Association, and North Congregational Church, his membership in all being active. In political faith he is a Republican. He married, in Waterville, New York, in 1894, Mary E. Rowell, born in Waterville, November 12, 1860, daughter of James Pearce and Lucy Clever (Wilmot) Rowell, her father a blacksmith, farmer, and a veteran soldier of Company D, One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, 1862-63. They are the parents of a son and a daughter: Roy Wilmot Benton, born August 22, 1895, a graduate of New Bedford High School, class of 1911, with highest credit, now a junior of Brown University, class of 1818, qualifying for the Bachelor of Philosophy degree; Ruth Agnes Benton, born June 19, 1897, student of the New Bedford High School, class of 1917.

EDWARD WINSLOW HOLMES.

A twentieth century representative of the ancient family founded in Plymouth, Massachusetts, by John Holmes in 1632, Edward W. Holmes in his own right has won recognition as an honored member of the bar of Bristol county. Plymouth was the home, the old homestead at Manomet being the birthplace of several generations, including Ezra Holmes, of the eighth American generation, father of Edward W. Holmes, who in youth located in New Bedford in 1861. John Holmes, the founder of the family in Massachusetts, was of Plymouth Colony as early as 1632; was made a freeman in 1634; was a messenger or page in the General Court in 1638; was listed among those able to bear arms in Plymouth in 1643, and there died October 13, 1667. His wife Sarah died August 18, 1650, leaving children: John, born in 1636; Josiah; Nathaniel, of further mention; and a daughter Sarah.

Nathaniel Holmes was born in Plymouth about 1640, there married, in 1667, Mary, daughter of John Faunce, and resided all his days. He had children: Elisha, Mercy, married Ebenezer Cobb; Nathaniel (2), of further mention; Sarah, John, Elizabeth and Ebenezer.

Nathaniel (2) Holmes was born in the town of Plymouth, in 1676, and there spent his life. He married, in 1698, Joanna Clark; they were the parents of eight sons and daughters: Nathaniel (3); James, of further mention; Bathsheba, married Nathan Delano; Saul, Barnabas, Zephaniah; Joanna, married Paul Cook; and Ephraim.

James Holmes, the second son of Nathaniel and Joanna (Clark) Holmes, was born in the town of Plymouth, in the year 1700, and there resided until death. He married, in 1729, Content, daughter of Joseph Sylvester. Their children were: Solomon, James (2); Seth, of further mention; Nathaniel, Lothrop, Barnabas, Caleb and Ezra.

Seth Holmes, third son of James and Content Holmes, was born in Plymouth, in 1735, and there spent his life. He married in 1762, Mary Holmes, their family numbering seven sons and five daughters: Deborah, Mary, Rebecca, Seth, Sylvanus; Stephen, of further mention; Jerusha, Amasa, Caleb, Nathan, Jesse, and Jerusha (2).

Stephen Holmes, son of Seth and Mary Holmes, was born in the town of Plymouth, in 1771, and there resided all his life, his farm located in that part of the town known as Manomet. He married, in 1798, Rebecca Bartlett, who bore him eight children: Wealthy, Stephen (2), Clark, Cromwell W., Ezra; Truman, of further mention; Marston, and Adriana.

Truman Holmes, sixth child of Stephen and Rebecca Holmes, was born at the homestead in Manomet, Plymouth, Massachusetts, February 22, 1811, died there in June, 1893. His youth was spent at the home farm, but in early manhood he adopted the occupation of a fisherman and made many passages to the fishing banks. Later he retired from the sea, bought a farm near his father, and there died at the age of eighty-two. He married Laurette Blackmer, born in Plymouth, 1821, died in 1898, daughter of John and Esther (Bartlett) Blackmer, she is buried beside her husband in the family plot in Manomet. Their children were: Ezra, of further mention; Sarah Amanda, died December 31, 1909, unmarried; Truman Howard, who remained at the homestead; Mary Laurette, married George W. Griswold; William Thomas, settled in East Boston, Massachusetts.

Ezra Holmes, the eldest son of Truman and Laurette (Blackmer) Holmes, was born at the paternal farm in Manomet, Plymouth, Massachusetts, February 19, 1842, died in New Bedford, Massachusetts, September 26, 1916. He attended the public schools of the district, and aided in the cultivation of the home farm until nineteen years of age, then came to New Bedford and secured a position in the drug store of Dr. Alexander Holmes. He continued as clerk in that establishment for six years, then became its owner by purchase. He was proprietor of the business located at the corner of Purchase and Hillman streets for fifteen years, retiring therefrom and selling out in 1882. This ended his connection with the mercantile life of New Bedford, as in January, 1883, he was appointed officer at the House of Correction in New Bedford, a post he most efficiently filled for thirty years. On the twenty-fifth anniversary of his appointment the officers of the institution testified their appreciation of his services by presenting him with a handsome mantel clock and many expressions of regard. Six years later, in 1907, he was retired on a service pension, having reached the age of seventy-one, and having served

continuously for thirty years (1883-1913), his record being one of honorable, efficient service.

He was an earnest useful member of North Congregational Church, serving as treasurer for twelve years and as secretary of the Sunday school for thirty-three years. His influence and interest were also exerted in behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association, and he gave freely of himself to advance its usefulness. In politics he was a Republican.

Mr. Holmes married, in Plymouth, September 28, 1870, Freelove Scott Barden Hovey, born in Manomet, Plymouth, February 29, 1844, daughter of Josiah C. and Judith (Witherell) Hovey. They were the parents of two daughters and three sons: Margaret Hovey, born September 3, 1871, a graduate of New Bedford High School, and Harrington Training School, a teacher in the city schools for fifteen years, married Arthur S. Briggs; Elizabeth Clark, a graduate of New Bedford High School and Business College, married Henry D. Waldron; Joseph Buckminster, born July 22, 1875, of New Bedford; Philip Curtis, born March 9, 1879, of New Bedford; Edward Winslow, of further mention.

Edward Winslow Holmes, of the ninth American generation of his family, youngest son of Ezra and Freelove Scott Barden (Hovey) Holmes, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, December 20, 1880. He passed through the grade and high schools of the city, completing his high school course with the class of 1899. He then entered Brown University, completed a four years' course, and was graduated Bachelor of Philosophy, class of 1903. Deciding upon the law as his profession, he entered Boston University Law School in 1904 and was graduated with the class of 1906. During these years of preparation and in the early stage of law practice, Mr. Holmes in his spare time and summer vacations engaged as a reporter on the "Mercury," also for five summers was employed as a clerk by the city board of assessors. After graduation from law school, he was admitted to the Bristol county bar, located in New Bedford, and is there well established in practice, with offices at 105 William street. In 1910-11 he practiced in the State of New Mexico. He is a member of the bar associations, is a Republican in politics, and a member of North Congregational Church. His college fraternities are Phi Kappa Psi, Phi Beta Kappa, and Phi Delta Phi, the last named a law school fraternity. He is secretary of the Brown Club of New Bedford, and a member of Sippican Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men.

THOMAS ALOYSIUS CUNNIFF.

When in 1908 Mr. Cuniff, with his newly acquired diploma, returned to New Bedford, he secured admission to the Bristol county bar and began practice. The years which have since intervened have brought him high reputation, and he is one of the young men of the bar who hold a strong position in the estimation of the people of New Bedford. He

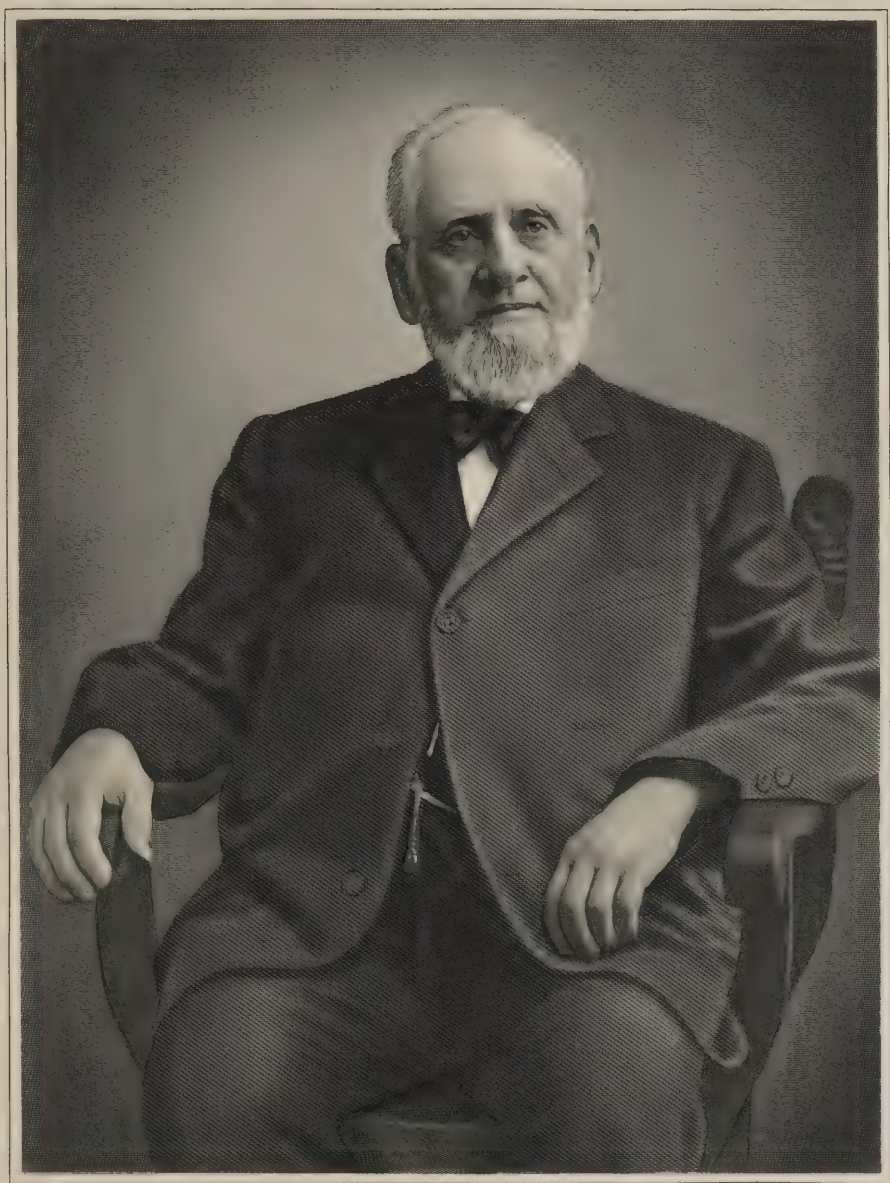
is a son of William Cunniff, born in New Bedford, a merchant, and his wife, Sarah E. Gannon, born in England.

Thomas A. Cunniff was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, May 27, 1885. His education, begun in St. Mary's Parochial School, was continued in the public schools of the city, his high school course terminating with graduation with class of 1905. In choosing a profession he decided upon the law, entered the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and received his degree of Bachelor of Laws from that institution, class of 1908. He at once began practice in New Bedford, and is firmly established in the good opinions of a large clientele, his offices in the Masonic building. He is a member of the local and State Bar Associations, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his brethren of the bar to an unusual degree. In politics he is a Democrat, and from 1908 until 1912 was secretary of the Democratic City Committee. He is a member of St. Lawrence Catholic Church, and of the Knights of Columbus, holding the office of advocate. His club is the Plymouth.

Mr. Cunniff married, June 26, 1916, in New Bedford, Gertrude A. Cunningham, daughter of John W. and Annie Cunningham, her father retired.

ALFRED WILSON.

A man of unusually strong character in which love of justice, firmness, determination and industry were pervading characteristics, Alfred Wilson was one of the adopted sons of New Bedford, whose life was spent in the public eye from his coming in 1851 until his death in 1912. Thirty-seven of those years, 1851-1888, were devoted to governmental service as post office clerk and assistant postmaster, and twenty-four years, 1888-1912, as proprietor of the Wilson Inn at the corner of now Purchase and Walnut streets. He was a man of rare intelligence, widely read, a lover of nature and of bird life, a lover of poetry, and a deep thinker, although not a graduate of any educational institution, on the contrary, never attended aught but the public schools. The keynote of his life, however, was industry; the world to him was a place to work in, and not only did he apply his doctrine to himself, but all those of his household. Most generous by nature, he was tenderness itself toward all in want or distress of any kind, but his nature was unforgiving, and he literally followed the Scriptural reading: "An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth." He did not harbor malice, however, but when the score was evened to his satisfaction, he was content to forget. His long connection with the post office covered a period in which new customs and methods were being introduced, which are so common that the fact that their beginning was so recent comes as a surprise. He went into the post office under Simeon Bailey, in 1851, served under his successors, Thomas Coggeshall, appointed December 30, 1852; Joseph C. Kent, June 8, 1853; John Fraser, April 6, 1857; Cyrus W. Chapman, April 16, 1861; Edmund



Alfred Wilson

Anthony, February 3, 1870; Thomas Coggeshall, March 1, 1876, reappointed March 17, 1880, and Albert H. W. Carpenter, April 9, 1887, the latter soon removing him to make room for one of his own political faith. Under Postmaster Coggeshall he was assistant postmaster, and under the others named filled about every clerical post in the office. Although in darkness during the last dozen years of his life, he continued the management of the inn, a son, Alfred B., acting as his assistant, and who still continues the old home as a place of public entertainment. A man of wonderful memory, he could recall with accuracy names, places and events connected with his early home, Newport, even to minute detail. He was always a reader, and when darkness overtook him during the last of his years, eighty-six, he as eagerly absorbed the news from the public journals through the eyes of others. He fulfilled many trusts, cared for many estates, was for many years a justice of the peace, and few there were who did not know "Squire" Wilson, and none who did not honor and respect him. His memory is green around the inn, where for a quarter of a century he ministered to the comfort of patrons, for the inn was largely a boarding house where guests were permanent and transients the exception. There his spirit yet lingers, and not a day passes but the name of the founder of the inn is brought into the conversation by the son who succeeded both to his name and to his position as proprietor, or by guests who had enjoyed the old man's hospitality, and around the old inn and its long-time proprietor a great deal of New Bedford history centres.

Alfred Wilson, one of a family of ten, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, February 15, 1826, his birthplace, the Wilson homestead, on the corner of Poplar and Third streets. He died at his home, the Wilson Inn, New Bedford, Massachusetts, Saturday afternoon, November 16, 1912. His father, William Wilson, born August 3, 1789, was a just and upright man, a wheelwright by trade, a good workman, and always busily employed, but not favored with the money accumulating trait. William Wilson married Cynthia C. Briggs, born August 31, 1789, daughter of Captain William Briggs, born January 15, 1751, of the clipper ship, "Golden Ball," in the East India trade, carrying to New York spices, silks, tea and sandal wood. Captain Briggs was a son of John and Margaret Briggs.

Alfred Wilson was sent to the Mill street school when eight years of age, and there he was constant in his attendance for two years. He then was employed as a helper around the Mrs. Williams summer boarding house, there earning his first suit of clothes. At the age of eleven he entered the employ of Harvey Sessions, a dry goods merchant of Newport, and during the three years that he remained with Mr. Sessions the boy attended night school, and also secured a term at Friends' School. Then in his fourteenth year came a great change in his life. He heard that there was an opening for a clerk in the dry goods store owned by

Richard C. Rush, in Georgetown, South Carolina, and that a vessel would sail the next day which would take him there. He succeeded in obtaining the consent of his parents to go away, although they strongly objected, as did his employer. When the consent of all was finally obtained, Mr. Sessions gave him cloth sufficient for two suits of clothes, and otherwise generously replenished a rather scanty wardrobe. When the vessel sailed the next day he was on board with his chest of belongings, facing he knew not what. He arrived safely in Georgetown, soon fitted into his new position, and became a valuable assistant. His experiences in the South were very pleasant, and he entered into the life of the city quite freely, was corporal of a military company, and would probably have made the South his home for all time but for the bitterness which was then existing between the North and South over the question of slavery. He had kept in touch with Newport through regular return visits during the summer months, and when the feeling of the South became unpleasant to him he came North, and until 1851 was variously employed at Newport. He was in charge of a steamboat refreshment counter, clerked in a Newport dry goods store, was clerk of the old Bellevue Hotel on Catherine street, that hostelry then being well patronized by men of national prominence, including the famed Kentuckian, Henry Clay, with whom the young clerk became acquainted. He also was employed by Kingsley's Express Company, was in charge of the sutler's office at Fort Adams, and bookkeeper for Thomas Coggeshall, a dealer in paints. During this period of his life he was clerk and foreman of the famous old Protection Engine Company, No. 5, whose hand machine, "The Honey Bee," with the gaily uniformed company was the sensation of every fireman's parade in which the company participated. With the year 1851 his Newport life ended, and his New Bedford career began.

He came to the latter city, February 12, 1851, a young man of twenty-five years, the city then being in its fourth year as an incorporated city, and numbering nineteen thousand inhabitants. Simeon Bailey was serving his second term as postmaster, and he gave the young man a position as clerk. From that time until 1888 he was a part of the post office force, filling numerous positions, including that of assistant postmaster. His office was not a sinecure at any time, but in the early days he and the postmaster were at the post office at 4:00 a. m. making up the early mails to go by train and stage coach. For many years this early morning mail and another in the afternoon constituted the postal service. There were no stamps used in the early days, postage being figured by mileage, California letters costing forty cents. The mail going out was marked "collect" and that received the same. The arrival of the California mail was an event at the office, a crowd always gathering to await its distribution, for New Bedford furnished many "gold seekers" to swell the numbers of those who by land and sea sought wealth in California's sands and rocks.

Long before Postmaster Chapman placed his three walnut boxes in Purchase street stores to receive mail, Alfred Wilson put up and owned the first mail box outside of the post office. This tin box was in the now Douglass shoe store, corner of Purchase and Union streets, and every morning Joseph R. Dunham, a carrier under the olden penny post plan, opened the box with a key furnished him, and brought the contents to the post office. This old box Mr. Wilson retained as a relic for years and years, and it is yet doing duty, but as a cake box at the Wilson Inn. Another relic which Mr. Wilson preserved was the first mail bag used between the New Bedford and Oak Bluffs post offices. This was but an ordinary shot bag, and before his death he presented it to the postmaster at Oak Bluffs. In those earlier years, as often recalled by him, the post office remained open until 9:00 p. m., and its great stove in winter drew a number of then well-known citizens who enjoyed a comfortable smoke and discussed affairs of importance. On Sundays the office was opened and the few clerks were kept about as busy as on week days. The money order system was first established in New Bedford, November 3, 1864, Cyrus W. Chapman then being postmaster. Thomas Coggeshall, then assistant postmaster, filled out the first money order issued by the New Bedford office, making it payable to Samuel Rodman, the amount being \$4.25. The first postal note from the New Bedford office was issued in September, 1883, by Alfred Wilson, for ten cents, and mailed by him to his sister in Providence, Rhode Island.

In the year 1888, after thirty-seven years' continuous, faithful and efficient service, Mr. Wilson resigned his position at the post office and opened the Wilson Inn, previously the Mundell Home, in New Bedford. The management of the inn occupied a portion of his time, and he soon afterward secured office quarters with Judge Allison Borden, and, until stricken with blindness, conducted a successful real estate and insurance business, also dealing in Western bonds. He retired from the real estate business in 1899, with greatly impaired eyesight, which later became absolute darkness, but he retained the management of the inn until the last and continued in charge of several estates. His son, Alfred B., gave up his own business career to be his father's close companion and associate, his devotion and care making it possible for the blind man to so successfully manage his business affairs.

In politics, Mr. Wilson was a Republican from the formation of that party until the Roosevelt Progressive movement swept many lifetime Republicans from their allegiance, defeated the party in the election of 1912, and lost the Presidency. Mr. Wilson was an ardent admirer of the ex-President, and his devotion to the Roosevelt cause was so great that he insisted upon going across Purchase street to the polling place, although physically unfit. He contracted a cold, and death resulted the following Saturday. He was a member of North Christian Church for fifty-four years; a member of the New Bedford Protecting Society for

twenty-five years; and a past noble grand of Vesta Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; past worthy chief templar of Orient Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars, a leading temperance order of the long ago; past patriarch of the Sons of Temperance, a still older temperance society; and in all these was an active, useful worker. Thus his years, eighty-six, were spent, New Bedford being his home for over sixty of those years. He was faithful to every trust and in all things measured up to the fullest stature of a man.

Mr. Wilson married (first) December 25, 1851, Mary Sherman Irish, daughter of Dr. Ephraim Bancroft Irish, born June 18, 1802, and Abby (Melville) Irish, of Newport, Rhode Island, born in 1808. Mrs. Wilson died January 27, 1863, leaving a son, William D. Wilson, an employee of the New Bedford post office since 1873; he married, June 14, 1881, Rachel G. Sanford. Alfred Wilson married (second) November 29, 1865, Emily Frances Irish, a half-sister of his first wife, she a daughter of Dr. Ephraim B. Irish and his second wife, Eliza (Weaver) Irish, who were married January 27, 1839. She died May 12, 1900, leaving a son, Alfred Bancroft Wilson, who during the years of his father's blindness was his constant companion and business associate; since 1912 he has continued the inn along the same lines, and is still its genial, highly esteemed proprietor. He is unmarried.

So passed the life of a man who attained octogenarian honors, and during all those years held the esteem of all who knew him. He was inordinately fond of his home and there all his hours "off duty" were spent. He demanded prompt and implicit obedience from his sons, but gained their closest love through his unfailing kindly care and fatherly interest. He lived his life manfully, and played well his part.

WILLIAM COLE NYE SWIFT.

The sons of William Swift, of Falmouth, Massachusetts, Elijah, Thomas and Reuben Eldred Swift, were men of strong business ability, Reuben E. and Elijah being associated in the live oak timber trade. These Swifts flourished in the days when at about every port or harbor along the Atlantic coast from Maine to Cape May ships were built, launchings being almost social functions. Reuben E. Swift was a man of hardy, vigorous frame, and when live oak timber for ribs and knees of wood vessels began to grow scarce, he went South, and in the swamp section of Florida and South Carolina selected the standing timber he needed, purchasing it in large tracts, getting the logs out and shipping them North. Three of the sons of Reuben Eldred Swift, Franklin Kirby, Rodolphus Nye and William Cole Nye Swift, succeeded their father in this business, all having large marine and whaling interests, the first named brother also being a master of ships. This review principally follows the fortunes of William Cole Nye Swift, youngest of the sons of Reuben Eldred and Jane (Nye) Swift to reach years of business account-

ability. He was one of the substantial men of a strong family and compressed into his years, seventy-seven, an amount of business achievement, travel and intellectual enjoyment most remarkable. He was of the ninth generation of the family founded in Watertown, Massachusetts, by William Swift, in 1634, going thence to Sandwich, where he died in January, 1643. He came to New England, left a widow Joan, and a son, William, also two daughters.

This son, William (2) Swift, was born in England, came to New England with his parents, lived in Sandwich, Massachusetts, and there died in 1705 or 1706. His wife Ruth was the mother of an only son, William (3) Swift, born August 28, 1654, died in 1700 or 1701. He was succeeded by a son, William (4) Swift, born January 24, 1679, who married, October 9, 1707, Lydia Weeks. William (5) Swift, son of William (4) and Lydia (Weeks) Swift, was born in April, 1719, and married, November 29, 1744, Dorcas Hatch. Their second son, William (6) Swift, was born February 17, 1747, and married, March 6, 1773, Martha Eldred, born September 12, 1752. He resided in Falmouth, Massachusetts, was a tailor by trade, also a farmer, a member of the Masonic order, a Whig, and a man of influence and usefulness. They were the parents of several sons, the line of descent coming through Reuben Eldred, the third son.

Reuben Eldred Swift was born in Falmouth, Massachusetts, September 12, 1780, and there died December 6, 1843. He early settled in Fairhaven, Massachusetts, and there followed the trade of a cabinet-maker until 1820, when he moved to New Bedford, and there engaged in the manufacture of furniture. He also was associated with his brother Elijah in the live oak timber business, spent much time in Florida and South Carolina, locating and purchasing tracts of the coveted timber. During the War of 1812, he was captain of a company stationed at Clark's Point. The cabinet-maker's shop which he built in New Bedford was made over to his brother William. Reuben E. Swift married in Fairhaven, March 24, 1803, Jane Nye, born in 1783, died November 9, 1839, daughter of Captain Obed Nye, a soldier of the Revolution, a direct descendant of Benjamin Nye.

William Cole Nye Swift, son of Reuben Eldred and Jane (Nye) Swift, was born at the Nye farm in Fairhaven, Massachusetts, April 27, 1815, died in New Bedford, May 11, 1892. In 1820 New Bedford became the family home and there he attended private school and academy. He entered Brown University, class of 1835, but on completing his sophomore year found himself so broken in health that he was obliged to abandon all thought of a college degree. He then began his long and successful career as a business man. His first position was with Benjamin Rodman, as bookkeeper, remaining with him until 1835. His father then offered him a partnership in the firm, E. & R. Swift & Company, an offer which was accepted, the young man at once plunging into the work assigned him. His first assignment was in the South at Ossabaw Island, on the coast of Georgia, he there superintending the cutting and ship-

ment of live oak ship timber. He traveled over Florida and Louisiana, examining lumber tracts and enduring great privation, for the timber he sought grew in the most inaccessible districts, and this was about the year 1836. But he had youth and a vigorous constitution, and he acquired several valuable tracts for his firm. The firm, E. & R. Swift & Company, dissolved in 1837, and from that time until 1847 William C. N. Swift, with his brothers, in O. N. Swift & Company, engaged in the live oak timber business steadily, and at intervals all through his active life. In the pursuit of his business he travelled South in 1838, and on his return took passage from Savannah for Baltimore on the steamship, "Pulaski." She never reached her destination, an explosion in the boiler room ending the voyage for the ship and many of the passengers. Mr. Swift escaped in one of the small boats, landing on an uninhabited island in Stump sound on the North Carolina coast, he and another New Bedford man being the first to land. The same year Mr. Swift took a greater interest in whaling, although he had owned shares in several New Bedford whalers, but in 1843 he bought the ship "Plowboy," and dispatched her on a cruise for sperm oil. In 1845 he joined with his brother, Obed Nye Swift, and bought the "Formosa." He was also interested in the lumber operations of Swift Brothers, and with his brother, Rodolphus Nye Swift, engaged in the business of whale fishing, meeting with success in all.

The possibilities of an export business in ship lumber and spars attracted him, and in December, 1845, he went to Europe, there spent nearly a year, returning with contracts from the English government for spars of American timber. A large part of that year was spent in Paris, and there he acquired a fluent knowledge of the French language. In July, 1847, he visited Europe as a wedding trip, he and Mrs. Swift spending over a year abroad, a year memorable in the history of France as witnessing the Revolution of the 24th of February, 1848, and the terrible days preceding and following the overthrow of the provincial government during the June following. Mr. Swift was in Paris on both of these dates and seemed fated to witness the agony of France in her efforts to reach stable government, for in 1851 he was in Paris on that 2nd of December that witnessed the "coup d'etat" by which Louis Philippe regained the Throne which the great Napoleon bequeathed him. He had previously visited Europe in 1849, and all his life maintained the deepest interest in French politics, indeed in all European affairs of great moment. The business he secured on these trips was very satisfactory, and in time would have reached large proportion as he had contracts with England, France and Holland. But in 1849 the death of his father-in-law, Jireh Perry, made an almost imperative demand upon him to attend to the Perry estate which owned several whaling ships and other important business interests as well. Mr. Swift finally decided to withdraw from his European timber exporting business, and with his brother-in-law, Eben Perry, gave himself to the management of the Perry

estate. This, with his whaling business, occupied his years until retirement, his interest in whaling becoming very large. At one time he had twelve vessels engaged in whale fishing, his agents being Aiken & Swift.

Cultured, courtly and courteous, Mr. Swift is also remembered as a man of fine appearance, genial, affable nature, very hospitable and fond of his friends and of his home. He possessed that culture which travel alone can give, the thrilling scenes he witnessed and the wide experience gained in many lands giving him a fund of interesting matter which rendered him a most interesting and instructive conversationalist. Energy, enterprise and good judgment distinguished his business management, integrity and uprightness in every act of his life. Success came to him abundantly, and for many years he ranked with the leading business men of the city. He was a director of the New Bedford Bank of Commerce from 1849, was its vice-president, and ever a strong factor in the success of the bank. He was a Whig in politics until 1856, then became a Democrat. He was an intimate friend of President James Buchanan, and this gave him influential position in Massachusetts politics, but this friendship he never took advantage of either by asking office for his friends or for himself. He steadfastly set his face against public office, and refused every offer made him.

William C. N. Swift married, June 15, 1847, Eliza Nye Perry, daughter of Jireh and Nancy (Nye) Perry, of New Bedford, granddaughter of Dr. Ebenezer Perry, an eminent physician of New Bedford, and great-granddaughter of Dr. Samuel Perry, well known and highly respected among New Bedford's early physicians. Jireh Perry was intimately connected with the whaling industry during his entire business life, beginning as a clerk for Charles and Seth Russell, and becoming one of the wealthy owners and merchants. Mr. and Mrs. Swift were the parents of four sons and a daughter: 1. Henry W., a graduate of Harvard, Bachelor of Arts, 1871, Harvard Law School, Bachelor of Laws, 1874, now practicing law in Boston, Massachusetts, with offices at No. 50 State street, and also serves as reporter of decisions, Massachusetts Supreme Court. 2. Frederick, a graduate of Harvard, Bachelor of Arts, 1874, died December 13, 1915 (q. v.). 3. Dr. William N. Swift, a graduate of Harvard, Bachelor of Arts, 1874, Harvard Medical School, Doctor of Medicine, 1879, and practiced his profession in New Bedford until his death, October 27, 1911. 4. Lieutenant Franklin Swift, United States Navy, whose sketch follows. 5. Elise, the youngest and only daughter. Mrs. Swift, mother of these children, died January 15, 1904. The family home since 1856 was "Rockland," a beautiful farm in South Dartmouth, containing about one hundred and twenty-five acres bordering on the shores of Buzzard's Bay. The winter home was on Orchard street, New Bedford, and at both homes a rarely bountiful hospitality was extended to all friends, young and old.

LIEUTENANT FRANKLIN SWIFT, U. S. N.

This, the youngest son of William Cole Nye and Eliza Nye (Perry) Swift, chose the naval service of his country as his profession and gave himself to the performance of the trust he had assumed with all the enthusiasm and intensity of his nature, and at the time of his death was on the retired list, yet after being retired he performed valuable service. He was a victim of ill health for many years, that fact causing his retirement and closing many avenues strictly in the line of naval duty which he could have followed with success. He rendered great service to the coast survey and fisheries department, his only chance to distinguish himself ending through illness just as he reached command of a vessel during the Spanish-American War.

Franklin Swift was born at "Rockland," the family estate in South Dartmouth, Massachusetts, July 30, 1857. Choosing the navy he obtained an appointment to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, passed all mental and physical tests, and in 1880 was graduated and assigned to duty. He was on active sea duty on different war ships for about fifteen years, and during that period made two cruises on merchantmen, one to South America, the other to France. These cruises were made by courtesy of the Navy Department in order to give the young officers merchant ship experience. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he was in command of the United States fisheries steamer, "Fish Hawk," that vessel being quickly converted into a gunboat, and Lieutenant Swift sailed as her commander. But he soon fell a victim to malarial fever, was relieved of his command and finally placed upon the retired list. Prior to his retirement he had been connected with important work done by those two departments of the government, whose work, while not spectacular, is most valuable, the Coast Survey and Fisheries.

Lieutenant Swift retired to a beautiful home on the St. John's river in Florida, and there developed orange and grape fruit orchards which were beginning to be very profitable when he was called away. Here he always came in the intervals of duty, for he was frequently called on for service, he not being retired through years. He was in command of both the "Fish Hawk" and "Albatross" in the interests of the fisheries' commission in the Pacific ocean. He commanded the "Albatross," the larger of the two vessels, for three years, one of those years being spent in Alaskan waters by order of President Roosevelt, who desired expert reports on the salmon fisheries of that Northwestern possession, and upon the canning business. After his return from this special expedition he was relieved of the command of the "Albatross," ill health again thwarting his desires. The vessel had been loaned by the Government to Professor Aggasiz for deep sea dredging in the Pacific ocean, in the interest of science, and by request of the great scientist, Lieutenant Swift had been detailed as her commander. When finally it was found

that he could not take the post, he was asked to name a commander under whom the ship sailed. What made this a greater disappointment was the fact that he had spent several months preparing the "Albatross" for the new work she was to do. Such was the character of the duty which fell to the lot of Lieutenant Swift, and while not showy or sensational, it was very often work of a character requiring the special skill and training he possessed. His displayed sound judgment and unusual executive ability in the post he filled, and he literally "died in the harness," being in command of the "Fish Hawk" when on November 10, 1906, at Charleston, South Carolina, his final summons came.

Lieutenant Swift married, 1893, Louise Meyer, daughter of General Adolph Meyer, of New Orleans, who for a long time represented a Louisiana district in Congress. Mrs. Swift accompanied her husband on all his cruises on the "Fish Hawk" and "Albatross," after he was placed in command.

CLARK WILLIAM HOLCOMB.

While the iron industry flourished contemporaneously with whaling in New Bedford, being first promoted by Taber & Grinnell in 1847, the boiler and machinery industry did not start until later. Bradley, Lewis & Holcomb were the forerunners of the New Bedford Boiler and Machine Company, now owned by Clark W. Holcomb, the original plant dating its existence from February 16, 1871. When Gilbert Bradley withdrew from the firm of Bradley, Lewis & Holcomb, the remaining partners, Joseph S. Lewis and Henry A. Holcomb, continued the business, manufacturing boilers and making a specialty of a patented steam-heating system. Later Mr. Lewis withdrew, Mr. Holcomb reorganizing the business under the firm name, New Bedford Boiler and Machine Company, and successfully continued it until succeeded as owner by his son, Clark William Holcomb.

Mr. Holcomb is a great-grandson of Jehiel Holcomb, of Westfield, West Parish, Massachusetts, and a grandson of Henry Holcomb, of Westfield, later a merchant of New Bedford; and a son of Henry A. Holcomb, born in Swansea, Massachusetts, January 9, 1846, died in New Bedford, March 10, 1916. He was educated in the public schools of New Bedford, Massachusetts, and began his business career as a clerk in his father's grocery in New Bedford. From mercantile life he passed into the ranks of manufacturers, and became prominent in the business world in which he moved. In addition to the ownership and management of the New Bedford Boiler and Machine Company, he was for many years interested in other enterprises, and aided in the establishing of new industries and mills. He was a director of the Bennett Manufacturing Company, and connected with other activities of the city operated by individuals. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and was held in high esteem as a business man and citizen. He

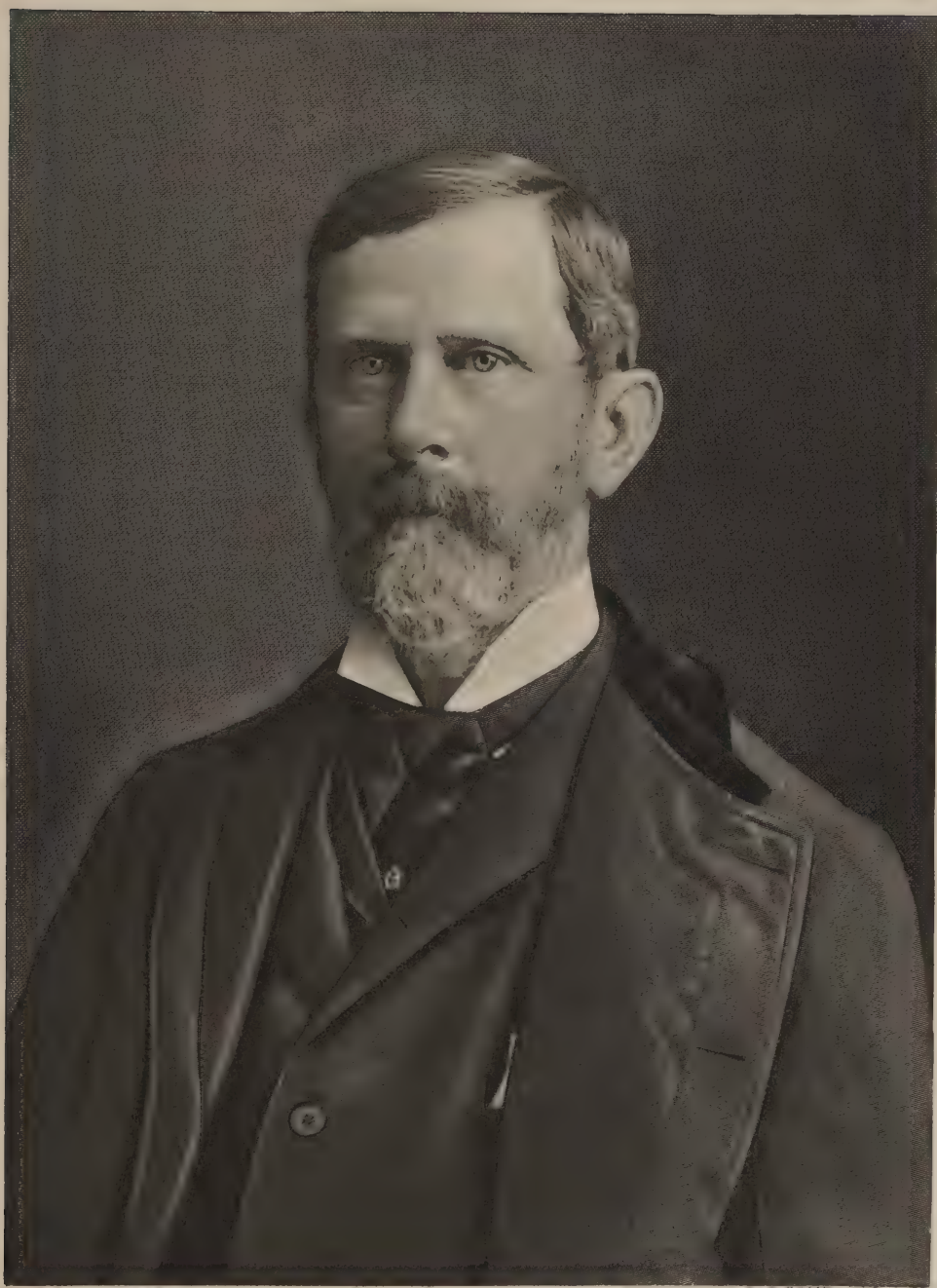
married Clare J. Best, of Albany, New York, who survives him, a resident of New Bedford. Mrs. Holcomb is a daughter of Christopher Guy and Elizabeth Amelia (Jackson) Best, both natives of England, both deceased. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Holcomb: Bessie B., married A. J. Cook, of San Francisco, California; Clark William, of further mention; Maria, married Ross C. Rich, of Watertown, New York; Helen, married C. W. Shurtleff, of Fairhaven, Massachusetts; Clare, married Walter E. S. Tanner, of Providence, Rhode Island.

Clark William Holcomb was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, August 28, 1871, and is now a resident and business man of his native city. After finishing high school study he entered the employ of the Bennett Mill, learned the cotton mill business thoroughly, and for nine years remained in that employ, becoming overseer of carding. On the retirement of his father in 1897, he succeeded him as owner and manager of the New Bedford Boiler and Machine Company, No. 42 Front street, a business that he yet conducts most successfully. He has never withdrawn from the cotton manufacturing industry, but has large interests therein, and is president of the Greene & Daniels Company of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, manufacturers of cotton yarns. He is also a director of the First National and Morris Plan banks of New Bedford, and is one of the energetic, progressive, public-spirited business men who have put New Bedford in a proud position among manufacturing cities. He is a Republican in politics, in religious faith a Unitarian, in fraternity a member of the Masonic order and of the Elks, his clubs the Wamsutta, Brooks and Country of New Bedford, the To Kalon of Pawtucket, Wanamissett of Providence, and Old Colony of Cape Cod. When the liberty loan "drive" of 1917 was on, he was appointed by the Federal Reserve Board as vice-chairman of the committee in charge, and also served as vice-chairman of the 1918 Red Cross membership campaign. To both the Liberty Loan and the Red Cross he gave freely of his time and experience, contributing largely to the success of both.

Mr. Holcomb married in New Bedford, May 20, 1893, Clara Bell Murphy, of New Bedford, daughter of Robert and Alice (Slatter) Murphy, her father born in Stockport, England, January 28, 1838, dying in New Bedford, Massachusetts, February 11, 1900. Alice (Slatter) Murphy was born in Stockport, England, December 17, 1847. She survives her husband, a resident of New Bedford. Mr. and Mrs. Holcomb are the parents of a daughter, Vira, born November 6, 1894, married Allen P. Winsor, of Fairhaven, Massachusetts; and a son, Henry Clark Holcomb, born December 2, 1904, now attending Friends' Academy.

HORATIO HATHAWAY.

This name in early times was written as it was usually pronounced, Hodaway. According to Swift's Barnstable four of the name came over: Arthur, who settled in Marshfield, and afterward removed to Dartmouth;



The American Historical Society

Amos A. Lathrop,

John and Joseph, of Taunton; and John, of Barnstable. J. D. Baldwin, in the N. E. H. and G. Register, volume xxxii, page 92, has Arthur Hathaway coming to America in 1630 from one of the Welsh counties of Great Britain and settling in Plymouth and appearing to have remained there; gives him a son, Arthur, Jr., whom he has marrying in Duxbury in November, 1652, Sarah Cook; there two of their children were born, and thence they removed to Dartmouth soon after 1655. It is with some of the descendants of Arthur Hathaway, the Dartmouth settler, this article is to deal. It should be borne in mind that Dartmouth originally was about thirteen miles square and included the present towns of Dartmouth, Westport, New Bedford and Fairhaven. It was bought of the Indians in 1652. At the division of Dartmouth in 1787 New Bedford and Fairhaven formed the township or town of New Bedford and Fairhaven bearing the name of New Bedford. They were divided into separate townships or towns in 1812. New Bedford, the metropolis, as it were, of Dartmouth, takes its date from 1761, when the first house east of the county road was built by John Lowden; nearly a hundred years prior to this, however, the settlement of Dartmouth had been made at Russells Mills by the Russells, Ricketsons, Slocums, Smiths and others; and at Acushnet on the east side of the river by the Popes, Tabers and Jennys. It may be of interest, too, to note here that all of the original purchasers of Dartmouth were passengers in the "Mayflower," but no names of those who came in that vessel were among the early settlers there. Out of the thirty-six original purchasers of the town, its owners in 1652, perhaps only five or six became settlers. The lands were taken up mostly by Friends or Quakers, not particularly identified with the Puritans. This much for the early home country of the Hathaways.

(II) Arthur Hathaway, Jr., was in Marshfield in 1643, and in what is now Plympton in 1656. In 1660 he and Sergeant Shaw were appointed by the court of Plymouth to put those who had lands in Dartmouth in some way for the levying and paying of the tax levied upon Cushna. In 1664, on the incorporation of the town, he was on the grand inquest, and had previously been appointed to such. He was many times selectman, etc., from 1664 until 1684, his name disappearing from the records in 1688. He married, November 2, 1652, Sarah, daughter of John Cook, he of the "Mayflower" (married Sarah, daughter of Richard Warren, of the "Mayflower"). Their children were: John, born September 17, 1653; Sarah, born February 28, 1656; Thomas, of further mention; Jonathan, born in 1671; Mary, became the wife of ——— Hammond; Lydia, died June 23, 1714; Hannah, became the wife of ——— Cadman.

(III) Thomas Hathaway, the second son of Arthur Hathaway, Jr., was a Quaker. He died in 1748. He married Hepzibeth Starbuck, of Nantucket, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Coffin) Starbuck, the latter named the great preacher. Mary (Coffin) Starbuck was the daughter of Tristram Coffin, and was married at seventeen years of age. She was accustomed to attend town meetings and took an active part, "was a

Deborah among the people, for little of moment was done without her;" "usually began her remarks with some allusion to her husband as 'my husband thinks'." In 1701, during a religious visit of the celebrated English preacher, John Richardson, she was converted to Quakerism and became a "mighty instrument" through which large numbers were brought into the faith. Tristram Coffin was the son of Peter and Joan Coffin, born in Brayton, Devonshire, England; married Dionis Stevens; immigrated in 1642 and lived at Salisbury, Haverhill and Salisbury, and in 1662 removed to Nantucket; was patriarch of the town. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Hathaway: Antipas, born October 5, 1698, married, September 13, 1729, Patience Church, of Freetown; Apphiah, born May 13, 1701, married, October 18, 1718, Adam Mott, son of Jacob Mott, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island; Pernal, born June 3, 1703, died October 6, 1715; Elizabeth, born October 18, 1706, married, June 27, 1727, John Clerk, of Rhode Island; Mary, born October 3, 1709, married, November 7, 1734, Thomas Kempton; Thomas, born December 5, 1711, married, January 25, 1750, Lois Taber; Nathaniel, born June 23, 1715; Hepzibeth, born March 18, 1718, married Samuel Wing, of Sandwich; Jethro, of further mention.

(IV) Captain Jethro Hathaway, son of Thomas Hathaway, was born in July, 1720, and died June 15, 1803. The Hathaways were extensive landowners, derived from John Hathaway, who held a share in the eight hundred acre division. Their lands were situated on both sides of the Acushnet river, commencing about half way from New Bedford to Acushnet. Jethro Hathaway, as well as his father and grandfather, was a prominent man in the early history of Dartmouth, and the handwriting of the former, who was one of the committee on surveys from 1758 to 1773, is remarkably handsome and rarely equalled by the professors of penmanship at the present day. Captain Hathaway married, September 3, 1741, Hannah West, daughter of Stephen West. She died September 26, 1798. He married for his second wife Judith Howland. His children were: Elizabeth, born April 3, 1742; Stephen, of further mention; Clark, born October 21, 1747, married, June 17, 1770, Lois Akin.

(V) Stephen Hathaway, son of Captain Jethro Hathaway, was born February 28, 1743, and died November 4, 1825. On August 9, 1764, he married Abigail Smith, daughter of Humphrey and Mary (Wilcox) Smith, and to them were born fourteen children, viz. Humphrey, of further mention; Jethro, born September 13, 1766; Mary, born December 20, 1767, married, November 26, 1800, John Taber; Hannah, born June 22, 1769, married, June 11, 1791, Thomas Nye, Sr.; Thomas, born January 30, 1771, died in Saratoga in 1793; Rebecca, born August 18, 1772, married David Dillingham in 1792, and died in 1848; Abigail, born March 15, 1774, married, October 10, 1793, Weston Howland, and died in 1867; Stephen, born September 4, 1775, married Lydia Swain, daughter of Thaddeus and Ruth (Huzzy) Swain, and died July 1, 1822; Hepzibeth,

born April 13, 1777, married, September 1, 1802, Pardon Howland; Alice, born November 13, 1779, married, September 24, 1800, Asa Russell, and died February 12, 1802; Nathaniel, born February 18, 1781, died at Charleston, October 26, 1802; Elizabeth, born December 9, 1782, married, November 10, 1805, Jireh Swift, Jr.; George, born in 1787, married Eliza Lyon; Silvia, born September 28, 1790, married, December 18, 1811, Gideon Nye.

(VI) Humphrey Hathaway, son of Stephen and Abigail (Smith) Hathaway, born April 13, 1765, died May 2, 1821. He married, December 27, 1787, Abigail Smith, daughter of George Smith. Children: Humphrey, born in 1790, died in 1805; Ezra, born in 1793, was drowned at sea in 1810; Thomas S., born in 1796, died in 1878; Nathaniel, of further mention; Andrew, born in 1801, died in 1828, married Ruth Dillingham; Francis S., born in 1803, died in 1869; Alice, born in 1806, married, in 1826, Elisha Haskell, and died in 1880; Humphrey, born in 1808, died the same year. Of these, Francis S. and Thomas S. were prominent and rich merchants of New Bedford.

(VII) Nathaniel Hathaway, son of Humphrey and Abigail (Smith) Hathaway, was born in 1798, and died October 27, 1836, aged thirty-eight years. He was a graduate of Harvard College, of the class of 1818. He and his brothers engaged in the merchant trade; he was one of the substantial men of his day, as evidenced by the records of the various enterprises and institutions of the city. He married Anna Shoemaker, born in 1794, and died September 2, 1833, aged thirty-nine years. Children: Caroline, born in 1822, married, in 1841, Samuel Griffiths Morgan, and died in 1883; Richard, born in 1824, died in 1826; Elizabeth, born in 1827, married Joshua C. Stone, of Boston, and died in 1903; Francis, born in 1829, married, in 1854, Susan (Shoemaker) Paxson; Horatio, of further mention.

(VIII) Horatio Hathaway, son of Nathaniel and Anna (Shoemaker) Hathaway, was born May 19, 1831, in the old Hathaway homestead at the corner of Elm and Purchase streets. He prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, and in 1846 entered Harvard University from which institution he was graduated four years later. A year or two after he went in the merchant ship "Horatio" on a voyage to China and was absent about two years. The firm of which Mr. Thomas S. Hathaway was a member was originally composed of the three brothers, Nathaniel, Thomas S. and Francis S. Hathaway. They were importers of tea and other eastern products and the business grew to be a successful one. Francis S. Hathaway spent much of his early life in China attending to the interests of the business there. He died in 1869 and bequeathed his property, considered a large one for those days, equally to his brother, Thomas S., and the heirs of his brother Nathaniel. Mr. Horatio Hathaway became possessed of a considerable fortune at the death of Thomas S. Hathaway, in 1878. Outside of Mr. Hathaway's

connection with the tea business in his earlier years he had cares that the management of a large estate entailed which made him a very busy and active man. He was at one time appointed treasurer of the Potomska Mills, but with his other duties found it to be too exacting and resigned after a brief trial.

Early in his career Mr. Hathaway took a lively interest in all questions which concerned the civic welfare of the city. His sound discretion, executive powers and broad culture gave him the confidence of his fellow-citizens and he was sought for places of trust in the city government. In politics he was first a Whig, and when the Republican party was organized joined its ranks, and ever remained a most loyal and conservative adherent. Mr. Hathaway was a member of the city council of New Bedford in 1866-67-68-69-77 and president in 1868 and 1869. In this capacity his voice was always on the side of wise economy. In 1869 he was a candidate for mayor and was defeated by George B. Richmond.

Mr. Hathaway's opinions on all questions of finance and economy were always held as authority. He was president and a director of the Acushnet Mills and Hathaway Manufacturing Corporation. He was a director of the Mechanics' National Bank, the Potomska Mills and the Wamsutta Mills, and also a member of the board of investment of the Institution for Savings. He was also interested in other manufactories in New Bedford and Fall River. It was one of Mr. Hathaway's strongest personal characteristics that he would never accept any position which he had not sufficient time or opportunity to properly attend to, and he never attempted any work which was not thoroughly performed. He was known to be a man of most conservative opinions. His tastes were of marked simplicity and his manners were always unaffected and unpretentious, and courteous to a marked degree. He was preëminently a man of scrupulous honesty and in his business transactions preferred to appear to disadvantage rather than to resort to any kind of deception. He always maintained a high standard of morals and had the courage to live and act up to his convictions in the face of any opposition.

Mr. Hathaway was actively interested in the founding of St. Luke's Hospital, its president from its inception and a liberal contributor to its support until his death. He also gave liberally of his time and means to other charitable organizations of New Bedford. He was a constant attendant and member of Grace Church. He formerly attended the Unitarian church, but its modern liberalism was not in accord with his tastes. His benefactions to Grace Church and the parish house were most liberal. He was senior warden of the church for many years prior to his death.

In 1859 Mr. Hathaway married Ellen Rodman, daughter of Samuel Rodman. Children: Samuel Rodman, born in 1860, died in 1863; Ellen Rodman, born in 1862; Elizabeth, born in 1864, married, in 1899, Charles Osmyn Brewster, died in 1913, and their children were: Horatio Hath-

away, born in 1900, and Elizabeth, born in 1903; Thomas Schuyler, whose sketch follows; Horatio, born in 1870, married, in 1898, Mabel Lovering, daughter of Henry M. Lovering, of Taunton; one child, Lovering, born in 1898.

THOMAS SCHUYLER HATHAWAY.

Thomas Schuyler Hathaway, son of Horatio and Ellen (Rodman) Hathaway, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, December 5, 1866, and there yet resides, a man of influence and worth, highly regarded for his sterling attributes of character and his manly, upright life. He prepared for college in Friends' Academy, New Bedford, going thence to Harvard in 1885, pursuing there a four years' course ending with graduation, Bachelor of Arts, class of 1889. From graduation until 1895 he was in the office employ of the Acushnet and the Hathaway Mills, then became his father's assistant in the management of his business affairs, father and son continuing closely associated until the former's death, March 25, 1898.

In addition to continuing the management and administration of his father's estate, Mr. Hathaway has accepted the presidency of both the Hathaway Manufacturing Company and the Page Manufacturing Company, and a place on the directorate of the Acushnet Mills Corporation, The Morse Twist Drill and Machine Company, the Mechanics' National Bank, the Union Street Railway, and the New Bedford and Onset Railway, all of New Bedford; the Union Cotton Manufacturing Company of Fall River; the Pocasset Manufacturing Company, of Fall River, and the Mount Hope Finishing Company of North Dighton, Massachusetts. He is a trustee and member of the board of investment of the New Bedford Institution for Savings and has other interests of lesser importance. He is a lifelong Republican, locally active in party affairs, and in 1890 and 1891 was a member of the common council. He is a vestryman of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, and a member of the Wamsutta, Country and Yacht clubs of New Bedford. His out-of-town clubs are the Somerset, Union and Harvard of Boston; the Harvard and New York Yacht of New York City. Yachting is his favorite sport and recreation. He is chairman of the New Bedford Committee of One Hundred on Public Safety, organized for war precautionary measures, and is interested in various local organizations, charitable and philanthropic. He is vice-president and serves on the board of trustees of St. Luke's Hospital, is vice-president of the New Bedford Branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and in all forward movements his aid and support can confidently be relied upon.

There are people yet living in New Bedford and vicinity who always received choice teas from Horatio Hathaway, he being engaged in the China trade. As a graceful memorial to his father, Mr. Hathaway con-

tinues this practice and chests of choicest tea are regularly delivered to those who long ago established the practice of having their favorite beverage from the Hathaways.

Mrs. Ellen (Rodman) Hathaway, widow of Horatio Hathaway, is yet a resident of New Bedford, three of her children living with or near her, Miss Ellen R. Hathaway, Thomas Schuyler Hathaway, and Horatio Hathaway, Jr., of Dedham, Massachusetts.

WILLIAM H. HAND, JR.

William H. Hand, Jr., the well-known naval architect of New Bedford, Massachusetts, where he is highly honored as a public-spirited and progressive citizen, comes of a family that has for many years been associated with naval matters generally. He is a son of Captain William H. and Sarah S. (Wilcox) Hand, the former an officer in the navy during the Civil War and the senior captain in the United States R. C. S. at time of his death.

William H. Hand, Jr., was born at Portland, Maine, December 11, 1875. He attended the local public schools of his native city, completed his course in the grammar grades in 1890, and graduated from the high school in 1894, having been prepared for college there. He then entered Brown University, where he devoted himself to the study of naval architecture and engineering with the class of 1898. Upon thus completing his studies, Mr. Hand at once began the practice of his profession, and met therein with a very gratifying success. His best known work is the development of the Hand-V-Bottom boats, which are known in all parts of the world. For twenty years he has been active in his line and in that time has designed and built many fine craft, the performances of which have brought him wide renown and a large business. With the entrance of the United States into the great world war, talent, experience and training such as that possessed by Mr. Hand have been at a high premium, and most men in his line are now working for the government in connection with its great shipping program. Of these Mr. Hand is one, and he is now engaged in this, one of the most important of all services to his country and to the cause of liberty throughout the world. He acted as district officer for the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation in starting the ship building program in New England, and is now the naval architect for the naval aircraft factory at the Philadelphia navy-yard, where flying boats are being built. Mr. Hand is a member of the Wamsutta Club and the New Bedford Yacht Club, and is a prominent figure in social circles in this city.

William H. Hand, Jr. was united in marriage, June 29, 1905, with Georgia C. Shaw, daughter of E. H. and Caroline Shaw, of New Bedford, Massachusetts.



Samuel H. Winsper

SAMUEL FRANCIS WINSPER.

Mr. Winsper, when a boy, came to the United States with his parents, and through a long, hard course of preparation, involving night study in public and textile schools, fitted himself for the position of superintendent, which he has held with the New England Cotton Yarn Company and with the City Manufacturing Company, his present post being superintendent of the last-named corporation. In the two mills owned by the corporation, six hundred operatives are engaged with the aid of 59,064 spindles in manufacturing carded and combed yarn from the raw stock, Peeler, Egyptian and Sea Island Cotton.

Samuel Francis Winsper was born in Staffordshire, England, April 7, 1870, and there attended public school until coming to the United States. He came to New Bedford, Massachusetts, in November, 1884, and began working as a picker tender in No. 5 of the Wamsutta Mills. But he possessed courage and knew the road to success lay only in being a little bit better qualified to advance than the other fellow. He soon had a better job, and the night schools knew the eager-faced young fellow who was anxious to learn. Soon he was a third hand, and in 1890 began working at the Bennett Mills. The New Bedford Textile School attracted him and he enrolled there in night classes, gaining technical knowledge which he was to add to the practical experience of his day position. He rose to second-hand at the Bennett Mill, continuing as such until 1895, when he went to the City Manufacturing Company as overseer, and in 1901 was promoted to the post of superintendent, holding this until December, 1906, when he left to become general superintendent of the cotton department of Mills Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the New England Cotton Yarn Company, holding that position until December, 1908, when he returned to the City Manufacturing Company as superintendent, a position he yet fills most efficiently. He has other business interests and serves the Acushnet and the New Bedford Coöperative banks as director.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Winsper has served the city as alderman, holding this during the years 1908-09-10, and was chairman of the board of aldermen in the year 1910. He is now a member of the school committee, elected in 1916 to serve a term of three years, starting January 1, 1917. He is a trustee of the New Bedford Free Public Library, and elected in 1915 and reëlected in 1918. He was a member of the committee in charge of the cotton department of the Liberty Bond sale in June, 1917, is a member of Sippican Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; past president of and a member of the Plymouth Club; member of Dartmouth Club, Wamsutta Club, Southern New England Textile Club, and the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

He is the son of Samuel and Hannah (Harper) Winsper, of Staffordshire, England. His father died in New Bedford in 1885, and his mother died in New Bedford, November, 1911.

JAMES HENRY MISKELL.

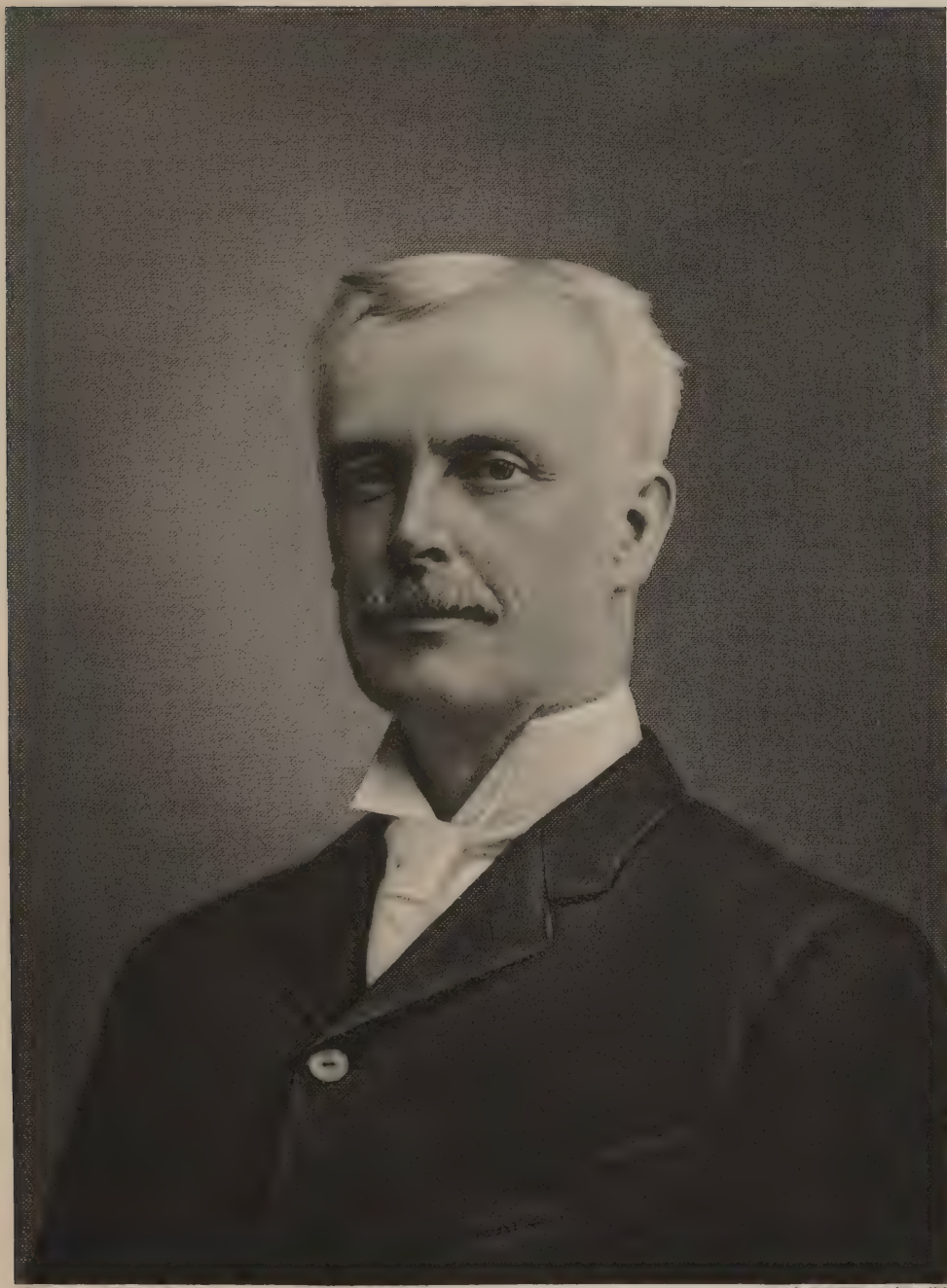
As manager of the Green & Wood Lumber Company, James Henry Miskell has seen the industry grow from its small beginnings to be one of the most important in Southern Massachusetts.

He was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, the son of John and Margaret (Hassett) Miskell. He was sent to the public schools of the town, attending the old Griffin street school, which was a primary school, and then the old Sixth street school, and finally going to the Fifth street grammar school and belonging to the class of '73. He then went to the Middle street high school and studied under Mr. Rugg. After leaving school he went into the employ of the Green & Wood Lumber Company, he being only a boy at the time. He has learned the whole business in its minutest detail and has seen it grow into a very prosperous and flourishing concern. Outside of his connection with the Green & Wood Company, Mr. Miskell is the president of the New Bedford Finance Association. He is past chief ranger and a charter member of the M. C. O. F., and also past deputy ranger of the same order. He holds the rank of past grand knight of the Knights of Columbus, and is also past district deputy of the order. He is a member and a director of the Plymouth Club.

Mr. Miskell married, June 24, 1886, at New Bedford, Margaret L. O'Brien, daughter of John and Bridget (Byns) O'Brien. They have four children: Joseph B., James H., Leo Hassett, and Louis O'Brien.

HENRY CARROLL WRIGHT MOSHER.

When, in 1899, Henry C. W. Mosher came to the presidency of the Merchants' National Bank, New Bedford, Massachusetts, he was the fifth man to hold that responsible position, that bank having been chartered by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, by act of June 18, 1825. The history of the institution during its ninety-three years of existence is entwined with the lives and doings of New Bedford's foremost citizens, its list of presidents beginning with that sterling citizen, John Avery Parker, who ruled from incorporation, in 1825, until 1854, he giving way to Charles R. Tucker, 1854-1876, Jonathan Bourne then succeeding, 1876-1889. The fourth president was Gilbert Allen, 1889-1899, he being succeeded in the latter year by Henry C. W. Mosher, the present chief executive whose term now covers a period of nineteen years of the bank's greatest expansion and prosperity, and marked by its removal to the handsome building, at the corner of William and Purchase streets, which is the bank's fourth and present home. As head of this old and substantial institution, Mr. Mosher occupies a position of importance in the financial world, which he has proved himself worthy to fill, and under his guiding hand the best standards of banking law and custom are fully maintained.



W. M. M. M.

Mr. Mosher is a descendant of Ensign Mosher, who came to Boston, in 1636, and died at Newport, Rhode Island, in 1694. Of the origin of this Hugh Mosher the following is written:

Prior to the year, 1600, there were in Manchester, and London, England, five brothers by the name of Mosher or Mosier—viz: William, John, Thomas, Stephen and George. Three of these brothers had sons named Hugh, who were distinguished men. I—Hugh, son of John Mosher, went to India, where he amassed a fortune, and on his return to England was knighted and created a baron. He died in London, leaving no children. II—Hugh, son of Thomas Mosher, sailed for New England, in 1632, and finally settled at Falmouth, Maine. III—Ensign Hugh Mosher, the ancestor of Henry C. W. Mosher, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, to whom this review is inscribed.

Rev. and Ensign Mosher, son of Stephen Mosher, of Manchester, England, arrived in Boston, in 1636, and settled first at Salem, going thence to Rhode Island, with his friend, Roger Williams, the early Apostle of religious freedom, who was pastor of the Salem Church before settling the colony in Rhode Island, at Providence, Hugh Mosher aiding him. He married Lydia Maxon or Masam, they leaving sons: Hugh (2), John, Nicholas, Joseph, Daniel and James. The line of descent is through Rev. Hugh (2) Mosher, born in 1633, died in 1713, who married (first) Rebecca Harndel. Rev. Hugh (2) and Rebecca Mosher were the parents of: Nicholas, John, Joseph, Mary, James, Daniel and Rebecca, the line continuing through the fifth son, Daniel. Daniel Mosher was born in 1678, and died in 1751. He married, in 1704, Elizabeth Edwards, and they were the parents of eleven children; the next in direct line being their son, Benjamin Mosher, born April 19, 1706, who was succeeded by his son, George Mosher, born October 11, 1740, married, about 1765, Meribah Brightman, born May 11, 1746, died June 29, 1823, being killed in a runaway while being driven by her son, Bryce. George and Meribah Mosher were the parents of a large family including a son, Bryce Mosher, born February 28, 1777, died March 9, 1863. He married (first) in December, 1797, Peace Gifford, born March 31, 1780, died November 1, 1840, the mother of twelve children. He married (second) Rozilla Decker, they the parents of five children.

Jonathan Mosher, eldest son and second child of Bryce Mosher and his first wife, Peace (Gifford) Mosher, was born in Westport, Massachusetts, October 4, 1799, died December 19, 1890. He was a man of high intelligence, self-educated and well-read. For many years he was toll-keeper of the old New Bedford and Fairhaven toll bridge before it was made free, and later bought a farm in Fairhaven upon which he lived to a good old age, honored and respected. He was an ardent Abolitionist, aiding in the operation of the "Underground Railroad" by which many slaves escaped to Canada. He married (first) in June, 1824, Catherine Soule, born February 25, 1793, died February 6, 1825, without issue. He married (second) August 7, 1825, Abigail Soule, born September 18,

1804, died April 26, 1874, sister of his first wife, both tracing descent to a "Mayflower" ancestor, George Soule. He married (third) in 1875, Susan Starkey. Jonathan Mosher and his second wife, Abigail (Soule) Mosher, were the parents of seven sons and four daughters: 1. James E., born October 12, 1828, died November 30, 1829. 2. James Edwin, born August 25, 1830, believed to be living in Australia. 3. William Coe, born December 19, 1832, whereabouts unknown. 4. Angeline Caroline, born March 9, 1835, died November 4, 1836. 5. Charles Edward Everett, born May 8, 1836, died November 19, 1915; he married, July 22, 1875, Mary Elizabeth Briggs, born May 28, 1852; they had two children: i. Charlotte Shirley, born May 15, 1876, married Walter L. Weeden, born November 28, 1875, and had a son, William Nye Weeden, born July 31, 1904. ii. Brycia Gladys, born August 11, 1886, married Thomas W. Williams, born July 26, 1886. 6. Abbie Catherine, born May 8, 1838, died November 7, 1910; married, July 6, 1865, Charles A. Johnson, who died August 31, 1889, without issue. 7. Mary Ellen, born March 22, 1840, died February 28, 1841. 8. Mary Everline, born November 19, 1841, died July 31, 1915. 9. Cyrus Burleigh, born November 25, 1843, died April 26, 1859. 10. Henry Carroll Wright, of further mention. 11. Eliza Caroline, born October 16, 1847, died August 10, 1848.

Henry Carroll Wright Mosher, youngest son and tenth child of Jonathan Mosher and his second wife, Abigail (Soule) Mosher, and the last survivor of that family, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, August 12, 1845, and there spent the first seven years of his life. He then was taken by his parents to the farm they had purchased. He was educated in the Fairhaven public schools, finishing with graduation from high school, his brother, Charles Edward Everett, a well known educator of his day, being one of his instructors and lending the weight of his influence in keeping the lad in school. Later he pursued courses of study in Comer's Commercial College, in Boston, beginning his business career as a clerk with Wood, Brightman & Company, tinsmiths, remaining with that firm for six years, 1864-1870, becoming a clerk in the employ of the Merchants' National Bank, of New Bedford, in August, 1870. After three years in clerical position he was advanced to the post of teller, remaining at that desk twelve years, then in 1885 becoming assistant cashier with Peleg C. Howland, who had been cashier for twenty-seven years, 1858-1885. One month later Mr. Howland died, and Mr. Mosher became cashier. He continued the able, efficient cashier for about fourteen years, 1885-1899, then early in the year 1899, the death of Gilbert Allen, who had been president of the bank for ten years, caused a vacancy in the executive office which was filled by the board of directors electing Mr. Mosher as his successor and the bank's fifth president. At the time of his elevation to the presidency Mr. Mosher had been in the bank's employ for twenty-nine years, 1870-1899, and since that event nearly nineteen years have elapsed. His rise from clerk to president was rapid, and in his course he held every position upon merit, and rose to a higher one

through natural selection. That he filled a post for thirty-two years that was honored by that strong and eminent citizen, James B. Congdon, the first cashier of the bank, and another filled by another eminent son of New Bedford, John Avery Parker, the bank's first president, is a guarantee of high efficiency and sterling character in itself, while a perusal of the names of the presidents and cashiers of the bank rivals a list of men who have figured prominently in New Bedford history for the past century and more—men who not less than the institution with which they were connected have been important factors in New Bedford's growth, prosperity and greatness.

In addition to his bank responsibilities, Mr. Mosher is a director of the Kilburn Mill, and the Grinnell Mill, both of New Bedford, the Borden City Mill of Fall River, Massachusetts, New Bedford and Agawam Finishing Company of East Wareham, Massachusetts, and has other interests of importance. He is a Republican in politics, active in its interest, but as a citizen never holding nor desiring public office. He is a member of Star of the East Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Adoniram Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; New Bedford Council, Royal and Select Masters; Sutton Commandery, Knights Templar. Now the veteran banker of nearly half a century, and past life's summit, Mr. Mosher takes no advantage of the years he owns, but devotes the business hours of the day to the duties as bank executive, and is the strong, virile, level-headed man of affairs. His business life has been spent with the Merchants' National, and the name of the institution and the executive are synonymous in New Bedford.

Mr. Mosher married, June 17, 1869, Evelyn E. Gerrish, of Fairhaven, Massachusetts, and they are the parents of a daughter and a son: 1. Grace Matilda, born April 23, 1870, married, June 2, 1896, James H. Coffin, born March 31, 1865. 2. Harry Gerrish, born February 25, 1873, now engaged in the life insurance business in New York City; he married, in October, 1896, Sarah A. Dunham, born September 1, 1878, their only child being Gwendolyn Elizabeth, born March 30, 1898, she of the tenth American generation of the family founded by Rev. and Ensign Hugh Mosher.

JOSEPH PIERRE ST. GERMAIN, M. D.

Dr. Joseph P. St. Germain, one of the successful and efficient members of the medical fraternity in the city of New Bedford, stands for something in the community far more important than any concrete accomplishment, he stands for probity and integrity in professional relations, for a conscientious fulfillment of the duties of citizenship, for virtue in the domestic relations, and for a sterling manhood that may well serve as a model for the youth of his own and other communities.

Dr. Joseph P. St. Germain was born in Sherbrooke, Province of Quebec, Canada, April 19, 1863, a son of Pierre D. and Vitalie (Le-

Vesque) St. Germain, the former named having been one of two sons born to his parents, who were natives of France, from whence they emigrated to Canada, the name of the other son being Napoleon. Pierre D. St. Germain travelled considerably during his young manhood, spending a number of years in Chile, South America, then returned to Canada and was a general merchant and a well known citizen of Sherbrooke, taking a prominent part in the development of that city. His marriage occurred in Sherbrooke, and he and his wife were the parents of the following named children: Edmund A., Ezeris, Joseph P., George A., Vitalie M., Emilie C., Marie, Georgiana and Ida, all born in Sherbrooke except the youngest, who was born in Concord, New Hampshire. They all received excellent educations, attending seminaries and colleges.

Dr. Joseph P. St. Germain attended the Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, Sherbrooke, from which he graduated in 1880; then studied for a period of almost three years at McGill University, in the faculty of medicine, at Montreal, and then became a student at Dartmouth Medical College, from which he graduated in 1885. He served as medical student at the Montreal General Hospital during his studentship at McGill University. In the year of his graduation, Dr. St. Germain began practicing medicine at Keene, New Hampshire, and continued until 1888, a period of three years, then removed to Manchester, New Hampshire, and in the following year, 1889, took up his residence in New Bedford and has since engaged in work of a general character, which has been highly successful, he having an extensive and lucrative practice. He has held the position of medical inspector of schools for many years, and also serves in the same capacity for the Board of Health. He is a member of the Sanitary Reserve Corps of the State of Massachusetts, of the New Bedford Medical Society, Massachusetts Medical Society, the American Medical Society, of the Wamsutta Club, and was formerly a member of the Dartmouth Club and one of its directors, and formerly a member of the New Bedford Yacht Club. His religious affiliation is with St. James Roman Catholic Church, and his political allegiance is given to the Republican party.

Dr. St. Germain married, November 29, 1917, at St. Lawrence Roman Catholic Church, New Bedford, Alice J. Macomber, daughter of George Taber and Hannah M. (Gerrughty) Newcomber, a sketch of whom follows. Mrs. St. Germain attended the public and the Mosher Preparatory schools of New Bedford, also Tufts College and Swain School of Design.

GEORGE TABER MACOMBER.

Among the native-born sons of New Bedford, men who have led lives of activity and usefulness, characterized by probity and integrity, men whose lives should act as an inspiration for the youth of the present day, must be mentioned the late George Taber Macomber, born in New

Bedford, Massachusetts, January 24, 1851, and whose death occurred December 4, 1914. He was a son of John and Hannah (Taber) Macomber, the former named a well-known merchant of New Bedford, and they were the parents of two other children, Abba A. and Harriet S. Macomber.

George Taber Macomber obtained a practical education by attending the public schools of New Bedford, and the Pierce Academy, Middleboro, Massachusetts, from which institution he was graduated. In 1870, at the age of nineteen years, he began his business career, his first position being that of clerk in the Five Cents Savings Bank, Boston, where he served until 1881, when he engaged in the grain business in New Bedford, and in 1885 turned his attention to stocks, bonds and cotton brokerage, conducting his operations in New Bedford, Massachusetts, and Providence, Rhode Island, achieving therein a large degree of success. He cast his vote for the candidates of the Republican party, but took no active part otherwise in political affairs. Mr. Macomber was a member of the Friends' Society, but his family are affiliated with the Roman Catholic church.

Mr. Macomber married, July 8, 1883, in New Bedford, Hannah M., daughter of Martin and Bridget (McDonald) Gerraughty. They were the parents of one child, Alice J., born June 13, 1884, in New Bedford, became the wife of Dr. Joseph P. St. Germain, of New Bedford.

ALLEN PHELPS KEITH.

Well known as an educator in this part of the State of Massachusetts, and superintendent of public schools of New Bedford, Allen Phelps Keith commands a position of prominence in the community of New Bedford. He comes of Scotch stock, being a descendant in the eighth generation of the Rev. James Keith, a Scotchman, who was the first minister of Bridgewater.

The Rev. James Keith came at the age of eighteen in 1662 from Aberdeen, Scotland, was ordained in 1664, married Susanna Edson, and died in 1719. His son, John Keith, married, in 1711, Hannah Washburn, and lived in Bridgewater. Among their children was Zephaniah Keith, born in Bridgewater, in 1730. He married Mary Hooper, and in the latter part of his life lived in Sheldon, Vermont, where some of his sons had settled. His oldest son, Israel Keith, graduated from Harvard College in 1771, and became Adjutant-General of Massachusetts. Among his other sons was Cyrus Keith, born in Middleboro, and there he made his home. He enlisted as a private in the Revolutionary War, serving in Captain Nehemiah Allen's company, Colonel Theophilus Cotton's regiment, and served thirty-one days on a secret expedition to Rhode Island, September and October, 1777. He married Bathsheba Sprout,

daughter of Colonel Sprout, in whose command Mr. Keith served in the latter period of the war. Their son, John (2) Keith, married Abigail Thomas, and died in Middleboro at the age of sixty-three. Their son, Thomas Keith, was born at Middleboro, followed the trade of nailmaker in Bridgewater, and died there in 1872. He married Julia A. White, daughter of Martin and Parmelia (Washburn) White. Among their children was Alfred T. Keith, born in East Taunton, Massachusetts. He was educated in the public schools of Middleboro, and became an iron worker, following the trade in Bridgewater and later in New Hampshire and in Rhode Island. He married Mary B. Phelps, daughter of Allen Phelps, and a descendant of the well-known Phelps family of Connecticut. Among their children is Allen Phelps, of whom further.

Allen Phelps Keith, son of Alfred T. and Mary B. (Phelps) Keith, was born in Bridgewater, Connecticut, December 18, 1872. He gained his elementary education at the schools of his native town. He went to the schools of Nashua, New Hampshire, when for a time the family resided there, and then went to Bridgewater Academy on their return to that town. He then went to the State Normal School at Bridgewater under Dr. Boyden, and graduated in 1894. He had decided to make teaching his profession, and his first position was at Pascoag, Rhode Island, where he taught for a year and a half, and was then appointed superintendent of the schools of Burrillton, Rhode Island, from which position he went to a similar one in East Providence. He remained here for two years and then came to New Bedford, to teach in the Clifford School, where he remained until he received the appointment of superintendent of the schools of New Bedford, to succeed W. E. Hatch. Mr. Keith has filled the position with great acceptability and proved himself an inspiring and magnetic leader of youth and a capable and progressive executive. He is a natural scholar and does much by his example and forceful personality to set up the standards of cultivated efficiency before his pupils. Under his wise administration the schools have advanced along the most accredited lines of modern educational methods. Mr. Keith is a member of Fellowship Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; of Adoniram Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; New Bedford Council, Royal and Select Masters; and Sutton Commandery, Knights Templar, all of New Bedford. He is a member of the National Education Association. He has always taken a keen interest in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, and is a chairman of its social committee. In politics he is an Independent. In his religious affiliations he is a member of the church of the New Jerusalem.

Mr. Keith married, June 26, 1900, in Pascoag, Rhode Island, Emma Louise Harriman, daughter of Henry P. and Carrie (Mathewson) Harriman. Their children are: Arthur Reginald, born April 2, 1906; Don, born November 25, 1907; Allen P., Jr., born June 4, 1914.



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William R West

WILLIAM RUSSELL WEST.

Among the practical business men of the city of New Bedford, men who have attained success as the result of straightforward methods, keen judgment and perseverance, must be mentioned the name of William Russell West, a native of New Bedford, born July 26, 1857, son of John P. and Ellen C. (Lelock) West, the former named an agriculturist, also engaged in the painting business.

William R. West attended the public schools of his native city, and after completing the course of study there learned the painting business under the preceptorship of his father, mastering its every detail, and in 1880 embarked in the retail paint supply business on his own account. His trade increased materially and eventually he enlarged the scope of his business, taking on textile top roll covering and mill supplies, and in this branch he gained considerable trade from the cotton mills of the city, and in this specialty, at the present time (1918) has probably the largest supply business of its kind in the country. The business, which is now extensive in its proportions, is transacted in an efficient manner at No. 1886 Purchase street, this being the location where Mr. West engaged in business thirty-eight years ago. In addition to the business already referred to, Mr. West serves in the capacity of president of the Continental Wood Screw Company, as director of the New Bedford, Onset and Union Street Railway, the Wamsutta Mills, and the Mechanics' National Bank, and as a trustee on the investment board of the Five Cents Savings Bank, both of New Bedford. He affiliates with the Republican party, and for two years, under Mayor David L. Parker's administration, was alderman from the Fourth Ward. His religious belief is that of the Unitarian church, and he is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the Wamsutta Club of New Bedford.

Mr. West married, January 5, 1887, in New Bedford, Abbie W. Lewis, daughter of Elijah W. and Mary (Simmons) Lewis. They are the parents of one child, Elsie M., born May 14, 1888.

CHARLES STETSON MENDELL.

Charles Stetson Mendell, president of the Mendell Manufacturing Company, whose factories are located at New Bedford and Mattapoisett, is a native of Mattapoisett, Massachusetts, born November 29, 1861, son of John and Abby (Bolles) Mendell, old and prominent residents of Mattapoisett. the former named proprietor of a country store.

Charles S. Mendell attended the public and high schools of his native place, and early in life identified himself with the electrical industry and has held many important positions, having served the E. & T. Fairbanks Company, of St. Johnsbury, Vermont, as electrical engineer; the Economic Electric Company, of Brocklin, as superintendent; and the Union Street Railway Company, of New Bedford, as electrician, when the sys-

tem was changed from horse to electric power, and for the Dartmouth & Westport Street Railway during construction. For the past twenty years Mr. Mendell has been actively engaged in the manufacture of electrical switch boards, and is at present (1918) president of the company that bears his name. He has always taken an active part in the affairs of his native town, and served in the capacity of chairman of a committee of twenty in charge of the semi-centennial celebration of the town in 1907. At the present time he is serving as chairman of the board of water commissioners of Mattapoisett, and he was formerly a member of the New Bedford Board of Trade. He attends the Congregational church, is a member of Machacam Club, the Mattapoisett Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and a former member of the Wamsutta Club of New Bedford.

Mr. Mandell married (first) in Mattapoisett, December 6, 1888, Carol Barstow Dennis, daughter of Captain John S. and Mary Mason (Barstow) Dennis, old and prominent residents of Mattapoisett. Children: Annie Dennis, born December 6, 1891; John Dennis, born September 12, 1893; and Abby, born in July, 1895. Mr. Mendell married (second) Florence Freman Purrington, daughter of George, Jr., and Olivia H. (Freman) Purrington. They are the parents of one child, Charles Stetson, Jr., born March 7, 1910.

ALFRED E. RICHARD, M. D.

Prominent among the members of the medical profession in the city of New Bedford is Dr. Alfred E. Richard, a native of St. Paschal, Province of Quebec, Canada, a son of George and Henriette (Frechette) Richard, old and prominent residents of St. Paschal.

He attended the St. Anne Lapacatiere Seminary at St. Anne, Province of Quebec, Canada, graduating therefrom in 1879 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then entered Laval University at Quebec, Canada, where he pursued a course of study for three and one-half years, and later matriculated at Victoria College, Montreal, from which institution he graduated in 1884 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He began the practice of medicine at his native town and continued for a period of two years, after which he came to the United States and located in Somersworth, New Hampshire, where he practiced for about three years, then removed to New Bedford, Massachusetts, continuing the practice of his profession for several years; in 1900 changed his place of residence to Attleboro, Massachusetts, remaining there two years, engaged in the practice of medicine, then returned to Canada, where he remained for several years, and finally again took up his residence in New Bedford, where he is engaged in active practice at the present time (1918). He is a member of the Mutual Medical Association, Inc., and of St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church. Dr. Richard married, at Fall River, Massachusetts, February 6, 1910, Malvina Levesque.



Charles S. Mendell



Robert G. Bennett

ROBERT GILBERT BENNETT.

Robert Gilbert Bennett, for many years a resident and one of the prominent business men of New Bedford, Massachusetts, is a native of this State, and a son of Robert and Weltha (Jenney) Bennett, old and highly respected members of the community, where the former was engaged in business as a cabinet-maker in connection with the ship building industry here.

Robert Gilbert Bennett was born in Marion, Massachusetts, August 19, 1840, but came to this city at an early age, and has made his residence here ever since. He had very little opportunity for education in his boyhood, but was full of energy and ambition and was always striving to better himself and his environment. He earned his first dollar working in the gardens of the late Mayor Willard Nye, of New Bedford, when a little lad, but in spite of the necessity of earning a living at so early an age, he managed to spend some time at the public schools here, time of which he took the very best advantage. His first regular position was that of clerk in the grocery store of William B. Dwight, and after remaining some little time in this concern he worked in various positions in mercantile establishments of the city, selling dry goods, furniture and other commodities. Throughout these experiences, which covered a period of years, the young man had, with praiseworthy energy and thrift, laid by a considerable portion of his earnings and found himself in the year 1893 in a position to engage in business on his own account. Accordingly he opened at that time an undertaking establishment at No. 356 Acushnet avenue, and at the same time, desiring to make a specialty of this business and profession, he took a course in one of the best schools of anatomy and embalming in the country, where he studied most diligently and made himself an expert in the science. His enterprise was successful from the outset, and after seven years, in which the business had steadily grown, he removed from Acushnet avenue to his new and finely equipped establishment at No. 7 South Sixth street, New Bedford. For fifteen years he remained at this place doing a highly successful business, and at the end of that time retired from active life. This retirement was caused by Mr. Bennett's failure of health and was made much against his will as it was his feeling that a man should always remain active as long as health permitted. His achievement is one that he can look back upon with pride, however, for he remained for twenty-two years in the same enterprise and in the course of that time built up what was considered the best establishment of its kind in the city. His retirement occurred in the year 1915, and since that time Mr. Bennett has devoted himself to his family and home life. He is a man of retiring disposition and nature, and his domestic life means more to him than to the average man. He is justly proud of his home at No. 57 South Sixth street, where he and his wife are hosts to many visitors. Mr. Bennett is affiliated with the Republican party and takes an active interest in local

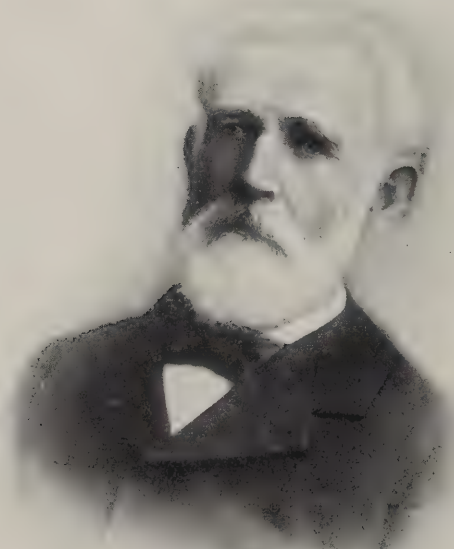
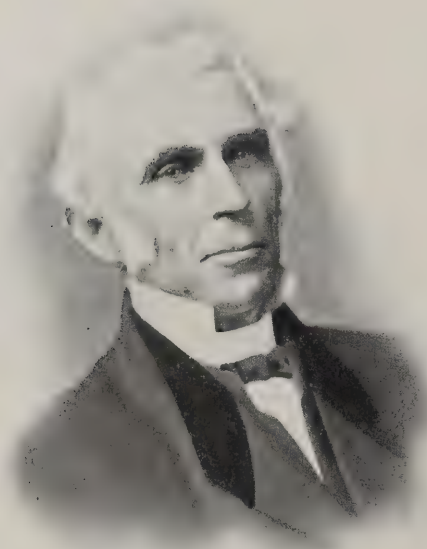
politics, but only in the capacity of voter. He has often been urged by his friends and associates to take a more direct part in affairs, but here, once more, his retiring nature asserts itself and he has preferred not to emerge from private life. He never fails, however, to do his duty as a citizen and is quite independent in casting his vote for the candidate or cause that he believes best for the community, whether local or general. Mr. Bennett is a Methodist in his religious belief and is a member of the County Street Church of that denomination, and for many years was one of the church officials.

Robert Gilbert Bennett was united in marriage, June 5, 1864, with Mary Elizabeth Gifford, born November 30, 1839, at New Bedford, a daughter of Peleg and Eliza (Brightman) Gifford, of this place. To Mr. and Mrs. Bennett the following children have been born: Albert Case, who died in infancy; Lillias Mason, born March 31, 1870, educated in the public and high schools of New Bedford, and became the wife of Cyrus J. Gidley, of New Bedford.

LEANDER ALLEN PLUMMER.

Three of New Bedford's business men have borne the name, Leander Allen Plummer, two of them now deceased, the third is one of the young business men of the city. Leander Allen Plummer (1) was one of the pioneer business men here, and one of the founders of the New Bedford Cordage Company. He married Elizabeth Merrihew, and they had four sons, amongst them being Leander Allen Plummer (2), who was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, June 12, 1857, and died February 10, 1914. He was educated in the Friends' Academy at New Bedford, and Harvard University, graduating with the class of 1880, after full courses in which he specialized in civil and mining engineering, the professions he later followed for a short time. He then went to France and studied art at one of the well-known Paris art schools. He returned to America and made that his life's work. Mr. Plummer attained a wide reputation in this country for his specialty in wood carving. His carvings of marine life has no equal, perhaps, and many of his specimens are on exhibition at various museums of natural history. He married, in Fairhaven, Massachusetts, September 22, 1886, Amelia Hallet Hawes, daughter of John A. and Amelia (Hallet) Hawes. They were the parents of: Leander Allen (3), of further mention; Elizabeth, married Francis B. Grinnell; Anna; and Marianne.

Leander Allen (3) Plummer, only son of Leander Allen (2) and Amelia Hallet (Hawes) Plummer, was born in Fairhaven, Massachusetts, September 15, 1887. He was educated in Mosher's Home Preparatory School, and Groton Preparatory School, at Groton, Massachusetts. After completing his studies he engaged in business as a cotton broker, and has since continued in it. He served two and a half years in the



Augustus A. Grunt

Henry J. Wood

Wm. S. Wood

Fourth Company Coast Artillery, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and served as first lieutenant of the machine gun company, Seventeenth Regiment, Massachusetts State Guard. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Wamsutta Club. Mr. Plummer married, January 16, 1917, Margaret Theresa McGrath.

FREDERICK G. CHADBOURNE.

Frederick G. Chadbourne, a native son of the State of Massachusetts, interested at the present time in real estate operations, with offices in New Bedford and Fall River, was born in Brighton, Massachusetts, November 14, 1862, son of Charles H. and Ida A. (Jorrie) Chadbourne, who were for many years residents of Brighton, Massachusetts, well and favorably known, Mrs. Chadbourne a daughter of a prominent elder of a Methodist church in Potsdam, New York, author of religious books.

Frederick G. Chadbourne obtained a practical education in the public schools of Providence, Rhode Island, and this was supplemented by a course in Jencks Mowry Academy of Providence. From the completion of his studies until the year 1905 he engaged in mercantile pursuits, then embarked in the real estate business in company with others, continuing until 1910, in which year he branched out for himself as the owner of the Coöperative Land Company, conducting operations as such until it was merged into the Citizens' Ice Company in Providence, Rhode Island, of which Mr. Chadbourne was the president. Thus the Citizens' Ice Company became a holding company for the Coöperative Land Company, both companies coming under the same executive. Desiring to concentrate his efforts in real estate development, Mr. Chadbourne organized the F. G. Chadbourne Land Trust, in 1917, with offices in New Bedford and Fall River, and this association has recently acquired an enormously large tract of land in the outskirts of Fall River, on Sanford road, on and near the South Watuppa Lake, which will take a number of years to develop, but when completed will be a most attractive residential section, adding greatly to the immediate surroundings. Although deeply interested in his business activities, Mr. Chadbourne has found time to devote his attention to political affairs, his allegiance being given to the Republican party, the principles of which he believes to be for the best interests of the people. For a period of three years he served as a town councilman in Johnston, Rhode Island, which is now part of the city of Providence, and he also served as secretary of the Republican town committee.

GREENE & WOOD.

The business of Greene & Wood dates back in New Bedford's earlier history, having been originated by Samuel Leonard in the year 1835. He started in the lumber business at the bend of Clarks Cove, and for many

years all the timber that was brought from the East by vessels into the cove was rafted ashore. After a few years he built Leonard's Wharf on the water front, now Greene & Wood's Wharf, and the business was removed there, and here it has since remained. About this time Samuel Leonard's son, Henry T. Leonard, took over the business, forming a partnership with Augustus A. Greene, a prominent young carpenter, who had come here from Providence to build the houses now occupied by Dr. John G. Hathaway, Miss Julia Delano and the homestead of the late Frederick Grinnell. Under the firm name of Leonard & Greene, the business was continued until 1848, when Henry T. Wood bought out Henry T. Leonard and the name became Greene & Wood. Under this name it has remained for seventy years, and in one location has carried on the business with success.

William G. Wood, a brother of Henry T. Wood, entered the firm in 1861, and so remained until his death in 1906, and Augustus A. Greene retired in 1872. On the death of Henry T. Wood, in 1883, his two sons, George R. and Edmund Wood, entered the firm, and in 1906 they became the sole owners of Greene & Wood. This well-known plant has been worthily conducted and developed by the sons, both of whom are the active, efficient heads of the business to-day. Their yards, mill and offices are on Pine street, off South Water street, New Bedford. Their share in the upbuilding of New Bedford has been an important one, and although their identity is somewhat obscured in the firm name, Greene & Wood, all New Bedford knows that the Wood energy, spirit, progressiveness and propelling force has for many years maintained the high speed at which this firm has moved and kept to the front.

Greene & Wood now owns and occupies eleven acres of land on the water front, including a wharf, and the entire area is utilized in that business. There is a large and modernized planing mill, a part of this establishment is probably the oldest planing mill in Massachusetts, and here are kept as relics two of the earliest planing machines ever constructed, one bearing the date 1838 and the other 1845. This firm carries a complete stock of building lumber. It also carries on a large wholesale business in yellow pine timber and plank received directly by vessel from Florida and the Gulf States. A branch of the business is maintained in the town of Falmouth under the name of the Wood Lumber Company.

EDMUND WOOD.

Edmund Wood is a public-spirited man and very active in all that pertains to the welfare of his native city. He graduated from Brown University in the class of 1876. He early took an interest in city affairs and civic duty. He represented Ward Six in the common council for four years and two years was its president. When the board of public works was established, he was one of the first members appointed and



George P. Wood

served for two years. A Republican in politics, he was in those earlier years quite active in party affairs, and for eight years was secretary or chairman of the Republican city committee. In 1893 he was elected a member of the water board and served for six years. It was during his term of office that the new water supply was planned and constructed. The city by vote gave to the water board a credit of \$1,200,000, and this extended an important project was carried out within the time set for its accomplishment and without running over the amount appropriated. This work attracted the attention of other cities of the Commonwealth, because of the novel and daring exploit of securing for the city by purchasing, apparently for private individuals, all the land surrounding the two Oquittacas ponds. The amount paid was insignificant when compared with the prices other cities have been and are paying for the control of the water shed of the city's supply. This was a memorable and most valuable service to the community which will be more fully recognized in a few years, when these hundred of acres of woodland are used and beautified by the city as a great municipal reservation.

Mr. Wood is chairman of the school committee of the Swain Free School of Design; also a member and chairman of the advisory council of Brown University, and in 1918 was elected a trustee. In 1909 he was elected secretary of the New Bedford Institution for Savings, succeeding his uncle, William G. Wood, who served for twenty-four years, and his father, Henry T. Wood, who served twenty-two years, so for fifty-five years, since 1862, this venerable institution has had but three secretaries. In 1907 he was elected to succeed Mr. William W. Crapo and became the second president of the Old Dartmouth Historical Society and held the office for six years. In the published proceedings of the society are many short historical addresses delivered by him.

Mr. Wood married, in 1905, Margaret C. Earle, daughter of Oliver K. Earle, of Worcester, Massachusetts.

GEORGE RUSSELL WOOD.

George Russell Wood, a well-known and active business man of his native city, after completing grammar and high school courses, entered the Moses Brown School in Providence, Rhode Island, and was there graduated with the class of 1870. Since 1883 he has been a member of the firm of Greene & Wood, and in 1906 became one of the sole owners of the business. He is a trustee of the Five Cents Savings Bank, affiliated with the Republican party, served for three years on the school committee, in the eighties; a member of Pacific Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Abraham H. Howland Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and member and director of the New Bedford Yacht Club, and in religious faith is a Friend.

Mr. Wood married, in 1888, Isabelle Richmond, who died in 1905.

She was a daughter of Joshua Richmond, a clothier of New Bedford. Their children are: Richmond, born in 1889, graduate of Moses Brown School, a lumber salesman, now a member of the United States Coast Patrol (1917); Russell, born 1892, educated in New Bedford schools and at Berkshire School, graduated from Harvard College, and now a student at the Harvard Medical School.

GEORGE IRVING MACY.

George Irving Macy, one of the representative business men of New Bedford, Massachusetts, and a member of the well known firm of Frederick B. Macy & Company, cotton, yarn and cloth brokers, of this city, is a son of Frederick and Helen M. Macy, old and highly respected residents here.

George Irving Macy was born at New Bedford, March 8, 1860, and has made his home here during practically his entire life. He attended in boyhood the local public schools and proved himself an apt and industrious student, and upon completing his studies at these institutions entered the employ of the Wamsutta Cotton Mills Company, a large New Bedford concern. He was a hardworking and intelligent youth, and soon learned the process of manufacture very thoroughly and made himself of great value to his employers. This value they acknowledged by advancing him rapidly, and he continued to remain in the same concern until the year 1895, when he was made superintendent of spinning there. He then received an offer of the position of superintendent of the North Dighton Mills, which he accepted and continued to hold for a matter of two years. In 1897, however, he took a similar position with the Grinnell Mills of New Bedford and remained there for fourteen years in all. In 1911 he became the superintendent of the Soule Mills, and in 1914 entered the firm of Frederick B. Macy & Company, where he is now situated. This concern is a large and influential one, and Mr. Macy is a prominent figure in the business life of the city.

In politics Mr. Macy is a strong Republican, his beliefs and sympathies being in accord with its principles, but although he is keenly interested in the great issues of his time, the demands made upon his energies by the conduct of his business are such as to leave him but little opportunity for active participation in public affairs. He is well known in fraternal and club circles here, however, and is a member of Star in the East Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Odoniram Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; New Bedford Council, Royal and Select Masters; and Sutton Commandery, Knights Templar. Besides these Masonic bodies he is affiliated with the Veteran Firemen's Association; the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association of New Bedford; a director of the Protective Society of New Bedford, and a member of the Kolon Club of Pawtucket, Rhode Island. In his religious belief Mr. Macy is a Congregationalist and attends the North Church of that denomination.

George Irving Macy married (first) October 4, 1892, Eliza L. Luce, a daughter of Captain Thomas and Hannah Luce. Her death occurred April 27, 1903. He married (second) October 18, 1910, Helen C. Hervey, daughter of James W. and Elizabeth Hervey.

ALBERT GARDNER MASON.

Mr. Mason inherits sound business ability and traits from his father and grandfather, which heritage has contributed to his success as treasurer of the Whitman Mills, one of the largest corporations of New Bedford, Massachusetts. The Whitman Mills is capitalized at \$2,000,000, has two mills of about 200,000 spindles and 5,000 looms, employing about 2,000 operatives on the finest plain and fancy cotton goods, cotton and silk mixtures, and fine yarns. It has helped supply the United States Government with very particular fabrics during the war.

Albert G. Mason comes from an old family long identified with Worcester, Massachusetts. His grandfather, John Coolidge Mason, was the inspiration for many progressive enterprises of his day. He was a partner in the old firm of Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, which firm manufactured the farm plow invented by Joel Nourse and other agricultural implements. This firm was later absorbed by the present Ames Plow Company. John Coolidge Mason was also president of the Central National Bank of Worcester, and first president of the Peoples' Savings Bank of Worcester, which he organized.

John Frederick Mason, son of John Coolidge Mason, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1839, and died in September, 1907. He was a prominent manufacturer and well-known citizen.

Albert Gardner Mason, son of John Frederick Mason, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, January 19, 1878. He completed a full public school course and was graduated from the Worcester Classical High School in 1896. He then entered Harvard University, and graduated with the class of 1900. In college he was identified with Harvard athletics, being on the Mott Haven team, of which he was also manager, and also president of the Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association. From Harvard, Mr. Mason went into the banking and brokerage business, being for a time associated with Kinnicutt & De Witt, of Worcester. After six months with them, dating from August, 1900, he went with Kidder, Peabody & Company, of Boston, in April, 1901, remaining with that well-known house four and one-half years. He then became assistant manager of Fisk & Robinson, bankers of Worcester, Massachusetts, continuing with that firm until the summer of 1907. He became assistant treasurer of the Whitman Mills, New Bedford, Massachusetts, July 1, 1907, and in December, 1907, on the death of William C. Taber, succeeded him as treasurer. He is also secretary and director of the Mason Brush Works, of Worcester; a director of the American Mutual Liability Insur-

ance Company, of Boston, and director of the Worcester Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company. His clubs are the Harvard Club of New York; Harvard Club of Boston, Varsity Club of Cambridge, Hasty Pudding Club of Cambridge, Institute 1770 Cambridge, Arkwright Club of Boston, and Wamsutta Club of New Bedford.

Mr. Mason married, in Cohasset, Massachusetts, June 3, 1911, Caroline Humphrey Gay, daughter of Harry Howard and Caroline Louisa (Dorr) Gay, of Boston.

CHARLES MITCHELL.

On paternal and maternal lines, Charles Mitchell, an honored practitioner at the Bristol county bar located in New Bedford, descends from pure Scotch ancestors, who settled in the north of Ireland, later moving to Sligo, on the northwest coast. There Robert Mitchell lived, and there in the city of Sligo his son, John Mitchell, was born, and there owned and operated a small grist mill. He married Elizabeth McKim, and they the parents of five sons: Robert, of further mention; William, Charles, Kim, and a daughter Jane, married a Mr. Ferguson. John Mitchell was a member of the Episcopal Church, his wife a Wesleyan Methodist.

Robert Mitchell, son of John and Elizabeth Mitchell, and father of Charles Mitchell of New Bedford, was born in Sligo, Ireland, but when a young man came to the United States, and for several years resided near Buffalo, New York. His parents needed him at home, and he returned to care for them in their declining years, and there he resided until their death. While at the old home he married Rebecca O'Neill, of English and Irish parentage, and in 1880, with his entire family, Robert Mitchell again came to the United States. In 1885 he became a citizen, and is yet living in Pitman, Connecticut, his wife deceased. A carpenter by trade, he became a skilled workman and most of his active life was in charge of other men as foreman. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a Republican in politics. Children of Robert and Rebecca (O'Neill) Mitchell: John G. Mitchell, deceased, Deputy-Secretary of State, Connecticut; Elizabeth, deceased; Rebecca, deceased; Charles, of further mention; Emma, married ——— Towne; Isabella, married ——— May; Sarah F., married ——— Terrallee; William McKim.

Charles Mitchell, eldest son of Robert and Rebecca (O'Neill) Mitchell, was born in Baltisodare, County Sligo, Ireland, October 22, 1869, and remained in his native land until 1880, when he was brought to the United States by his parents. He was educated in the grade and high schools, taking special courses in the latter, and this supplemented by systematic study under a private instructor. In early life he was employed in thread and silk mills. Later he studied civil engineering, and became an assistant engineer. He next engaged in mercantile business, and while studying law was assistant general manager of a

chain of stores. He began the study of law under his elder brother, John G. Mitchell, an eminent member of the Connecticut bar, who for a time was Assistant Secretary of State of the Commonwealth of Connecticut. This study was in connection with other duties which made progress slower, but he continued a student under his brother until admitted to the bar. He located in New Bedford, and practiced as a member of the firm of Raymond & Mitchell, but recently has practiced alone, his offices at No. 16-17 Masonic Building. He is a well established attorney and counsellor, highly rated for his professional learning and skill. His business experience is a valuable asset, and there are few lawyers better furnished for the practice of their profession than he.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Mitchell takes an active interest in public affairs as a citizen, his election as delegate to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention of 1917 being the first public position he has accepted. He is a member of the local and State law societies, is a Master Mason of Eureka Lodge, a companion of Odoniram Chapter, and in Scottish Rite Masonry has attained the thirty-second degree, Massachusetts Consistory. In religious affiliation he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Mitchell married, August 21, 1901, at Wallingford, Connecticut, Edith L. Turner, born in Wallingford, June 16, 1871, daughter of Willes and Ammelia A. (Hersey) Turner. Her father was a meat and provision merchant until the last years of his life, when he bought a farm near New Bedford, where he resided until his death. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell are the parents of: Bradford, born June 4, 1907; Edith Hersey, January 3, 1910; Raymond McKim, November 4, 1911.



ADDENDA AND ERRATA—INDEX

ADDENDA AND ERRATA

Brierly, page 426, line 43, Roxa D. Long should be Roxa T. Long; page 427, line 3, after second reader, should be Mrs. Alice Valley, first reader, and Allen R. Bingham, second reader; at end of line 38 should read: The new church, the cost of which was \$31,000, was ready for occupancy in May, 1916, and was informally opened on May 28, with large congregations at the services, and was formally dedicated on Sunday, August 27, 1916, free of debt.

Hill, page 271, line 11, name Roval should be Robert.

Williams, page 441, line 17, Mrs. Williams was buried in the Theodore Dean Williams Mausoleum at Rural Cemetery; line 22, Mrs. Tuckerman was buried in the Robert Tuckerman lot at Rural Cemetery. Page 442, line 5, Von should be von; Mr. and Mrs. Butler have a third child, Roger Williams Butler, born March 29, 1918; line 12, Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Williams, Jr., were buried in the Pleasant Street Cemetery in the Jonathan Williams lot; their children should be as follows: Sophia C., born September 14, 1821, married, September 26, 1838, Eliphalet Thomas, of Middleboro; Elijah E., born June 25, 1823, married Fidelia Leonard; John M., born September 5, 1825, died July 23, 1827; Edward S., born June 23, 1827, died August 7, 1830; Theodore Dean, born July 5, 1829; Edward, died in Sterling, Illinois; Thomas Lazell, died August 8, 1842; Francis S., died December 7, 1849; line 36, Mary Dean was daughter of John Dean, born 1640, died February 18, 1716; married, November 7, 1663, Sarah Edson, who died 1723, daughter of Deacon Samuel and Susanna (Orcutt) Edson, of Scituate; line 37, Richard Williams was the son of William Williams, of Huntingdon, England, married, December 4, 1603, Jane Woodward, who died February 2, 1614; he died in 1618. Page 443, line 9, Rborn should be Rbom. Page 444, line 21, Standish should be Staples; line 28, Eliab Williams married three times, name of first wife not known; his children were: Francis H., of Boston, and Charles, who died in young manhood in Fall River. Page 454, line 38, 1900 should be 1893. Page 455, line 8, Von should be von; line 9, names of children should be Clara W., Elizabeth Caroline and Roger Williams Butler.

INDEX

Akin, Abiel, 110
Caroline S., 113
Charles G., 113
Francis T., 110, 111
John, Capt., 110
Llewellyn, 112
Mary H., 112
Seth K., 111
Thomas, 110
Thomas B., 112
Allen, Gideon, 434

Gideon, Jr., 434, 435
Helen H., 436
Horatio A., 436
James, 434
Prince, 434
Ralph, 434
Almond, Katherine, 280
Mary A., 280
Walter, 278
Walter W., 280
Anthony, Benjamin, 116, 118

- Benjamin H., 116, 121
 Celia L., 120
 Edmund, 117, 118, 122
 Eliza L., 119
 Harriet D., 122
 John, 117
 Arcand, Emile J., Dr., 122
 George E., 122
 Sylvianna E., 123
 Ashley, Abraham, 126
 Annie B., 128
 Charles S., 125, 127
 Charles S., Jr., 128
 Hannah B., 128
 Isaac L., 414
 John, 126
 John S., 126, 413
 Joseph, 126
 Joshua B., 126
 Julia A., 128
 Percival, 126
 Ralph E., 128, 129
 Roberta R., 129
 Rodolphus, 413, 414
 Ruth, 414
 Atchison, Charles M., Dr., 131, 132
 Hannah E., 133
 William, 131
 Auger, Asa, 237, 238
 Georgianna, 238
 Zenas, 237
 Baker, Daniel, Capt., 206
 Daniel W., 206
 Grace C., 207
 Stanley G., 207
 Balthazar, Alexina, 232
 Henri, 231
 J. Arthur, 231
 Joseph A., 231
 Barney, Benjamin B., 343, 344
 Edwin L., 343
 Emma L., 345
 Bartlett, Clifton W., 500
 Edith A., 501
 Warren, 501
 William H., 500
 Batchelor, Benjamin S., Rev., 190
 George H., 190, 191
 Mary W., 191
 Matthew, Rev., 190
 Baylies, Clifford, 123, 124
 Edith L., 125
 John, 124
 John B., 124
 Nicholas, 123
 Thomas, 123
 Thomas S., 123
 Beaman, David W., 335
 Edmund A., 335
 Jane W., 336
 Beaulieu, John, 331
 Napoleon, 331, 332
 Rose, 332
 Beckman, Charles E., 275, 276
 Wilhelmenia, 277
 Bennett, Mary E., 556
 Robert, 555
 Robert G., 555
 Benson, Agnes G., 353
 Clarence E., 353
 Luther J., 353
 Benton, Bethel, 523
 Charles E., 523, 524
 Charles H., 524
 Edward, 523
 James, 523
 John S., 524
 Mary E., 525
 Berkowitz, David W., 392
 Julius, 392
 Sophia G., 393
 Bertram, J. Franklin, 249
 John, 248
 Lawrence E., 249
 Phebe, 249

- Bessette, Alfred M., 225
 Ellen, 226
 Bloomingdale, Estelle B., 194
 Harry, 193, 194
 Louis, 194
 Bolton, Elizabeth, 287
 Fred, 287
 James, 286, 287
 Wright, 286, 287
 Borden, Charles M., 101
 Carlton E., 102
 Edna, 102
 Harrison T., 101
 Lizzie A., 102
 Mabel I., 102
 Milton E., 102
 Bourbo, Albert C., 193
 Alfred A., 193
 Alfred D., 192
 Caroline, 193
 Josephine, 193
 Moses, 192
 Walter A., 193
 William D., 193
 Bourne, Abner, 312
 Edmund W., 312, 313
 Emma C., 314
 George A., 312
 John, 312
 Boutelle, Adelbert D., 301
 Bradford, Eliza B., 166
 Joel P., Dr., 164, 165
 John, 165
 Oliver, 165
 Philip A., 165
 Samuel, 164, 165
 Seth C., 165
 Brault, Clement, 182
 Florence C., 182
 Norbert R., Dr., 181, 182
 Braun, Laura A., 401
 Leon P., 399, 400
 Nicholas, 400
 *Brierly, James E., 425
 Joseph, 425
 Raymond H., 428
 Ruth A., 427
 Briggs, Benjamin, 232, 233
 Clement, 232
 Elihu, 460
 George E., 459, 460
 George E., Jr., 462
 James C., 232, 233
 James F., 234
 John, 460
 Louise, 462
 Mary J., 234
 Nathan, 232
 Nathan, Capt., 233
 Rebecca C., 234
 Remember, 232
 Robert E., 234
 Samuel, 232
 Walter S., 234
 Zenas M., 234
 Brightman, Elizabeth F., 438
 Frederick S., 133
 George F., Capt., 437, 438
 Leander, 133
 Mabel C., 134
 Phoebe N., 438
 Brown, Benjamin, 228
 Edward S., 155, 156
 Emma C., 135
 Frank C., 227, 228
 G. H., Capt., 229
 George H. T., 229
 Herbert A., 228
 Irving A., 134
 John C., Capt., 156
 Lucy M., 229
 Walter I., 134, 135
 Brownell, Charles T., 217
 Eliot E., 218
 Emma A., 218
 Oliver G., 217

- Buckley, Charles E., 352
 Charles H., 352
 Ruth, 352
 Budlong, Abbie E., 219
 James E., 218
 John A., 218
 Bullard, Benjamin, 25
 John L., 25
 Robert, 25
 Burton, Harry H., 284
 Henry, 282, 283
 James, 282
 Jessie, 284
 John L., 282, 283
 Bussey, Calvin O., 178
 Edwina, 178
 Floyd H., Dr., 178

 Canney, Edward, 161
 Ellen R., Dr., 160, 161
 Carroll, Charles M., 102, 103
 Daniel, 102
 Mattie J., 105
 Patrick, 103
 Thomas P., 103
 Case, Allen, 436
 Allen, Capt., 436
 Allen (3rd), 437
 Charles A., 436
 John, 436
 Leonard T., 437
 Nellie M., 437
 Chadbourne, Charles H., 557
 Frederick G., 557
 Champion, John B., 364
 John M., 365
 John T., 364
 Luella J., 365
 Mary W., 365
 Millicent L., 365
 Charron, Ignace, 365
 Octavie, 366
 Ovide T., Dr., 365
 Philiat, 365

 Chaussé, Aldége, 393, 394
 Eugene, 393
 Joseph, 393
 Clemens, Birdie G., 327
 Sherrard, 326
 Clifford, Benjamin, 494
 Charles W., 495
 George, 494
 Harriet P., 496
 John H., 493, 496
 John H., Gov., 494
 Sarah P., 495
 Walter, 495
 Cobb, Elizabeth H., 518
 Phebe A., 518
 Thomas J., 517
 William S., 517
 Coffey, James M., Rev., 169
 Coffin, Arthur S., 222
 Charles C., 221
 Charles H., 221
 Edmund, 222
 Frederick, 221
 Walter H., 221, 222
 Coggeshall, John, 137, 138
 Ladora E., 141
 Robert C. P., 137, 140
 Robert F., 141
 Sarah W., 141
 Thomas, 138, 139
 Coldwell, Ebenezer, 266
 Esther, 268
 Joseph, 264, 266
 Cole, Charles E., 295
 Everett W., 295
 Winnie, 296
 Collins, Francis, 371
 James F., 370
 Mary E., 371
 Michael, 370
 Cook, Edward H., 160
 Flora L., 88
 Fred B., 160
 James B., 88

- Katharine L., 422
Mary E., 160
Otis S., 421, 422
Thomas, 159, 422
Thomas W., 159
William, 421
William S., 87, 88
Covil, Alonzo E., 470, 471
Annella W., 472
Clara P., 472
Harriet H., 471
Orion E., 471
Crapo, Henry H., 402, 404, 408
Henry H., Gov., 405
Jesse, 408
Mary A., 407
Peter, 408
Sarah A., 404
Stanford T., 405
William W., 401, 402
Cromwell, John, 445
Robert, 445, 446
Walter, 445
William, 445
Cummings, Almira E., 21
Benjamin, 10, 12, 13, 20
Benjamin, Capt., 12
Charles S., 20
Isaac, 11, 19
John, 11, 19
Joseph, 11, 19
Mary E., 14
William H., 13
Cuniff, Gertrude A., 528
Thomas A., 527, 528
William, 528
Cushman, Adelaide L., 311
Alvah C., 428
Andrew B., Dr., 170, 172
Anna R., 430
Bartlett, 172
Cephas, 171
Edith H., 173
Everett M., 310, 311
Ezekiel, 171
Francis B., 170, 172
Herbert E., 428, 429
Jabez, 428
Joshua, 171
Robert, 171
Robert W., 173
Thomas, 171, 310, 428
William H., 311, 428
Davenport, Edith E., 196
Rice, 195
William S., 195
Davignon, Alexander, 252
Arenda, 253
Theodore A., 252
Delano, Charles H. L., 23, 25
George, 24
Jabez, 24
Jonathan, Lieut., 23
Philip, 25
Sarah S., 25
Denham, Amy R., 72
Clara I., 72
Edith R., 72
Edward, 33, 35
Eleazer, 35, 69
Israel, 35, 69
John, 33, 35, 69
Joseph, 35, 69
Rachel G., 70
Silas, Lieut., 35, 69
Sylvanus, 35, 69
Thomas M., 69, 71
Tilson, 33, 35, 69
Tilson B., 34, 69
Destremps, Antonia, 397
Louis E., 395
Louis G., 395
Devoll, Daniel T., 29
Mary F. R., 30
Pardon, 29
Pardon, Capt., 29
Rose L., 30

- Dexter, Clara L., 107
 Elisha, 106
 Elisha L., 106
 John A., 107
 Lemuel L., 105, 107
 Thomas, 105
 William, 105
 Dillingham, John, 299, 300
 Mabel A., 301
 Walter S., 299, 300
 Dion, Cecelia, 399
 Harmidas P., 398
 Henri, 398
 Jean B., 398
 John B., 398
 Rosalie, 399
 Dixon, Gertrude, 152
 Henry H., 151, 152
 John W., 151
 Donaghy, Elizabeth, 379
 Francis A., 379
 Hugh L., 377, 378
 Nixon, 378
 Samuel N., 379
 Doran, Daniel E., 177
 James P., 177
 Loretta K., 177
 Drake, Albert B., 149, 150
 Benjamin, 149
 Edward, 151
 Jonathan, 150
 Jonathan E., 150
 Minnie E., 151
 Robert, 149
 Thomas, 149
 Dudgeon, Mabel P., 294
 Samuel, 292, 293
 Durfee, Arthur J., 185

 Eliot, Andrew, 501
 Edith, 503
 Frances L., 503
 Ida M., 503

 Thomas D., 501
 William G., 501

 Farmer, Charles, 366
 Clifford M., 366
 Ethel, 367
 Fish, James, 489
 Lucy B., 490
 Mary A., 490
 Roland, 489
 Fisher, Charles L., 32
 Edwin L., 31
 Elizabeth G., 32
 Hattie M., 33
 Hervey L., Capt., 32
 Lyman, 31
 Lyman M., 31
 Merton C., 31, 32
 Fontaine, Bertha, 383
 L. J. Oscar, 381, 382
 Raphael E., 382
 Forbes, Arthur W., 358, 359
 Charles H., 359
 Henry H., 358
 Minerva L., 360
 Francis, Florence, 297
 Joseph F., 296
 Fuller, Arthur B., 302, 303
 Flora F., 303
 Thomas B., 303

 Gardiner, Ezekiel C., 60, 61
 George N., 60, 61
 Helen L., 62
 James B., 61
 Gardner, Arnold C., 308, 309
 Archie C., 196
 Darius P., 302, 309
 John A., 196
 Louise A., 197
 Mary E., 302
 William B., 301, 302
 Gibbs, Caleb, 468, 469

- George C., Capt., 468, 469
 Jennie W., 470
 Lot H., Capt., 468, 469
 Gidley, Charles R., 380
 Elijah B., 380
 Susan T., 380
 Gifford, Charles H., 519
 Charles L., 379
 C. Chester, 379
 Corina M., 379
 Eliza H., 520
 Frank H., 519, 520
 William, 519
 Gillon, Charles J. C., Dr., 189
 Patrick, 189
 Thomas W., 189
 Gilmartin, Charles W., Dr., 30
 Grace M., 31
 Michael W., 30
 Gladding, Henry G., 318
 Sadiean K., 319
 Wanton M., 318
 Glasgow, Mary V., 37
 William, 37
 William J., 37
 Godreau, C. Octave, 255
 Rodolphe, 254, 255
 Goethals, Effie, 52
 George W., 52
 Goldfarb, Bessie, 281
 Jacob, 280
 Samuel, 280
 Gray, Asa, 298
 Edward B., 299
 Ella F., 299
 Henry A., 298
 Henry C., 299
 Greene, Augustus A., 558
 Grinnell, Edmund, 462, 463, 464
 Jennie G., 464
 Joseph G., 462
 Guilbert, Emma, 368
 Eugene G., 367
 Gunning, Andrew, 250
 James, 250
 Nellie, 252
 Halliday, Charles R., 297
 Edith A., 298
 Robert J., 297
 Halliwell, Ada, 369
 John, 369
 Raymond, 370
 Thomas, 369
 Thomas E., 370
 Hammond, Amittai, 76
 Anna B., 79
 Caleb, 77
 Edgar B., 76, 78
 Samuel, 76
 Seth, 76
 Hand, Georgia C., 544
 William H., Capt., 544
 William H., Jr., 544
 Handford, James F., 130
 Joseph H., 129, 130
 Lucy A., 131
 Hatch, Charles W., 325
 Emily N., 137
 Flora A., 326
 Franklin W., 325
 Samuel W., 136
 William E., 135, 136
 Hathaway, Arthur, 142, 538, 539
 Benjamin F., 38
 Carlotta M., 38
 Claudia H., 38
 Edward R., 142, 143
 Ellen, 542
 Ellen R., 544
 Francis, 479, 481
 Franklyn L., 142, 143
 Horatio, 538, 541
 Horatio, Jr., 544
 Humphrey, 480, 541
 Jethro, Capt., 540

- John G., Dr., 38
 Luella, 143
 Nathaniel, 480, 541
 Stephen, 480, 540
 Susan S., 481
 Thomas, 539
 Thomas S., 543
 Hayes, Margaret A., 263
 Mary G., 263
 Stephen W., Dr., 262
 William, 262
 Headley, Daisy M., 7
 Deborah C., 6
 Dorothy, 7
 Phineas C., Jr., 5, 6
 Phineas C., Rev., 5
 Healy, Grace, 187
 Harrison T., Dr., 186
 Michael, 186
 Thomas F., 186
 Hersom, Almeda T., 169
 Christopher, 166
 John, 167
 Martha J., 169
 Stephen, 167
 Thomas, 166, 167, 169
 Hervey, Eliphalet, 147
 Eliphalet W., Dr., 147
 Eliphalet W., Jr., 146, 147
 Emmeline K., 148
 Helen L., 148
 Homer W., 148
 James, 147
 William, 147
 *Hill, Annie, 271
 Esther, 271
 Royal, 271
 William, 270, 271
 Hinckley, Benjamin, 351
 George, 351
 Samuel, 351
 Hobin, Catherine, 290
 John, 289
 Thomas, 289
 Hodgdon, Edward J., 198
 James C., 198
 E. Josephine, 199
 Holcomb, Clara B., 538
 Clark W., 537, 538
 Henry, 537
 Henry A., 537
 Jehiel, 537
 Holmes, Alfred, 386
 Alice, 362
 Charles M., 360
 Charles P., 362
 Daniel B., 362
 Denison B., 361, 362
 Edward W., 525, 527
 Ezra, 526
 Harold D., 362
 James, 526
 John, 525
 Leander, 386
 Mary J., 387
 Nathaniel, 525
 Seth, 526
 Stephen, 526
 Truman, 526
 Howland, Abraham, 346
 Abraham H., 345, 346
 Abraham H., Jr., 347, 348
 Annie C., 468
 Benjamin, 346
 Clara E., 511
 Elizabeth K., 511
 Henry, 345, 509, 510
 Hubert M., 468
 Isaac, 346, 510
 Lucy C., 511
 Mary T., 347
 Mehitable E., 347
 Peleg C., 509, 510
 Philip, 510
 Stephen, 510

- Weston, Capt., 346
 Zoeth, 345, 509, 510
 Humphrey, Daniel J., Capt., 219
 Horace L., 219
 Mary, 220
 Huttleston, Henry, 488
 Henry, Capt., Jr., 488
 Peleg, 488
 Sarah, 489
 Sarah T., 489

 Ivers, Elizabeth, 459
 Ella F., 459
 Jane F., 459
 Samuel, 457, 458

 Jarry, Delphine, 244
 Godfroid, 243
 P. Damien, 243
 Jenckes, Andrew N., 327
 William H., 327
 Jennings, George W., 199
 Ruth E., 199
 William H., 199
 Jewett, Almira A., 324
 Charles A., 322, 323
 Harold N., 324
 Joshua, 323
 Nelson E., 323
 William N., 323
 Jones, Amelia H., 500
 Charles F. F., 324
 Edward C., 497
 Emma, 500
 Francis F., 324
 Louisa, 500
 Mary C., 500
 Reuben, Capt., 497
 Sarah L., 324

 Keith, Alfred T., 163
 Allen P., 161, 163
 Cyrus, 162

 Emma L., 164
 James, Rev., 161
 John, 162
 Thomas, 162
 Zephaniah, 162
 Kelley, Abiah, 239
 Abiel, 239
 Ann H., 240
 Charles S., 239, 240
 Charles S., Jr., 239, 242
 Henry C., 239, 240
 John, 239
 Lora S., 242
 Richard, 239
 Sarah, 241
 William, 239
 Kempton, Caroline N., 512
 Ephraim, 511
 Horatio A., 511, 512
 Thomas, 511
 Kenney, John, 184
 Joseph T., 183, 184
 Nora E., 185
 Kerr, Elizabeth M., 237
 John, 236
 Louis R., 237
 Nathaniel B., 235, 236
 Kerwin, Anna E., 356
 William J., 355
 Kirby, Abraham, 46
 Albert C., 46
 Benjamin, 188
 Cora L., 413
 Elizabeth, 189
 Frank R., 412, 413
 George, 188
 George, Jr., 187, 189
 Holder C., Dr., 45, 47
 Justus, 46, 188
 Mary E., 48
 Nathaniel, 46, 188
 Phoebe A., 189
 Richard, 45, 46, 188, 412

- Robert, 46, 188
 Stephen P., 46, 413
 Wesson, 46
 Kirk, Abby, 201
 Helen D., 505
 John, 200
 John F., 200
 John T., 504
 Josiah, 504
 Margaret, 505
 Mary, 505
 Kleeb, Celia G., 275
 Leonard, 274
 Leonard, Jr., 274
 Maude E., 275
 Knight, Arnold, 245
 Ella M., 246
 Jesse A., 244, 245
 Knowles, Charles S., 41
 Flora A., 40
 John, 41
 John P., 39
 John P., Capt., 39
 John P., Jr., 40
 Mary L., 40
 May F., 42
 Richard, 40, 41
 Seth, 41
 Thomas, 41
 William H., 38, 40
 Langshaw, Albert C., 514
 Elizabeth, 514
 Sarah E., 514
 Walter H., 512, 513
 Walter S., 514
 Lawton, Clara P., 432
 George, 430
 George, Capt., 431
 Horace A., 430, 431
 Peter, 431
 Robert, 431
 William, 431
 Lindsay, Elnora E., 357
 Maurice M., 247
 Robert, 356
 Viola M., 248
 William A., 356
 Luiz, Izabel T., 395
 Manuel C., 394, 395
 MacLeod, Elizabeth M., 364
 Everett B., 363
 McAvoy, Andrew J. W., 368
 James, 368
 McCarty, Bernard F., 284
 Ellen, 285
 McGee, Douglas L., 226
 Louis W., 226
 Robina, 227
 McGuire, Helen G., 286
 Patrick W., 285
 William H., 285
 Macomber, George T., 550, 551
 Hannah M., 551
 John, 551
 Macy, Eliza L., 561
 Frederick, 560
 George I., 560
 Helen C., 561
 Mandell, Thomas, 455
 Mann, Alice B., 114
 Henry E., Dr., 113
 Henry S., 113
 Jonathan, 113
 William W., Dr., 113
 Marchand, Eusebe, 235
 Louis A., Rev., 234, 235
 Mason, Albert G., 561
 Caroline H., 562
 Charles O., 110
 Clarence W., 110
 Frederick A., 110
 George N., 110
 Harriet A., 109
 Henry W., 108

- John C., 561
John F., 561
Norman, 108
Mendell, Carol B., 554
Charles S., 553
Florence F., 554
John, 553
Milliken, Allen W., 91
Edward, 89, 90
Frank A., 88, 91
Hugh, 89
John, 89
Joseph, 89
Mary C., 91
Miskell, James H., 546
John, 546
Margaret L., 546
Mitchell, Charles, 562
David H., 292
Edith L., 563
John, 562
Mattie O., 292
Robert, 562
Walter R., 291, 292
Morgan, Sarah, 412
Thomas, 411
Moriarty, Kate L., 231
Rossa, 231
Thomas, 230
Timothy J., 229, 230
Mosher, Bryce, 547
David G., 223
Edward C., 223
Elizabeth A., 224
Evelyn E., 549
Henry C. W., 546, 548
Hugh, 547
Jonathan, 547
Stephen, 547
Murphy, Frances A., 377
James F., 376
Timothy J., 376
Mussely, Henry J., Rev., 263, 264
Joseph, 264
Nadeau, Damase, 375
Jean B., 375
Lila, 376
Noe L., 375
Neild, Charles L., 269
Elisha, 269
Frank I., 269
John, 268, 269
Lavina, 269
Neyland, George W., 260
Harry A., 256, 260
Jeannette, 260
Nietsch, Emily M., 392
Hermann, 392
Walter E. L., Dr., 391, 392
Noel, Arthur A., 321, 322
Bartholomew, 322
Noon, Henry J., Rev., 182
Normandin, Antoine, 272
Louis Z., Dr., 272
Mary, 273
Nye, Anne F., 385
George H., 384, 385
Oesting, Edward A., 181
F. William, 179, 180
Frederick W., 181
George, 180
Violetta, 181
William, 180
Olivier, Frederick P., 338
George L., 337
George L., Jr., 338
James M., 337, 338
Kenneth S., 338
Mattie V., 338
Paige, James H., 201
Mary P., 202
Walter H., 201
Paine, George W., 145

- Harriet M., 146
 Nathaniel T., Capt., 145
 Samuel S., 145
 Sarah A., 146
 Paquette, Jean, 384
 Joseph O., 383, 384
 Olive A., 384
 Paquin, Joseph A., 385
 Joseph U., Dr., 385
 Nelda, 386
 Parker, Abbie G., 75
 Benjamin, 74
 Calista S., 16
 David L., 14, 16
 Henry W., Dr., 60
 Joseph, 16, 74
 Robert, 16, 74
 Seth, 16
 Sylvanus, 16, 74
 Ward M., 14, 60
 William, 15, 73
 William C., 73, 74
 Paul, John W., 144
 Sylvester, 144
 Pease, Anna F., 415
 Bryden, 415
 Peleg, 414, 415
 Zephaniah W., 414
 Peirce, Agnes M., 509
 Amanda E., 467
 Annette, 45
 Barnard, 467
 Charles M., 467
 Charles M., Jr., 466, 467
 David, 43
 David B., 306
 Ellen, 306
 Ephraim, 43
 Grace B., 45
 Herbert S., 42, 44
 James L., 43
 James, Rev., 43
 Jennie C., 45
 Michael, Capt., 43
 Obadiah, Capt., 43
 Stephen D., 507, 508
 Susan A., 467
 Winsor C., 306
 Perkins, Andrew W., 203
 Harriet M., 204
 John A., 203
 Perrier, Albert C. J., Dr., 246
 Margaret C., 247
 Numa, Capt., 246
 Perry, Augustus F., 487
 Charles P., 204
 Ebenezer, Dr., 72
 Edward C., 205
 Elizabeth P., 291
 Florence, 73
 Francis T., 204
 Franklin, 487
 Jabez W., Capt., 72
 Jennie, 205
 John S., 290, 291
 Lucy, 291
 Mary S., 291
 Salmon F., 290, 291
 Samuel, Dr., 72
 Stephen D., Dr., 72, 73
 Susan B., 487
 William A., 204
 William A., Jr., 205
 Petit, Alexander, 253
 Alexander A., 253
 Azelia, 254
 Pickens, Daniel E., Dr., 98, 99
 Elisha, 98
 Mary J., 99
 William, 98
 Pierce, A. Martin, Dr., 152, 153
 Andrew G., 63
 Anna, 64
 Clifton B., 388, 389
 Crawford S., 389
 Lillian M., 389

- Lizzie J., 154
 Mary A., 64
 Michael, Capt., 63
 Otis, 63, 153
 Otis N., 62, 63
 Pitman, Charles, 158
 George W., 158
 William H., 158
 Pitta, Anna M., 354
 John A. B., 354
 John C., Dr., 353, 354
 Plummer, Leander A., 556
 Margaret T., 557
 Poisson, Emma A., 374
 Gedeon, 372, 373
 Joseph, 372
 Laurent, 372
 Ludger, 372
 Nere, 373
 Potter, Edward E. F., 316, 317
 Edward F., 65
 Ellen F., 318
 Mary E., 66
 Restcome, 317
 Rhoda J., 206
 Stephen N., Capt., 205
 Stephen R., 205
 Warren S., 317
 William, 65
 William G., Dr., 64, 65
 Praray, Annie E., 289
 Charles A. M., 288
 Charles W., 287, 288
 Pratt, Charles A., Dr., 79, 80
 Hiram A., 80
 Jonathan, 80
 May L., 81
 Prescott, Charles D., Dr., 17, 18
 Charles S., 18
 Henry D., Dr., 19
 Ida F., 19
 James, 17
 Jeremiah, 17, 18
 Jeremiah, Col., 18
 Martha, 19
 Samuel, 17
 Putnam, Arthur C., 329, 330
 Jessie H., 330
 John B., 330
 Ramsdell, Edward S., 23
 Frank E., Jr., 23
 Frank E., Rev. 21
 Mary L., 23
 Theodore, 23
 Read, Amelia, 482
 Charles W., 419
 Clement, 319
 Cynthia A., 419, 457
 Eleanor, 420
 Elizabeth, 419
 Ella H., 457
 Everett P., 420
 John, 418, 456
 Joseph M., 420, 481, 482
 Joseph R., 417, 419, 456
 Noah, 418
 Sarah, 320
 Thomas, 418, 456
 Warren K., 420
 William, 418, 456
 William F., 417, 419, 482
 William T., 319
 Rex, Fred W., 295
 Harriet, 295
 Harry W., 295
 John, 294
 Samuel T., 294
 William, 294
 Rexford, Chester P., 389
 George, 389
 Helen A., 390
 Rhodes, Caroline M., 176
 Henry, 174
 John B., 176
 John C., 174, 175

- Sarah B., 176
 Stephen, 174, 175
 Richard, Alfred E., Dr., 554
 George, 554
 Malvina, 554
 Robbins, Asa, 55
 Charles H., 315
 Edward W., 55
 Elmer E., Dr., 55
 Elmer E., Jr., Dr., 54, 56
 John, 55
 Joshua, 55
 Ruby, 56
 Winthrop W., 55
 Robinson, Augustus, 520
 Frederick H., Dr., 520, 521
 Helen, 521
 Henry L., 521
 Margaret E., 116
 William, 114
 William A., 115
 William A., Jr., 114, 115
 Roche, Elizabeth C., 506
 Thomas N., Dr., 505
 Rodman, John, 48
 Julia W., 52
 Samuel, 48, 49, 52
 Thomas, 48
 Thomas R., 48, 50
 Rooney, Daniel T., 281
 Luke H., 281
 Mary A., 282
 Rotch, Clara, 411
 Emily, 411
 Joseph, 409, 417
 William, 409, 411
 William J., 409, 410, 416
 Rudman, Israel E., Dr., 439, 440
 Samuel E., 439

 St. Germain, Alice J., 550
 Joseph P., Dr., 549, 550
 Pierre D., 549

 Salles, John M., 81
 John M., Dr., 81
 Sartoris, Alexander, 278
 Clara, 278
 Morton G., 277, 278
 Sawyer, Charles P., 220, 221
 Gideon T., 220
 Mabelle L., 221
 Olive, 220
 Stephen P., 220, 221
 Schofield, Frank L., 375
 Henry, 374
 Jane, 374
 Robert, 374
 Seabury, Helen H., 493
 Humphrey W., Capt., 490, 491
 Mary B., 493
 Susan M., 493
 William, Capt., 491
 Serpa, Charles A., 507
 Charles N., 507
 Mildred L., 507
 Shanks, Charles, Dr., 157
 James, 157
 Mary R., 157
 Sherman, Charles F., 307
 Clifford P., 67, 68
 David W., 68
 Emma B., 68
 Hannah F., 308
 Henry, 307
 James, 67
 Peleg, 307
 Peleg H., 306, 308
 Philip, 307
 Thomas, 307
 Shockley, Abraham L., Dr., 26, 28
 Alice R., 29
 Charles, 28
 Joseph, 26
 Sarah E., 29
 Silva, Manuel P. B., 202

- Minnie E., 203
 Severo P., Dr., 202
 Simmons, Charles H., 209
 Lemuel E., 209
 Matilda, 209
 Slocomb, Celia G., 243
 David H., 242
 Parker F., Dr., 242
 Slocum, Annie E., 54
 Charles, 53
 Giles, 52
 Giles P., Capt., 52, 53
 Holder, Capt., 53
 Peleg, 53
 Ricketson, 53
 Smith, Alexander T., 66
 Alice M., 67
 Nathaniel C., 66
 William T., 66
 Snell, Achsah S., 60
 Anthony, 58
 David A., 57
 Walter A., 60
 William G., 56, 58
 Soule, George, 472
 Rufus A., 472, 473
 Susan C., 474
 Thomas H., 472
 Spaulding, Charlotte M. A. C., 358
 William, 358
 Standish, Alexander, 454
 Ebenezer, 454
 Myles, 453
 Stanton, Frederick S., Rev., 423
 Henry, 423
 Mary A., 424
 Steele, Fred W., 314
 Lillian M., 315
 William R., 314
 Stetson, Anna C., 216
 Benjamin, 213
 Caleb, Rev., 515
 Caroline D., 517
 Edward, Dr., 357
 Ellen M., 215
 George A., 215
 George R., 213
 James A., 213, 215
 Mary, 358
 Robert, 357
 Thomas M., 514, 515
 Stevens, Harry L., Dr., 141, 142
 Henry, 142
 Stirrett, Chester S., 358
 John, 358
 Mary C., 358
 Strongman, John B., 270
 Joseph, 270
 Louise, 270
 Sullivan, Annie A., 331
 Cornelius F., 330
 Jeremiah, 330
 Jeremiah F., 330, 331
 John B., 210, 211
 Mark E., 210
 Sarah G., 211
 Timothy, 210
 Swift, Anna, 479
 Bertha, 466
 Elijah, 532
 Eliza N., 535
 Elizabeth B., 10
 Francis H., 479
 Franklin, Lieut., 536
 Franklin K., 532
 Frederick, 415, 416
 Frederick R., 417
 Henry, 479
 Henry W., 535
 Humphrey H., 464, 465
 Jane E., 466
 Jireh, 8, 9, 10, 464, 465
 Jireh, Jr., 8, 9
 Louise, 537
 Reuben E., 415, 532
 Rodman, 417

- Rodolphus N., 532
 Sarah R., 416
 Thomas, 532
 William, 8, 415, 464, 532, 533
 William C. N., 416, 478, 532, 533
 William N., Dr., 478
- Taber, Charles, 475
 Elizabeth D., 477
 Frederic, 475, 476
 Frederic H., 477
 Hannah M., 433
 Helen W., 478
 Jacob, 432
 Jacob, Capt., 432
 Joseph, 432
 M. Annie, 85
 Mary E., 477
 Philip, 432, 475
 Ray H., 85
 Silas, 82
 Silas S., 82
- Taft, Daniel F., 212
 Mary E., 212
 Thomas J., 211, 212
- Taveira, Antonio J., 390
 Arthur J., Dr., 390, 391
 Camilla C., 391
- Teasdale, George M., Dr., 173
 Prudence, 174
 William, 173
- Terry, Benjamin, 178, 179, 486
 Caroline C., 487
 Isaiah F., 485, 486
 Kelley E., 179
 Mary G., 179
 Phebe H., 487
 Robert A., 178, 179
- Theller, Ralph L., 75
- Thompson, James O., 320
 James O., Jr., 320
 Mary E., 321
- Thomson, James, 309, 310
- Tilden, John F., 249
 John L., 249
 Lillian A., 250
- Tobey, Caroline M., 342
 Catherine R., 388
 Charles R., 339
 Elisha, Dr., 387
 Genevieve R., 342
 Jonathan, 341
 Lemuel, 339, 341
 Rufus B., Rev., 338, 339, 341
 Thomas, 339, 340, 341
 William, 388
 William H. A., 387, 388
 William H., Dr., 388
- Tripp, Arnold G., 304
 Curtis C., 5
 Emma J., 522
 Frank S., 216
 George, 216
 George H., 3
 Helen E., 4
 Hiram, 3
 Ida M., 217
 James, 521
 John, 3, 216, 304
 Joseph, 3, 304
 Lemuel, 3
 Lois E., 306
 Peleg, 304
 Samuel, 304
 Stephen, 304
 Thomas A., 303, 305
 Thomas B., 521
- Tucker, Abraham, 85
 Arthur L., 85, 86
 Charles, 86
 Henry, 85
 Jane F., 87
 Jonathan, 85
 William, Capt., 85, 86
- Turner, Berta N., 198
 Calvin K., 197

- Elbridge A., 197
 Jane, 274
 Salmon, 197
 Samuel, 273
 Samuel, Jr., 273
 William F., 197
 Uttley, Arthur, 371
 Victoria E., 372
 Vinal, Charles H., 328, 329
 Elwin S., 329
 Marianna, 329
 Marion J., 329
 William H., Capt., 328
 Walmsley, Berta, 334
 Evelyn, 335
 Francis, Dr., 333
 Herbert, 334
 Herbert E., 332, 333
 Walsh, Joseph, 222
 Katherine E., 223
 Michael H., 222
 Webster, John B., Dr., 506
 Joseph V., 506
 West, Abbie W., 553
 John P., 553
 William R., 553
 Westby, Aloysius, 208
 Louise, 208
 William, 208
 *Williams, Abiathar, 451
 Abiel, 444
 Benjamin, 448
 Caroline, 441
 George, 451
 George, Col., 450
 George B., 452
 George W., 449
 Howell, 446
 John, 446, 447
 Jonathan, 440
 Jonathan, Jr., 442
 Joseph, 450
 Lewis, 449
 Morgan, 446
 Nathaniel, 453
 Richard, 443, 446, 447, 450
 Samuel, 444, 448
 Seth, 444, 448
 Simeon, 452
 Theodore D., 419, 440
 Thomas, 446
 William, 447
 Wilson, Alfred, 528, 529
 Alfred B., 532
 Emily F., 532
 Mary S., 532
 William, 529
 William D., 532
 Winslow, Betsey B., 96, 97
 George F., 91, 93
 Giles H., Capt., 93
 Harold, 95
 Hudson, 97
 Virginia, 95
 William B., 97
 Winsor, Alexander, Capt., 483
 Allen P., 485
 Bancroft, 485
 Mary G., 485
 Walter P., 482, 483
 William, 482
 Winsper, Francis S., 336
 Samuel, 545
 Samuel F., 545
 William J., 336
 Wood, Edmund, 558
 George R., 559
 Henry T., 558
 Isabelle, 559
 Margaret C., 559
 Woodsome, Ada, 316

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| Benjamin, 316 | Sarah E., 421 |
| Wallace, 316 | William, 421 |
| Woodward, Francis, 100 | |
| Helen L., 100 | York, Amos, 349, 350 |
| Henry A. C., 99 | Eliza P., 350 |
| Henry E., 99 | George A., 349, 350 |
| Thomas, 100 | John, 349, 350 |
| Worden, Charles, 96 | Waldo C., 351 |
| Worth, Calvin G., Capt., 421 | |
| Helen B., 421 | Zeitz, Barney, 397 |
| Henry B., 420, 421 | Koppel, 397 |



